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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

SIXTEEN VOLUMES.

—(16.)—

FISHERIES; TURNPIKE TRUSTS;
METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS.

MISCELLANEOUS:

COPYHOLD; DUBLIN HOSPITALS;
INCLOSURE; LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND);
WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.

Session
4 *February* —— 29 *July* 1864.

VOL. XXXI.

1864.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1864.

SIXTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

SIXTEENTH VOLUME.

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Showing that out of a Cure in 1863, less by 26,377 Barrels than the Cure of 1860, there were Branded 44,967 Barrels more, and Exported 29,791 Barrels more than in 1860; and that out of a Cure in 1863, less by 14,012 Barrels than the Cure of 1861, there were Branded 11,533 Barrels more, and Exported 17,448 Barrels more than in 1861;—proof, therefore, that the imposition of a Fee has in no way diminished the desire and applications for the Brand, and that the Brand remains, as it always has been, the standard of quality for the Continental Trade. This is the more deserving of observation, because, when the produce of a year's Fishing is not very abundant, there are much greater facilities for the disposal of Herrings in an Unbranded state. To have therefore, not merely maintained the average proportion Branded, but to have realized a positive increase upon it, may be viewed as an assured sign of confidence on the part of Buyers, as well as a clear indication that Curers are bringing the general management of their Fish to greater perfection.

The Brand Fees of 1863 produced the sum of £4,618, 16s. which added to the previous collections, makes a total of £21,349, 14s. 1d. of revenue raised by this Fee.

It was anticipated that the experiment of fishing for Herrings upon the Ocean Coasts in Winter, which in last year's Report it was stated had been tried for the first time off the Caithness Coast at Wick and adjacent Stations, would be repeated and extended, and this has proved to be the case. The news that Herrings were about the Coast in Winter, and that it was possible to fish for them successfully, soon reached other places, where the adventure was entered upon with more or less enterprise, and gradually trials were made for Herrings at that season of the year all along the South Shores of the Moray Firth, and along the East Coast as far south as Montrose. In some quarters this Fishery was so extensively prosecuted, as to lead to the Fish being selected and branded for the Continental Market, a circumstance never before known, and so peculiar in its character as to give rise to the question, Whether a separate Brand ought not to be instituted for Winter caught Herrings, in order to distinguish them from those caught in Summer? This question is at present under consideration of the Commissioners.

The interest taken at Wick and elsewhere in this experiment of a Winter Fishing was great; and the local press, both there and upon the Coasts in general, ably promoted the enterprise by collecting and circulating information regarding it, and by directing attention to the means by which such a new outlet for industry could be successfully made use of, and to the measures which would be necessary in order to provide for the safety of the Fishermen, engaged in open boats in so hazardous a calling during the long and dark nights of Winter. Among other papers upon the subject, a special Letter was addressed to Mr. George Traill, M.P., by Mr. John Mackie, Wick, which Mr. Traill justly deemed so important as to transmit to the Board. It graphically narrates the commencement of this Winter Fishery, as follows:—

"WICK, 23*d February* 1864.

"Hitherto the Herring Fishery on the Coast of Caithness has been exclusively carried on at the "end of Summer and in early Autumn. It has, however, for some time been the conviction of prac-"tical men connected with the trade, that during Winter large shoals of Herrings are to be found "close in shore; but never till last year [1862-63] did the Fishermen attach such importance to the "opinion as to attempt catching Herrings in Winter and Spring. At length one or two made a trial, "and were rewarded with unlooked for success. At the same time, Cod, Ling, etc., of the finest "quality, were caught in great numbers.

"This year [1863-64] some Fishermen resolved to make a more systematic trial of the Winter "Fishing. Just as the new year came in, the appearances of last Spring were renewed, a greatly in-"creased number of Boats from the counties of Caithness, Sutherland, Nairn, Moray, and Banff, have "entered on the adventure, and the catch, in proportion to the number of Boats, has greatly exceeded "the most productive Autumn Fishing. At the time I write, not less than 2,000 Fishermen are "engaged in the active prosecution of the Fishery.

"Besides large quantities of White Fish, Herrings to the value of £12,000 have been landed "on this Coast; and, should the weather be favourable, there is every reason to look for continued "success.

"This unlooked for new phase in our Fishing enterprise has just come at the time when the "British Fisheries Society have commenced the erection of a large and commodious Harbour, which "will give ample shelter to the entire fleet of Fishing Boats and Vessels, be accessible at all time for "tide and in all weathers, and thus inspire with confidence the many Fishermen who visit the Coast."

The character here given of the Harbour in course of construction at Wick, and the inestimable benefit which it must prove to the Fishermen, are by no means overdrawn. In connexion with this subject of the Winter Herring Fishery, as indicative of greater fishing enterprise, it is satisfactory to be able to state, that the Fishermen's Boats and Nets are improving in the most marked manner upon almost all parts of the Coast; better material and better workmanship are applied to them; the

Boats are of larger size and better form; and more care is taken of them in every way, whether as regards the building of them, or their maintenance and repair. The Fishermen being thus personally identified with the increased capital invested by them in Boats and Gear, feel the responsibility they have thereby incurred, and are decidedly becoming more thrifty and a better conducted class of men. Their dwelling-houses and villages exhibit, as well as their Boats and fishing materials, the progress which they have made; and although both houses and villages are still susceptible of much and most necessary improvement, yet they unmistakeably indicate that this industrious and adventurous race of men, so generally regarded as primitive in their habits and their calling, are, in common with the other working classes, being brought under the influence of an advancing civilisation, and are sharing in the better state of things it produces.

The Fishery Barometers allotted to the Island of Lewis and the Island of Skye, as intimated in last year's Report, have been placed, by means of the Board's Cutter "Princess Royal," at the Stations assigned to them,—namely, at the Fishing Harbour of Ness, and at Bayble, Stornoway, and Cromore, in the Island of Lewis; and at Portree in the Island of Skye. Before delivering them up, Mr. M'Donald, the Commander of the Cutter, saw to their being properly fixed in suitable positions for the convenience of the Fishermen, and that fit persons were selected to take charge of them and note their indications. It is the desire of Admiral Fitzroy, at the head of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade, that Diagrams should ultimately be rendered from each of the Fishery Barometer Stations, recording the daily height and variation of the Barometer. Accordingly, Diagram Sheets have been issued for the purpose, but it is not to be expected that at first, these will all be kept with proper accuracy or registered and returned without exception. By degrees however, habits of observation and of record will be introduced, and a deeper interest taken in watching and noting the relative aspects and indications of the weather, so as to furnish an accumulated series of reliable facts, whereby to aid the deductions to be derived from them by the Meteorological Department. Already progress has been made in this direction, for Admiral Fitzroy has written to the Board as follows:—

"METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, *14th March* 1863.

"SIR,—I have the honour of acknowledging with thanks the valuable and most satisfactory "Returns respecting Barometers at Fishery Stations in Scotland, forwarded with your return of 12th "instant, and I beg to acquaint you that your circular will be copied and sent to all places out of Scot-"land which have Board of Trade Barometers.

(Signed) "ROBERT FITZROY,
"*for the Board of Trade.*

"To The Hon. B. F. PRIMROSE,
Secretary, Board of Fisheries."

The representation stated in last year's Report to have been made to Her Majesty's Government by the Board, and the Memorials from the Home Trade and from Importers of Herrings upon the Continent, for a reduction on the Duties levied in Austria upon the importation of British Herrings, were met by the following Official reply:—

"OFFICE OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE,
"WHITEHALL, *7th August* 1863.

"SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject, I am directed by the Lords of "the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acquaint you, for the information of the Board of "Fisheries in Edinburgh, that Her Majesty's Government has been informed, through Her Majesty's "Ambassador at Vienna, that the Austrian Government are unable at present to make any altera-"tion in the Import Duties upon Salted and Dried Fish, but that they will take the question into "their serious consideration, on the occasion of intended revision of their Customs laws in the year "1865.

(Signed) "LEWIS MALLET.

"To The Hon. B. F. PRIMROSE,
Secretary, Board of Fisheries."

The period therefore is now not far distant, when this revision of the Tariff, which is announced as intended, must take place, and which will elicit whether Austria has it in view to strive after commercial prosperity, and to emulate Great Britain in the position which she has attained, by relaxing restrictions and removing impediments to the natural interchange of merchantable articles. It will then be seen whether Austria is desirous to encourage Trade by imposing only low and reasonable Import Duties for the purpose of revenue, so as to leave, as free as the requirements of her Government will allow, that currency of export and import which, under such a liberative system, will assuredly be organized and developed to the common benefit of both countries.

For the preservation of the National Three Mile Fishing Boundary against the encroachments of Foreign Fishermen and for the maintenance of the Fishery Convention with France, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty were pleased to station upon the East Coasts of Scotland H.M S. "Columbine," Commander Thomas Le H. Ward, and "Lizard," Lieut. Henry Challis; and the Gunboat "Misletoe," Lieut. Marescaux, was detached from the Guardship "Edinburgh" at Leith, and another of her Tenders, the Gunboat "Herring," Lieut. Cooper, was employed, from time to time, upon the same duty. The "Princess Royal" Cutter was also, after the close of the Stornoway Fishing, similarly employed. At Holy Island and for the North-East Coast of England, there were stationed the "Alert," Commander H. C. Majendie, with two Gunboats from the Guardship "Cornwallis" at Hull. Upon the Coasts of Scotland no difficulties of a serious kind arose, and any complaints that were made were promptly attended to and disposed of. The "Columbine" detached her pinnace under an Officer to Stonehaven, and the presence of this pinnace, as a Guard Boat, was opportune and useful. The other Vessels under their respective Commanders, maintained the Convention and Regulations upon the different divisions of the Scotch Coast assigned to them, and proved so decided a check upon the French Fishermen, that although occasional intrusions were made within the boundary, these were prevented from becoming mischievous. But about the Fern Islands and to the south of them, where the French Vessels were often massed together in great numbers, some serious encroachments took place, much to the annoyance of our Fishermen. Such French Vessels as were discovered fishing within the prescribed limits were brought into port as usual, and the Masters fined; but the eagerness of the Crews to obtain Fish, influenced so many in the large Fleet assembled, as to induce several recklessly to brave the penalties of the Law and pass over the boundary. The Officers in command of the French Cruisers, on the other hand, presented complaints against British Fishermen of having wantonly injured and destroyed the Nets and Buoys of the French, and there is little ground to doubt that occasional losses in this way were sustained by them. In the steps taken to adjust these differences, the French Officers always endeavoured to impress upon their countrymen the obligation they were under to observe the Law of Boundary and the other Regulations of the Convention, which, if upon some occasions apparently too restrictive upon French Fishermen in their pursuit of Herrings upon the Coasts of Great Britain, are no less severely restrictive upon the British in respect to the Oysters and other Fisheries off the Coast of France.

One Regulation belonging to the Fishery Convention with France, and from it introduced at the Home Fisheries by the Herring Fisheries Act 1860, viz., the Regulation for the Numbering of Boats, Sails, &c., proves more and more its value and importance upon every year's experience had of it. At Sea or in Harbour it is equally beneficial, as identifying the Boat with her Fishing Gear by a simple and easy series of distinctive marks; and whether for aid in difficulty and loss, or as a most indispensable accessory for instituting and keeping order in a large Fleet of Boats, it is alike serviceable. Each Season's Fishing sees its observance more general and its beneficial intention towards the Fishermen better recognised by them. It may, therefore, be reasonably hoped, that by pointing out to them its benefits, and by a firm yet discriminating enforcement of the Regulation, the time is not far distant when no Fishing Boat will be at sea without having a distinguishing Number upon her and her appurtenances, clearly and properly painted. In evidence of the risk to Fishing property nightly incurred at sea during the Herring Fishing, it may be mentioned that there were picked up, by means of the Superintending Boat under the Board, as abandoned or lost, off Wick alone in the season of 1863, no less than 164 Nets and 1,064 Buoys, all of which were brought to the Fishery Office there; and through the exertions of the Fishery Officers, and by means of the distinguishing Marks, 156 of these Nets and 726 of the Buoys, were traced to their owners and restored, thereby preserving to them the means of continuing their Fishing.

The maintenance of the other provisions of the Herring Fisheries Act 1860 and of the Act of 1861, has, on the West Coast, been carried on under the Board by H.M.S. "Jackal," Lieut. Commander Hugh M'Neill Dyer, aided by the Fishery Officers and Police on shore. The duties, which are those of maintaining the Herring Close Time appointed by the Acts, and of suppressing illegal modes of Fishing, especially the use of the Trawl or Seine Net at the Herring Fishery, have been performed with vigilance, intelligence, and activity. Although, since the investigation and Report of the Royal Commission of 1862, no further special inquiry has been made, the Board have no reason to believe that there is much change in

the opinion held by a large majority of the Fishermen and their employers, and by others connected with the Trade and residing upon the Coasts, that the Trawl or Seine is injurious to the Herring Fishery. But, with respect to Herring Close Time, a desire has been very generally expressed that the entire prohibition of Fishing for Herrings during the Close Season, should be so modified as to permit of some being taken for Bait for the Cod and Ling and other White Fisheries; which, it is understood, is at present under consideration of the Lord Advocate of Scotland, with the view to introduce, if possible, some mitigation in the present stringency of the law. The Winter Herring and Sprat Fishery of the Firth of Forth, was marked by the peculiarity that long-continued westerly gales prevented the Sprats from ascending up the Firth to their usual haunts above the Boundary Line at Queensferry, by which the Shoals of Fish were kept a good deal mixed together, and they congregated, apparently for shelter, inside the Breakwater of Granton Harbour. Difficult questions then arose with the Harbour authorities as to the right of the Fishermen to fish inside of the Harbour, which, in consequence of the large quantity of Fish there, the Fishermen were bent upon doing. At one moment, the local excitement upon the subject assumed a threatening appearance, but before it had led to serious consequences, and before the proper access and accommodation for shipping had been materially interfered with by the proceedings of the Fishermen, the Fish deserted the Harbour and passed up the Firth.

The Returns of the Cod and Ling Fishery for the year 1863 show an increase of 29,068 cwts. cured dried, over the corresponding Returns for 1862. The increase was chiefly in the districts of Shetland, Orkney, and Stornoway, and a much larger quantity than usual was sent from Shetland to Spain. The little success experienced at Rockall in the year 1862, prevented vessels from being fitted out this season to fish there, and further experience has shown that the high anticipations formed of Rockall for the fishing of Cod and Ling were illusory, and that its exposed position and other disadvantages will prevent its ever becoming the valuable fishing bank which, at one time, it was expected to be.

In the course of the year now reported on, Mr. John Miller, General Inspector of Fisheries, having completed a service of fifty years, applied for his retirement on superannuation, which was granted to him by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury accordingly. In thus referring to the service under the Board, rendered by Mr. Miller for a period seldom reached by any officer, the Commissioners desire to record their testimony to the zeal and efficiency with which he fulfilled the public requirements of his office, which were always onerous, and often of that special and important character which could be committed only to an officer of long standing and of tried experience, discretion, and ability. In every instance he performed the duties with which he was entrusted to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

It was stated in last year's Report with respect to the Harbour Works in charge of the Board, that the Pier and Quay Grant was being applied towards completing the excavations of the Western entrance to Victoria Harbour, Dunbar. It was expected that these excavations would have been completed in the course of the past season, but the Contractor failed to finish them, in terms of the Contract. The Board therefore, intimated to him that, under the conditions of the Contract, they would enter upon possession of the Works and carry them on at the Contractor's expense, which was done, and every effort is being made to bring the Works to completion. Upon this being accomplished, the Pier and Quay Grant will be applied to the Fund accumulating for the construction of Anstruther Union Harbour, under the Act passed for it in 1860.

The Report of the Engineers and the General Account of the year's Expenditure of the Pier Grant, will be found in the Appendix, along with the Returns and Statistics of the Fisheries for the year, in the following order:—

HERRING FISHERY.

No. 1.—Account of Vessels in Scotland and the Isle of Man fitted out for the Herring Fishery, with the Herrings Salted or Cured on board;

No. 2.—Account of Herrings Salted or Cured on Shore in Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 3.—Account of the Total Quantity of Herrings Cured in Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 4.—Account of the Total Quantity of Herrings in Scotland Branded, with the amount of Fees collected thereon;

No. 5.—Account of the Export of Herrings from Scotland and the Isle of Man; with a Supplementary Note, showing, for the Export to the Continent, the Ports to which the Herrings have been Shipped;

No. 6.—Account of the Number of Cran Measures in Scotland adjusted and Branded;

Abstract of the Total Quantity of White Herrings Cured, Branded, and Exported, from 1st June 1809 to 31st December 1863, showing also the Countries to which they have been Exported.

COD AND LING FISHERY.

No. 1.—Account of Cod, Ling, or Hake taken or purchased by Vessels fitted out for the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 2.—Account of Cod, Ling, or Hake, taken or purchased by Open Boats in the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 3.—Account of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake taken or purchased in the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 4.—Account of the Export of Cod, Ling, or Hake from Scotland;

Abstract of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake Cured and Exported, from 10th October 1820 to 31st December 1863.

FISHERY STATISTICS.

No. 1.—Account of Boats, Men, &c., employed at the Herring Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man, in one selected week for each District;

No. 2.—Account of the Boats, Fishermen, &c., with the estimated Value of Boats, Nets, and Lines employed in the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries of Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 3.—Account of the Tonnage of Shipping, and Number of Seamen employed in the Fisheries of Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 4.—Abstract of Tonnage of Vessels and Boats, and of Seamen, Fishermen, and Persons employed in the Fisheries of Scotland and the Isle of Man.

Report by the Engineers of the State of the Harbour Works in charge of the Board of Fisheries.

General Account of the Expenditure on Harbours, Piers, or Quays.

Abstract showing the Expenditure on each Work.

SUMMARY.

SUMMARY.

In detailing the substance of these Accounts, and comparing them with the Accounts of the preceding year, it will be seen that the total quantity of Herrings cured during 1863, was 654,816½ Barrels, the total quantity branded 276,880½ Barrels, and the total quantity exported 407,761½ Barrels, being a decrease from the preceding year of 176,087½ Barrels in the total quantity cured, of 69,831½ Barrels in the total quantity branded, and of 87,148½ Barrels in the total quantity exported.

In the Cod and Ling Department, the Returns show that in the year 1863, 129,725¾ cwts. were cured dried, and 7,337 Barrels cured in pickle, and that the total quantity exported was 53,736 cwts. cured dried, being an increase over the preceding year of 29,068¼ cwts. cured dried, but a decrease of 398½ Barrels cured in pickle; while there is an increase of 20,766½ cwts. cured dried in the total quantity exported.

From the Fishery Statistic Accounts, it will be seen that in the year 1863, 13,191 Boats, manned by 43,358 Fishermen and Boys, were employed in the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries; and that the total estimated value of the Boats, Nets, and Lines, employed in these Fisheries in the same period was £845,724, being an increase over the preceding year of 47 Boats, but a decrease of 150 Fishermen and Boys; while there is an increase of £34,369 in the estimated value of Boats and Nets.

CAITHNESS.
GEORGE TRAILL.
JAMES T. GIBSON-CRAIG.
ELCHO.
JAMES MATHESON.
JOHN T. GORDON.
GEORGE LOCH.
JOHN INGLIS.
LYON PLAYFAIR.
ANDREW COVENTRY.
CHARLES BAILLIE.
JAMES MONCREIFF.
GEORGE YOUNG.
ALEX. S. FINLAY.
GEORGE J. ALLMAN.
CHARLES FRANCIS MAXWELL.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1864.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS fitted out in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, for the BRITISH HERRING FISHERY, in the Year ended 31st December 1863; the Districts from which fitted out; the Tonnage and Number of Men; the Netting, Salt, and Barrels Shipped; and the Barrels of Herrings Cured.

DISTRICTS.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Netting.	Salt.	Barrels.	Herrings Cured — Gutted.		Herrings Cured — Ungutted.		Total Cured in Vessels.
							Gutted and Packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Gutted and Packed *not* within 24 hours after being taken.	Barrels.	Barrels of Bulk.	
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Square Yds.*	*Bushels.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	4	192	18	”	1,500	”	”	”	”	1,256	1,256
Eyemouth,	6	157	27	”	2,960	”	”	”	”	296¼	296¼
Greenock,	19	482½	99	237,000	8,890	4,276	2,365	”	232	157	2,754
Ballantrae,	14	368½	49	”	6,230	3,479	1,219	”	”	122	1,341
Glasgow,	4	94¼	17	30,000	1,150	690	8,140	”	”	”	8,140
Rothesay,	14	218	49	30,000	3,070	1,490	269½	83	300	2,427	3,079½
Inverary,	37	702¾	142	260,000	13,292	6,265	1,089	”	”	”	1,089
Campbeltown,	6	73	16	”	565	200	152	36	”	”	188
Loch Carron and Skye,	16	346¾	68	221,000	5,280	2,476	415½	”	”	85	500½
Loch Broom,	1	17	5	8,580	200	100	6½	”	”	”	6½
Stornoway,	12	413	59	”	3,580	250	”	”	”	467	467
Peterhead,	3	97	14	”	706	183	”	”	183	355	538
Anstruther,	2	53	10	”	600	”	”	”	”	38	38
Total for Scotland,	138	3,214¾	573	786,580	48,023	19,409	13,656½	119	715	5,203¼	19,693¾
Isle of Man,	88	2,397¾	317	”	29,197	500	”	”	”	19,337¾	19,337¾
Grand Total,	226	5,612½	890	786,580	77,220	19,909	13,656½	119	715	24,541	39,031½

Note.—The above 226 Fishing Vessels made 458 Voyages.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1864.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. II.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS Cured or Salted by Fish-Curers on Shore in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, in the Year ended 31st December 1863; with the Districts at which Cured, distinguishing the Herrings Cured Gutted from those Cured Ungutted.

DISTRICTS.	Herrings Cured Gutted.		Herrings Cured Ungutted.		Total Cured on Shore.
	Gutted and packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Gutted and packed, *not* within 24 hours after being caught.	Barrels.	Barrels of Bulk.	
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	26	”	212½	1,734	1,972½
Eyemouth,	16,203¾	289	15,569¼	4,585	36,647
Greenock,	”	”	”	127	127
Glasgow,	”	33½	”	63	96½
Rothesay,	246	41	4	1,541	1,832
Inverary,	4,235½	6	”	14,109	18,350½
Campbeltown,	12	26	”	1,953	1,991
Loch Carron and Skye,	293	”	101	68	462
Loch Broom,	1,132	”	”	22	1,154
Stornoway,	41,596	”	90	4,942	46,628
Shetland Isles,	9,733	”	”	”	9,733
Orkney Isles,	22,195½	1,482	772	1,739	26,188½
Wick,	116,694¼	55	1,472½	970	119,191¾
Lybster,	29,861	24	230	”	30,115
Helmsdale,	42,536	50	494	”	43,080
Cromarty,	14,686	65	422	”	15,173
Findhorn,	42,196½	”	1,164	”	43,360½
Buckie,	30,992	”	2,223	76	33,291
Banff,	18,727½	”	1,912	”	20,639½
Fraserburgh,	42,124½	”	2,304½	156	44,585
Peterhead,	39,741½	”	7,301	397	47,439½
Montrose,	11,202	”	8,481	4,912	24,595
Anstruther,	6,672	40	6,111½	10,145¼	22,968¾
Total for Scotland,	491,106	2,111½	48,864¼	47,539¼	589,621
Isle of Man,	230	”	1,029	24,905	26,164
Grand Total,	491,336	2,111½	49,893¼	72,444¼	615,785

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1864.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. III.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS Salted or Cured in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, in the Year ended 31st December 1863; with the Districts where Landed or Cured, distinguishing Herrings Cured Gutted from Herrings Cured Ungutted.

DISTRICTS.	Herrings Cured Gutted.		Herrings Cured Ungutted.		Total Herrings Cured.
	Gutted and packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Gutted and packed, *not* within 24 hours after being caught.	Barrels.	Barrels of Bulk.	
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	26	...	212½	2,990	3,228½
Eyemouth,	16,203¾	289	15,569¼	4,881¼	36,943¼
Greenock,	2,365	...	232	284	2,881
Ballantrae,	1,219	...	...	122	1,341
Glasgow,	8,140	33½	...	63	8,236½
Rothesay,	515½	124	304	3,968	4,911½
Inverary,	5,324½	6	...	14,109	19,439½
Campbeltown,	164	62	...	1,953	2,179
Loch Carron and Skye,	708½	...	101	153	962½
Loch Broom,	1,138½	...	...	22	1,160½
Stornoway,	41,596	...	90	5,409	47,095
Shetland Isles,	9,733	...	...	...	9,733
Orkney Isles,	22,195½	1,482	772	1,739	26,188½
Wick,	116,694¼	55	1,472½	970	119,191¾
Lybster,	29,861	24	230	...	30,115
Helmsdale,	42,536	50	494	...	43,080
Cromarty,	14,686	65	422	...	15,173
Findhorn,	42,196½	...	1,164	...	43,360½
Buckie,	30,992	...	2,223	76	33,291
Banff,	18,727½	...	1,912	...	20,639½
Fraserburgh,	42,124½	...	2,304½	156	44,585
Peterhead,	39,741½	...	7,484	752	47,977½
Montrose,	11,202	...	8,481	4,912	24,595
Anstruther,	6,672	40	6,111½	10,183¼	23,006¾
Total for Scotland,	504,762½	2,230½	49,579¼	52,742½	609,314¾
Isle of Man,	230	...	1,029	44,242¾	45,501¾
Grand Total,	504,992½	2,230½	50,608¼	96,985¼	654,816½

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

NUMBER of BARRELS of HERRINGS Salted or Cured on the West Coasts of Scotland, in the year ended 31st December 1863, stated by the Districts where the Herrings were caught.

	BARRELS.
Greenock,	127
Glasgow,	96½
Rothesay,	3,500½
Inverary,	29,717½
Campbeltown,	2,020
Loch Carron and Skye,	2,165½
Loch Broom,	1,440½
Stornoway,	47,736
	86,803½

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1864.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. IV.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS in SCOTLAND Branded in the Year ended 31st December 1863; and of the Brandings in each District, distinguishing Herrings Bung-packed from Herrings Re-packed; with the Return of the Fees collected thereon under the Act 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 69.

DISTRICTS.	Description and Number of Barrels Branded.		
	Bung Packed.	Re-packed.	Total Branded.
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	316	53	369
Eyemouth,	1,903	,,	1,903
Shetland Isles,	7,678½	,,	7,678½
Orkney Isles,	1,416	,,	1,416
Wick,	80,919	,,	80,919
Lybster,	20,345	,,	20,345
Helmsdale,	29,934½	,,	29,934½
Cromarty,	4,466½	,,	4,466½
Findhorn,	31,359	,,	31,359
Buckie,	23,910	,,	23,910
Banff,	9,776	25	9,828
Fraserburgh,	31,538	,,	31,538
Peterhead,	27,912	28	27,940
Montrose,	3,731	40	3,771
Anstruther,	1,503	,,	1,503
Total,	276,707½	173	*276,880½

* Of this number 230,767 Barrels were Branded Crown Full.
,, 45,467 ,, were Branded Crown P.
,, 173 ,, were Branded Crown PP.
,, 473½ ,, were Branded Maties.

276,880½ Barrels. The Fees thereon amounted to £4,614 13 6
Bank Interest, . . . 4 2 6
£4,618 16 0

NOTE showing the Total Number of the above Barrels assorted after the Dutch mode, and Branded "Full" or "Maties" accordingly.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Barrels assorted and Branded *Crown Full.*	Number of Barrels assorted and Branded *Maties.*
Leith,	229	12
Eyemouth,	1,628	,,
Shetland Isles,	3,575	,,
Orkney Isles,	436	,,
Wick,	66,853½	,,
Lybster,	16,960½	16
Helmsdale,	26,037½	8
Cromarty,	3,943½	,,
Findhorn,	25,639	228
Buckie,	19,214	21
Banff,	8,680	67½
Fraserburgh,	28,667	,,
Peterhead,	24,190½	98
Montrose,	3,262½	23
Anstruther,	1,451	,,
Total,	230,767	473½

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1864.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. V.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Barrels of White Herrings in Scotland and the Isle of Man Exported in the Year ended 31st December 1863; distinguishing the Export to Ireland, to the Continent, and to places out of Europe; the Herrings Cured Gutted from Herrings Cured Ungutted, and Herrings Bung-Packed from Herrings Re-packed.

DISTRICTS.	BARRELS OF HERRINGS EXPORTED.						
	To Ireland, Bung-Packed.			To the Continent, Bung-Packed.		Out of Europe, Bung-packed and Repacked.	Total Exported.
	Gutted.	Ungutted.	Barrels of Bulk.	Gutted.	Ungutted.	Gutted.	
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	350	...	...	8,376½	...	445½	9,172
Eyemouth,	830	...	231¼	1,193	...	...	2,254¼
Greenock,	302	...	70	...	...	342½	714½
Ballantrae,	236	...	...	...	...	...	236
Glasgow,	4,668	...	570	...	...	589	5,827
Stornoway,	...	...	...	31,275	...	...	31,275
Shetland Isles,	1,083½	...	...	7,323½	...	...	8,407
Orkney Isles,	18,729	...	...	666	...	...	19,395
Wick,	19,489½	...	...	92,720	...	...	112,209½
Lybster,	3,838	207	...	19,639	...	...	23,684
Helmsdale,	1,517½	...	...	25,950½	...	...	27,468
Cromarty,	8,056½	...	...	3,914½	...	...	11,971
Findhorn,	1,339	...	...	33,194¼	...	...	34,533¼
Buckie,	...	...	...	26,007	...	...	26,007
Banff,	...	...	...	13,961	...	...	13,961
Fraserburgh,	771	...	...	35,223½	35	...	36,029½
Peterhead,	3,481	...	...	27,025½	46	...	30,552½
Montrose,	1,822½	377	...	4,786	...	...	6,985½
Anstruther,	...	38	...	1,312	120	...	1,470
Total for Scotland,	66,513½	622	871¼	332,567¼	201	1,377	402,152
Isle of Man,	...	...	4,067¾	...	...	...	4,067¾
Sent Coastwise from Scotland to England, and thence Exported,	...	...	...	306	...	1,235¾	1,541¾
Grand Total,	66,513½	622	4,939	332,873¼	201	2,612¾	407,761½

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE showing the Ports or Places to which the Herrings Exported to the Continent were Shipped.

DISTRICTS.	Barrels of Herrings Exported.												Total Exported to the Continent.
	RUSSIA.			PRUSSIA.				Hamburg.	HANOVER	Bremen.	HOLLAND.	All other places on the Continent.	
	Petersburg.	Riga.	Odessa.	Memel.	Königsberg.	Danzic.	Stettin.		Harburg.		Rotterdam.		
	Barrels.	*Barrels*	*Barrels*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	201	...	...	...	...	340	2,443	3,182½	...	...	2,137	73	8,376½
Eyemouth,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	853	...	1,193
Stornoway,	14,511½	200	...	...	250	...	10,184	4,092½	2,037	...	...	...	31,275
Shetland Isles,	...	...	...	...	...	1,859½	5,464	...	...	...	...	...	7,323½
Orkney Isles,	...	...	...	...	...	...	666	...	...	...	...	...	666
Wick,	2,705½	...	...	...	1,544	14,691½	38,641	515	27,240	...	4,284	3,099	92,720
Lybster,	...	...	...	...	529½	6,127	7,097½	780	4,661	...	...	444	19,639
Helmsdale,	...	...	...	...	2,505	4,409	6,162	...	8,114½	620	3,070	1,070	25,950½
Cromarty,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,045½	...	1,322	...	547	...	3,914½
Findhorn,	...	...	...	595	4,506	4,893½	20,614½	631	1,359	...	595¼	...	33,194¼
Buckie,	...	...	...	...	...	3,478	15,383	...	5,826	...	518	802	26,007
Banff,	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,452	...	509	...	...	...	13,961
Fraserburgh,	...	...	...	600	871	762½	21,409½	...	9,793	...	1,822½	...	35,258½
Peterhead,	...	...	...	...	2,759	...	11,963½	...	5,917	...	2,402	4,030	27,071½
Montrose,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,404½	...	1,381½	...	...	...	4,786
Anstruther,	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	...	840	...	...	165	1,432
Sent Coastwise from Scotland to England, and thence Exported,	...	...	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306
Total,	17,418	200	306	1,195	12,964½	36,561	159,357	9,201	69,000	960	16,228¾	9,683	333,074¼

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1864.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. VI.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Crans adjusted as Measures for the Purchase and Sale of Fresh Herrings, and Branded in SCOTLAND, in the Year ended 31st December 1863.

DISTRICTS.	Crans Branded.
Greenock, ...	36
Findhorn, ...	1
Peterhead, ...	52
Total,	89

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 1st June 1864.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

ABSTRACT showing the Total Quantity of WHITE HERRINGS Cured, Branded, and Exported, year by year, *in so far as brought under cognizance of Officers of the Fishery*, from the 1st of June 1809, to the 31st of December 1863; distinguishing the Export to Ireland, to the Continent, and to places out of Europe.

PERIODS.	Total Quantity of Herrings Cured.			Total Quantity of Herrings Branded.	Total Quantity of Herrings Exported.			Grand Total Exported.
	Gutted.	Ungutted including Bulk.	Total Cured.		To Ireland.	To the Continent.	To places out of Europe.	
	Barrels.	*Bls. or Crans.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Bls. or Crans.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Period extending from 1st June 1809 to 5th April 1810,	42,548	47,637½	90,185½	34,701	28,014	...	7,834	35,848
Year ended 5th April 1811,	65,430	26,397½	91,827½	55,662½	28,212	...	9,921	38,133
Year ended 5th April 1812,	72,515½	39,004	111,519½	58,430	30,417½	4,730	27,672½	62,820
Year ended 5th April 1813,	89,900¾	63,587½	153,488¼	70,027½	57,980	11,046½	40,699	109,725½
Year ended 5th April 1814,	52,931½	57,611	110,542½	38,184½	43,061½	23,943	51,399	118,403½
Year ended 5th April 1815,	105,372¼	54,767	160,139¼	83,376	49,635¾	35,891	55,778½	141,305¼
Year ended 5th April 1816,	135,981	26,670¾	162,651¾	116,436	29,456½	15,563	62,668½	107,688
Year ended 5th April 1817,	155,776	36,567½	192,343½	140,018½	36,341	44,432½	57,855	138,628½
Year ended 5th April 1818,	204,270¼	23,420¾	227,691	183,089½	53,386½	43,896	65,057	162,339½
Year ended 5th April 1819,	303,777½	37,116½	340,894	270,022½	89,704	52,333	85,125	227,162
Year ended 5th April 1820,	347,190½	35,301	382,491½	309,700½	101,109½	64,302½	88,104	253,516
Year ended 5th April 1821,	413,308	28,887¾	442,195¾	363,872	125,445	89,524	79,836½	294,805½
Year ended 5th April 1822,	291,626½	24,897¾	316,524¼	263,205½	102,719	34,752	77,485	214,956
Year ended 5th April 1823,	225,037	23,832	248,869	203,110	56,528	38,002½	75,914½	170,445
Year ended 5th April 1824,	335,450	56,740¾	392,190¾	299,631	116,747½	40,231	82,652	239,630½
Year ended 5th April 1825,	303,397	44,268¼	347,665¼	270,844½	96,409½	35,029½	70,577½	202,016½
Year ended 5th April 1826,	340,118	39,115¾	379,233¾	294,422½	121,386½	28,167¾	67,519	217,073¼
Year ended 5th April 1827,	259,171¼	29,324	288,495¼	223,606	78,735	16,701	70,970	166,406
Year ended 5th April 1828,	339,360	60,418	399,778	279,317½	109,108½	24,489½	78,061	211,659
Year ended 5th April 1829,	300,242½	55,737	355,979½	234,827	107,651	28,280½	69,944	205,875½
Year ended 5th April 1830,	280,933½	48,623½	329,557	218,418½	89,680½	24,302	67,672	181,654½
Year ended 5th April 1831,	371,096	68,274¼	439,370¼	237,085	130,300½	61,655½	72,947	264,903
Year ended 5th April 1832,	313,113¾	49,547	362,660¾	157,839½	128,458	31,100¼	57,941½	217,499¾
Year ended 5th April 1833,	353,684½	63,279¾	416,964¼	168,359½	114,137	47,556½	58,991	220,684½
Year ended 5th April 1834,	382,677½	68,853¾	451,531¼	178,000½	149,254	55,852	66,987½	272,093½
Year ended 5th April 1835,	217,242½	60,074½	277,317	85,079½	73,960	34,050	50,795½	158,805½
Year ended 5th April 1836,	399,334	98,280¾	497,614¾	192,317	168,960	48,451½	55,982	273,393½
Year ended 5th April 1837,	290,169	107,660¼	397,829¼	114,192	102,968½	46,777	39,520	189,265½
Year ended 5th April 1838,	382,400	125,374¾	507,774¾	141,552	139,095	57,388½	38,674½	235,158
Year ended 5th April 1839,	382,229	173,330¾	555,559¾	153,659½	149,926	64,870	24,934½	239,730½
Year ended 5th April 1840,	405,379½	138,565½	543,945	152,231	157,359	82,515½	12,647½	252,522
Year ended 5th April 1841,	431,157	126,105¼	557,262¼	154,189	150,517½	90,951½	8,668	250,137
Year ended 5th April 1842,	489,620½	177,624¾	667,245¼	190,922½	187,953	91,069½	5,713½	284,736
Year ended 5th April 1843,	442,290	181,129¾	623,419¾	162,713	165,327½	120,136½	6,336½	291,800½
Year ended 5th April 1844,	473,556¾	191,803	665,359¾	182,988	127,770	181,953	3,793½	313,516½
Period extending from 5th April 1844 to 5th Jan. 1845,	393,312	132,720¾	526,032¾	140,632	120,293	143,754	2,326½	266,373½
Year ended 5th January 1846,	411,271	121,375	532,646	142,473½	127,027½	113,678	2,488½	243,194
Year ended 5th January 1847,	414,915¼	192,535¾	607,451	156,278½	102,585	148,363½	4,765½	255,714
Year ended 5th January 1848,	372,989½	189,754	562,743½	146,500½	102,690	142,532	4,959	250,181
Year ended 5th January 1849,	392,827	251,541¼	644,368¼	153,944	78,262½	168,049	3,682½	249,994
Year ended 5th January 1850,	507,024½	263,673¾	770,698¼	213,286½	78,889¾	257,108	4,258½	340,256¼
*Year ended 5th January 1851, for Scotland and the Isle of Man only,	378,187	165,822½	544,009½	172,924½	66,138	198,403	2,367	266,908
Year ended 5th January 1852, for do. do.	417,233¼	176,797¾	594,031	201,636½	81,340½	182,659	205	264,204½
Year ended 31st December 1852, for do. do.	375,693	123,094½	498,787½	169,159½	60,414	221,979	1,133	283,526
Year ended 31st December 1853, for do. do.	560,367	217,672¾	778,039¾	248,136½	95,339	242,853¼	4,438½	342,630¾
Year ended 31st December 1854, for do. do.	458,579½	177,982¾	636,562¼	211,844	121,883¾	237,893½	1,919½	361,696¾
Year ended 31st December 1855, for do. do.	582,715¼	183,988¼	766,703½	280,581½	97,377	344,029	858	442,264
Year ended 31st December 1856, for do. do.	466,429½	143,559	609,988½	223,281	89,670¾	256,741	1,199½	347,611¼
Year ended 31st December 1857, for do. do.	465,292½	115,521¼	580,813¾	218,992	58,534	307,275½	1,351	367,160½
Year ended 31st December 1858, for do. do.	470,393¼	165,730¼	636,124	233,374	79,054	269,819	1,331½	350,204½
Year ended 31st December 1859, for do. do.	381,059¼	110,428	491,487¼	158,676	68,882	203,349½	748	272,979½
Year ended 31st December 1860, for do. do.	496,414½	184,778¾	681,193¼	231,913½	86,413	291,401½	156	377,970½
Year ended 31st December 1861, for do. do.	519,173	149,655½	668,828½	265,347	81,595½	308,334¼	384	390,313¾
Year ended 31st December 1862, for do. do.	656,048	174,856	830,904	346,712	70,879¾	423,182¾	847½	494,910
Year ended 31st December 1863, for do. do.	507,223	147,593½	654,816½	276,880½	72,074½	333,074¼	2,612¾	407,761½

N.B.—In the Six Years ending 5th April 1815, the Bounty on Herrings Cured Gutted, was 2s. per Barrel, while there was a Bounty at the same time of 2s. 8d. per Barrel, payable by the Excise on the Exportation of Herrings, whether Cured Gutted or Ungutted, but which ceased on the 1st June 1815; in the Eleven Years ending 5th April 1826, the Bounty on Herrings Cured Gutted was 4s. per Barrel; in the Four succeeding Years, the Bounty was reduced 1s. per Barrel each Year till the 5th of April 1830, when it ceased altogether, and has not since been renewed.

* The Collection of Returns for England ceased from the 5th of January 1850.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1864.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

COD AND LING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. I.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Cod, Ling, or Hake, taken or purchased by Vessels fitted out for the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man in the Year ended 31st December 1863, with the Number of Vessels, and the Districts from which fitted out, the Tonnage, Men, and Weight of Fish Cured, whether Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Fish taken or purchased.	Total Quantity Cured. Cured Dried.
	Number.	*Tons.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Cwts.*
Greenock,	1	10	3	1,605	53½
Inverary,	1	20	8	2,080	80
Loch Carron and Skye,	4	189	37	18,313	737
Shetland Isles,	68	2,391	781	642,911	28,963
Orkney Isles,	28	1,433	110	161,094	5,906
Fraserburgh,	24	336	145	117,443	3,898
Total for Scotland,	126	4,379	1,084	943,446	39,637½
Isle of Man, *Nil.*	...	...	...	...	...

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 1st June 1864.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. II.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Cod, Ling, or Hake, taken or purchased by Open Boats at the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man, in the Year ended 31st December 1863; with the Districts of the Boats and the Quantity of Fish Cured, distinguishing whether Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Fish taken or purchased.	Total Quantity Cured.	
		Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.
	Number.	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*
Eyemouth,	8,222	253	”
Ballantrae,	18,254	”	553
Inverary,	31,722	1,291	”
Campbeltown,	47,488	1,723	”
Loch Carron and Skye,	25,630	1,011	”
Loch Broom,	6,091	195	”
Stornoway,	372,318	14,525	”
Shetland Isles,	1,251,063	40,736	”
Orkney Isles,	256,433	7,643	”
Wick,	40,298	1,168	231
Lybster,	81,625	3,084	181
Helmsdale,	46,968	1,128	198
Cromarty,	7,865	4	237
Findhorn,	50,153	189	1,396
Buckie,	264,103	9,384½	1,442
Banff,	53,754	1,613	10
Fraserburgh,	90,972	2,454	129
Peterhead,	41,371	560	825
Montrose,	81,333	2,050	710
Anstruther,	69,152	910¾	1,425
Total for Scotland,	2,844,815	89,922¼	7,337
Isle of Man,	3,000	166	”
Grand Total,	2,847,815	90,088¼	7,337

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 1st June 1864.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

COD AND LING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. III.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of COD, LING, or HAKE, taken or purchased at the Cod and Ling Fishery in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, in the Year ended 31st December 1863, whether by Vessels or by Boats; with the Districts thereof, and the Quantity of Fish Cured, distinguishing whether Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Fish taken or purchased.	TOTAL QUANTITY CURED.	
		Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.
	Number.	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*
Eyemouth, . . .	8,222	253	"
Greenock, . . .	1,605	53½	"
Ballantrae, . . .	18,254	"	553
Inverary, . . .	33,802	1,371	"
Campbeltown, . .	47,488	1,723	"
Loch Carron and Skye, .	43,943	1,748	"
Loch Broom, . .	6,091	195	"
Stornoway, . . .	372,318	14,525	"
Shetland Isles, . .	1,893,974	69,699	"
Orkney Isles, . .	417,527	13,549	"
Wick, . . .	40,298	1,168	231
Lybster, . . .	81,625	3,084	181
Helmsdale, . . .	46,968	1,128	198
Cromarty, . . .	7,865	4	237
Findhorn, . . .	50,153	189	1,396
Buckie, . . .	264,103	9,384½	1,442
Banff, . . .	53,754	1,613	10
Fraserburgh, . .	208,415	6,352	129
Peterhead, . . .	41,371	560	825
Montrose, . . .	81,333	2,050	710
Anstruther, . . .	69,152	910¾	1,425
Total for Scotland, .	3,788,261	129,559¾	7,337
Isle of Man, . .	3,000	166	"
Grand Total, . .	3,791,261	129,725¾	7,337

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1864.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. IV.

ACCOUNT of the Total Quantity of COD, LING, or HAKE, Exported from SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, in the Year ended 31st December 1863; with the Districts from which Exported, distinguishing the Export to Ireland, to the Continent, and to places out of Europe; also whether Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	COD AND LING EXPORTED			
	To Ireland.	To the Continent.	To places out of Europe.	TOTAL EXPORTED.
	Cured Dried.	Cured Dried.	Cured Dried.	Cured Dried.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Leith, . .	"	"	451¾	451¾
Greenock, . .	2,993½	28	768¾	3,790¼
Glasgow, . .	270	139	1,430	1,839
Campbeltown, .	1,127	"	"	1,127
Shetland Isles, .	8,570	37,958	"	46,528
Total for Scotland,	12,960½	38,125	2,650½	53,736
Isle of Man, *Nil.*	...	...	...	...

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1864.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

ABSTRACT, showing the Total Quantity of COD, LING, or HAKE, Cured, Punched or Branded, and Exported, year by year, *in so far as brought under cognizance of Officers of the Fishery*, from the 10th of October 1820, when the System for Encouragement and Improvement of the Cod and Ling Fishery commenced, to the 31st of December 1863.

PERIODS.	Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake, Cured.			Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake Punched or Branded.		Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake Exported.			
	Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.		Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.	Cured Dried.			Cured in Pickle.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*	*Cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*Barrels.*
Period extending from 10th October 1820 to 5th April 1822,	,,	,,	,,	50,235¼	4,919½	19,578	3	,,	,,
Year ended 5th April 1823,	,,	,,	,,	54,573	3,691	19,398	3	,,	,,
Year ended 5th April 1824,	,,	,,	,,	63,590	5,437	23,098	,,	3	,,
Year ended 5th April 1825,	,,	,,	,,	52,135	3,531	14,087	2	19	,,
Year ended 5th April 1826,	69,136½	3,634¾	5,621	66,315¾	5,337	7,281	1	14	,,
Year ended 5th April 1827,	95,161½	9,273	9,025	82,185¾	8,008½	14,051	2	27	,,
Year ended 5th April 1828,	82,515¼	6,726	6,142½	74,103¾	5,609½	13,208	2	,,	,,
Year ended 5th April 1829,	81,321¼	5,786	6,819	73,500½	6,204	20,587	3	4	,,
Year ended 5th April 1830,	101,914	5,652½	8,836½	92,314½	8,464	16,369	3	15	,,
Year ended 5th April 1831,	37,674	,,	2,950½	34,337½	2,459½	11,920	1	1	,,
Year ended 5th April 1832,	50,293	,,	3,779½	13,879¾	3,230	20,168	3	16	47
Year ended 5th April 1833,	58,461½	,,	6,467½	13,581¼	4,393½	14,754	1	26	67
Year ended 5th April 1834,	52,710½	,,	5,522½	14,255½	3,829	16,298	3	,,	24
Year ended 5th April 1835,	44,152¾	,,	3,767½	9,492¼	2,235	10,632	2	24	,,
Year ended 5th April 1836,	38,040	,,	6,276	6,766	3,018	10,992	2	20	,,
Year ended 5th April 1837,	66,892½	,,	7,273	9,589½	3,206	10,195	2	11	1½
Year ended 5th April 1838,	84,996¾	,,	10,303	9,259½	4,373	22,166	2	12	36
Year ended 5th April 1839,	85,279¾	,,	10,051½	23,936¼	5,093	26,701	3	,,	150
Year ended 5th April 1840,	93,560¾	,,	6,053	21,695½	3,205	29,656	1	,,	24
Year ended 5th April 1841,	91,494¾	,,	9,480	21,029¼	3,891	30,550	1	,,	44
Year ended 5th April 1842,	76,849	,,	7,038½	13,283¾	2,164	25,293	1	,,	,,
Year ended 5th April 1843,	77,207¼	,,	6,431	10,030¼	1,342	23,737	3	,,	70
Year ended 5th April 1844,	92,813½	,,	5,123	20,810¼	2,226½	35,476	,,	,,	4
Period extending from 5th April 1844 to 5th January 1845,	83,919	,,	1,726	17,940¼	229	28,815	,,	,,	20
Year ended 5th January 1846,	92,323	,,	5,037	14,372½	935	29,352	,,	,,	,,
Year ended 5th January 1847,	90,783¾	,,	6,341½	12,387½	1,492	34,435	1	,,	15
Year ended 5th January 1848,	86,624¼	,,	6,247½	8,145¼	955	25,662	3	,,	,,
Year ended 5th January 1849,	85,463	,,	6,810½	9,520	1,681	22,608	3	,,	,,
Year ended 5th January 1850,	98,903	,,	6,588	15,556	997	24,154	1	,,	20
Year ended 5th January 1851, for Scotland and the Isle of Man only, ...	90,658¾	,,	5,032	* ,,	,,	22,304	1	,,	,,
Year ended 5th January 1852, for do. do.	92,083¼	,,	7,019¾	,,	,,	17,141	2	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1852, for do. do.	102,976¼	,,	6,886	,,	,,	18,994	2	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1853, for do. do.	105,596	,,	5,122½	,,	,,	22,650	3	,,	14
Year ended 31st Decr. 1854, for do. do.	109,684¼	,,	6,166½	,,	,,	19,557	2	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1855, for do. do.	113,561¼	,,	6,316½	,,	,,	29,154	2	,,	25
Year ended 31st Decr. 1856, for do. do.	110,504¾	,,	6,642	,,	,,	29,629	3	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1857, for do. do.	104,668½	,,	4,393½	,,	,,	34,310	,,	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1858, for do. do.	95,596	,,	4,584	,,	,,	32,152	,,	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1859, for do. do.	118,383	,,	5,362½	,,	,,	35,923	,,	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1860, for do. do.	115,688	,,	4,339½	,,	,,	32,221	,,	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1861, for do. do.	82,344¾	,,	4,145½	,,	,,	26,961	,,	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1862, for do. do.	100,657½	,,	7,735½	,,	,,	32,969	3	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1863, for do. do.	129,725¾	,,	7,337	,,	,,	53,736	,,	,,	,,

N.B.—The Books of this department do not exhibit the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake *Cured* till the Year commencing 5th April 1825. The Bounty, from the commencement of this Abstract to the 5th of April 1830, was 4s. per cwt. for Fish cured Dried, and 2s. 6d. per Barrel for Fish cured in Pickle, taken by the Crews of Vessels or Boats *not* on the Tonnage Bounty; while the Bounty for Vessels licensed for the Cod and Ling Fishery, on the *Tonnage* Bounty, was 50s. per Ton, for Tonnage and Cargo to the 5th of July 1826; 45s. from thence to the 5th of July 1827; 40s. to the 5th of July 1828; and 35s. to the 5th of April 1830, when the Bounties ceased altogether, and have not since been renewed.

* The Branding and Punching of Cod and Ling was discontinued at the 5th of January 1850, as well as the Collection of Returns for England.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1864.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

FISHERY STATISTICS.

No. I.

Fishery Statistics.—Account of the Number of Boats in Scotland and the Isle of Man, whether Decked or Undecked, *irrespective* of the places to which they belong, employed in the Herring Fishery in the Season of 1863, for one selected Week of each District; with the Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom manned; of Coopers, Gutters, Packers, and others employed at the Fisheries in the Week so selected, and the Total Number of all such Persons.

Districts where the Boats were employed at the Herring Fishery.	Boats.	Fishermen and Boys.	Coopers.	Gutters and Packers.	Labourers.	Total Persons employed.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Leith, . . .	110	495	50	120	87	752
Eyemouth, . .	761	3,781	138	872	272	5,063
Greenock, . .	60	209	2	"	10	221
Ballantrae, . .	76	201	4	"	20	225
Glasgow, . .	23	46	"	"	4	50
Rothesay, . .	240	780	25	48	10	863
Inverary, . .	841	2,102	28	650	44	2,824
Campbeltown, . .	150	460	2	20	"	482
Loch Carron and Skye,	200	600	4	200	"	804
Loch Broom, . .	829	3,338	10	400	30	3,778
Stornoway, . .	830	4,222	161	1,934	92	6,409
Shetland Isles, .	359	1,472	52	514	19	2,057
Orkney Isles, . .	220	1,116	66	803	31	2,016
Wick, . . .	1,085	6,410	355	2,812	310	9,887
Lybster, . .	204	1,090	63	557	74	1,784
Helmsdale, . .	369	1,940	116	1,226	71	3,353
Cromarty, . .	170	850	52	503	53	1,458
Findhorn, . .	286	1,430	87	837	99	2,453
Buckie, . .	206	1,087	73	635	87	1,882
Banff, . . .	167	835	52	618	95	1,600
Fraserburgh, . .	350	1,751	102	930	114	2,897
Peterhead, . .	460	2,300	158	1,237	138	3,833
Montrose, . .	415	2,437	108	707	91	3,343
Anstruther, . .	470	2,720	161	910	1,200	4,991
Isle of Man, . .	350	2,450	18	75	125	2,668

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 1st June 1864. } B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

FISHERY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

No. II.

FISHERY STATISTICS.—ACCOUNT for SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, of the Number and Tonnage of Boats, Decked or Undecked, employed in the Shore Curing Herring, and Cod and Ling Fisheries, in the Year ended 31st December 1863, with the Districts to which they belong; the Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom manned; the Number of Fish-curers and Coopers; with the estimated value of Boats, Nets, and Lines.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Boats.	Tonnage of Boats.	Number of Fishermen and Boys.	Number of Fish-curers.	Number of Coopers.	All other Persons Estimated.	Estimated Value of Boats.	Estimated Value of Nets.	Estimated Value of Lines.	Estimated TOTAL VALUE.
	Number.	*Tons.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*				
Leith,	526	5,290	1,248	19	86	954	£17,274	£24,978	£1,762	£44,014
Eyemouth,	699	8,119	1,833	57	118	3,052	26,464	29,573	4,721	60,758
Greenock,	188	843	425	17	29	356	3,382	5,024	277	8,683
Ballantrae,	308	683	684	12	10	420	2,538	3,094	612	6,244
Glasgow,	21	66	39	20	30	616	225	250	20	495
Rothesay,	296	1,785	794	29	20	653	6,299	8,801	328	15,428
Inverary,	1,046	3,533	2,446	73	28	869	9,994	15,149	1,604	26,747
Campbeltown,	370	1,652	1,112	36	4	425	7,772	10,700	698	19,170
Loch Carron and Skye,	630	2,156	1,890	22	4	1,069	3,890	14,244	2,049	20,183
Loch Broom,	688	3,674	2,713	13	10	2,417	8,845	19,248	2,192	30,285
Stornoway,	770	5,332	3,065	16	20	3,763	14,230	13,138	8,318	35,686
Shetland Isles,	672	1,224	3,136	59	52	1,193	6,280	6,396	4,460	17,136
Orkney Isles,	656	3,818	2,399	29	66	1,228	10,014	11,054	466	21,534
Wick,	1,088	11,743	4,488	111	354	4,321	40,867	59,759	2,054	102,680
Lybster,	334	3,660	1,474	48	63	747	9,868	13,355	207	23,430
Helmsdale,	227	2,141	897	27	161	1,323	5,364	9,908	668	15,940
Cromarty,	309	2,364	902	20	52	1,323	5,662	8,403	1,720	15,785
Findhorn,	421	3,691	1,426	34	102	2,605	10,410	21,880	2,710	35,000
Buckie,	677	5,880	2,540	34	73	3,036	27,103	33,480	8,112	68,695
Banff,	327	2,871	920	30	52	1,519	6,976	13,840	1,950	22,766
Fraserburgh,	532	4,395	1,288	34	103	2,002	11,367	17,025	3,883	32,275
Peterhead,	363	3,439	753	43	159	3,042	11,656	12,987	2,924	27,567
Montrose,	700	4,488	1,521	26	108	2,580	13,224	13,094	6,711	33,029
Anstruther,	727	8,519	2,845	87	161	4,269	29,277	58,440	10,008	97,725
Total for Scotland,	12,575	91,366	40,838	896	1,820	43,782	£288,981	£423,820	£68,454	£781,255
Isle of Man,	616	5,575	2,520	103	16	812	32,432	27,387	4,650	64,469
Grand Total,	13,191	96,941	43,358	999	1,836	44,594	£321,413	£451,207	£73,104	£845,724

NOTE.—In addition to the 43,554 Fishermen, Curers, and Coopers employed in Scotland, it is estimated that 43,782 other persons were employed in the Fisheries there; and in the Isle of Man 812 other persons, besides the 2,639 Fishermen, Curers, and Coopers employed there.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1864.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

FISHERY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

No. III.

FISHERY STATISTICS.—ACCOUNT of the Tonnage of Shipping and of the number of Seamen engaged in the Trade of the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, in the Year ended 31st December 1862; distinguishing those employed in Importing Stave Wood, Hoops, and Salt, in carrying Herrings or Cod Fish Coastwise, or Exporting them abroad, and distinguishing British from Foreign Tonnage and Men.

DISTRICTS.	TONNAGE AND MEN.														Grand Total of Tonnage and Men.			
	Importing Stave Wood or Hoops for the Fisheries.				Importing Salt for the Fisheries.				Carrying Herrings or Cod-Fish Coastwise to Market.		Exporting Herrings or Cod-Fish.							
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.		British.		British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.
Leith,	550	46	520	44	1,755	92	”	”	85	7	1,282	128	”	”	3,672	273	520	44
Eyemouth,	”	”	163	8	2,000	147	”	”	1,010	75	333	39	”	”	3,343	261	163	8
Greenock,	80	6	”	”	360	29	”	”	280	21	291	23	”	”	1,011	79	”	”
Ballantrae,	”	”	”	”	190	16	”	”	80	6	34	3	”	”	304	25	”	”
Glasgow,	60	4	”	”	140	10	”	”	1,094	58	924	54	”	”	2,218	126	”	”
Rothesay,	10	3	”	”	108	12	”	”	294	18	”	”	”	”	412	33	”	”
Inverary,	”	”	”	”	742	60	”	”	2,100	168	”	”	”	”	2,842	228	”	”
Campbletown,	”	”	”	”	152	9	”	”	327	21	50	4	”	”	529	34	”	”
Loch Carron and Skye,	”	”	”	”	367	18	”	”	231	33	”	”	”	”	598	51	”	”
Loch Broom,	”	”	”	”	160	15	”	”	170	16	”	”	”	”	330	31	”	”
Stornoway,	193	14	5	71	1,192	107	210	10	2,809	275	3,715	330	31	3	7,909	726	312	18
Shetland Isles,	59	4	4	44	1,619	122	118	8	1,400	89	1,396	97	1,775	129	4,474	312	1,937	141
Orkney Isles,	”	”	”	”	837	68	”	”	596	47	2,247	180	”	”	3,680	295	”	”
Wick,	1,877	156	2,483	206	4,455	358	”	”	1,175	95	9,078	600	2,414	160	16,585	1,209	4,897	366
Lybster,	254	13	50	5	987	75	”	”	294	25	2,328	159	250	20	3,863	272	300	25
Helmsdale,	298	22	200	16	990	71	”	”	501	53	2,161	137	858	54	3,950	283	1,058	70
Cromarty,	50	5	”	”	650	102	”	”	140	8	1,138	96	137	10	1,978	211	137	10
Findhorn,	561	55	65	6	1,553	101	”	”	395	34	3,017	189	424	33	5,526	379	489	39
Buckie,	86	5	”	”	1,054	79	”	”	160	13	2,257	166	466	33	3,557	263	466	33
Banff,	240	20	820	74	2,080	120	”	”	228	21	1,331	92	”	”	3,879	253	820	74
Fraserburgh,	925	55	459	26	2,021	126	”	”	429	24	3,144	212	575	38	6,519	417	1,034	64
Peterhead,	”	”	515	40	2,171	128	”	”	580	46	2,766	185	772	59	5,517	359	1,287	99
Montrose,	741	46	”	”	2,214	145	”	”	386	30	552	104	114	10	3,893	325	114	10
Anstruther,	485	37	48	6	830	56	”	”	1,941	172	26	5	147	18	3,282	270	195	24
Total for Scotland,	6,469	491	5,438	440	28,627	2,066	328	18	16,705	1,355	38,070	2,803	7,963	567	89,871	6,715	13,729	1,025
Isle of Man,	”	”	”	”	1,370	129	”	”	4,460	343	1,336½	173	”	”	7,166½	645	”	”
Grand Total,	6,469	491	5,438	440	29,997	2,195	328	18	21,165	1,698	39,406½	2,976	7,963	567	97,037½	7,360	13,729	1,025

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 1st June 1864.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

FISHERY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

No. IV.

FISHERY STATISTICS.—ABSTRACT of the preceding Accounts, showing the Tonnage of Vessels and Number of Seamen, the Tonnage of Boats and Number of Fishermen and Boys, and the Number of all other Persons employed in the Fisheries in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN in the Year ended 31st December 1863.

ABSTRACTS.	Tonnage of Vessels and Number of Seamen.				Tonnage of Boats and Number of Fishermen and Boys.		Number of all other persons employed in the Fisheries.	Total Tonnage and Persons employed in the Fisheries.			
	British.		Foreign.					British.		Foreign.	
	Tons.	Seamen.	Tons.	Seamen.	Tons.	Fishermen and Boys.		Tons.	Persons.	Tons.	Persons.
SCOTLAND.											
Total of Herring Fishery Account, No. 1,	3,214¾	573	...	...	...	...	...	3,214¾	573	...	...
Do. of Cod and Ling Fishery Account, No. 1,	4,379	1,084	...	...	...	...	...	4,379	1,084	...	...
Do. of Fishery Statistics Account, No. 2,	...	...	...	...	91,366	40,838	46,498	91,366	87,336	...	...
Do. of do. No. 3,	89,871	6,715	13,729	1,025	...	...	...	89,871	6,715	13,729	1,025
Total for Scotland,	97,464¾	8,372	13,729	1,025	91,366	40,838	46,498	188,830¾	95,708	13,729	1,025
ISLE OF MAN.											
Total of Herring Fishery Account, No. 1,	2,397¾	317	...	...	...	...	...	2,397¾	317	...	...
Do. of Fishery Statistics Account, No. 2,	...	...	...	...	5,575	2,520	931	5,575	3,451	...	...
Do. of do. No. 3,	7,166½	645	...	...	...	...	...	7,166½	645	...	...
Total for Isle of Man,	9,564¼	962	...	...	5,575	2,520	931	15,139¼	4,413	...	...
Grand Total for Scotland and Isle of Man,	107,029	9,334	13,729	1,025	96,941	43,358	47,429	203,970	100,121	13,729	1,025

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh 1st June 1864.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

REPORT by the ENGINEERS on the State of the HARBOUR WORKS under Charge of the BOARD OF FISHERIES.

We have to report that a small portion of the excavation at the Western Entrance of the Victoria Harbour, Dunbar, still remains unfinished. The Contractor having failed to finish the works in terms of the Contract, the Board, under the provisions therein contained, intimated to him that they would take possession of the works and finish them at his expense; and they are now being completed by the Board.

D. & T. STEVENSON.

EDINBURGH, 1*st June* 1864.

HARBOUR ACCOUNTS.

GENERAL ACCOUNT, PIERS OR QUAYS.

An ACCOUNT of the SUMS RECEIVED and PAID by the COMMISSIONERS for the BRITISH FISHERIES for BUILDING or REPAIRING PIERS or QUAYS in SCOTLAND, under the Act 5th George IV. Cap. 64, in the year ended 31st December 1863.

Dr.

Date	Particulars	£	s.	d.
1863.				
Feb. 25.	To Cash, from Magistrates of Dunbar, being their proportion of Contractor's Account for drainage of Spoil Bank,	£25	0	0
April 17.	To Cash, Bank Interest for the year ended 31st March 1863,	64	0	9
"	To Cash, Parliamentary Grant for do.	3000	0	0
Aug. 17.	To Cash, from Magistrates of Dunbar, Balance of License Dues Collected at Dunbar Harbour: Fishing 1862,	5	6	7
Nov. 28.	To Cash, from Magistrates of Dunbar, License Dues collected at Dunbar Harbour: Fishing 1863,	78	19	1
		£3173	6	5

Cr.

Date	Particulars	£	s.	d.
1863.				
	By Balance due from last year's Account,	£1650	4	4
	" Payments to Account of Dunbar Harbour,	618	15	6
	" Payment—Engineering Charge, Occumster Harbour,	8	8	0
		£2277	7	10
	By Balance remaining at 31st December 1863,	895	18	7
		£3173	6	5

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1864.

ABSTRACT showing the EXPENDITURE on each of the HARBOUR WORKS carrying on by the BOARD OF FISHERIES in the year ended 31st December 1863.

Dr.

DUNBAR HARBOUR—COUNTY OF HADDINGTON.

		£	s.	d.
1863.	To Contribution from Magistrates; being their proportion of the Contractor's Account for Drainage of Spoil Bank,	£25	0	0
„	To Balance Overdrawn, . . .	2,052	18	6
		£2,077	18	6

Cr.

MAGISTRATES AND TOWN COUNCIL OF DUNBAR.

		£	s.	d.
1863.	By Balance overdrawn, as stated in last year's Abstract,	£1,459	3	0
„	By Payments further to Account of the Works, . .	530	16	3
„	Do. Inspector's Wages, . . .	87	19	3
		£2,077	18	6

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1864.

REPORT

BY THE

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE BRITISH FISHERIES,

OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS

IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1863.

BEING FISHING 1863.

REPORT

OF THE

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS

FOR

IRISH FISHERIES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
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1864.

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REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G., LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries, appointed under the 26 & 27 Vict. c. 114, beg to submit this, our First Report, made in accordance with the 112th section of the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 106.

We received our appointment in October last, and the limited time we have as yet had at our disposal renders it impossible for us to supply much general information respecting the Salmon Fisheries. Conceiving that the chief purpose of the Act of last Session was the settlement of the vexed question as to the legality or illegality of the different fixed engines in use in Ireland, we determined to confine our inquiries in the first instance to such engines, and more particularly to those in the tidal waters.

It may be convenient, before giving an account of our proceedings, that we should briefly refer to the common law, and to the provisions of the different Acts as they affect such engines, and that we should show the position in which those engines stood prior and subsequently to the passing of the Act of last Session (26 & 27 Vict. c. 114.)

It is clear that, by the common law, the right of fishing in the tidal waters was vested in the Crown, as trustee for the public; and the only exceptions to this general state of things were to be found in the rare instances where a several fishery had been conferred upon some individual by a grant from the Crown, made prior to Magna Charta, which was certainly extended to Ireland by Poyning's Act. In Ireland, however, as in England and Scotland, the temptation to encroach upon the public rights was too great to be resisted, and from time to time the aid of the Legislature was necessary to restore to the public the property that was passing from them under the usurpations of powerful individuals.

The public endured such encroachments upon their rights until the evil became intolerable. As often as they found that the source of their food and employment was drying up, and that the supply was diverted into the hands of monopolists, they sought from Parliament a remedy, and that remedy was often afforded them; but as there was no department of Government into whose care the fisheries were intrusted, and no person whose duty it was to watch over and protect the public interests, in some cases the Acts of Parliament that were passed, declaratory of the public rights, were not enforced at all; in others they soon became obsolete—the same result constantly recurring, of injury to the fisheries, and complaints of the common fishermen, who suffered grievously by their decline.

In the commencement of the present century, certain fixed engines of a very destructive character were introduced into Ireland. We have had evidence to show that one class of those nets, commonly called Scotch or Stake Weirs, was first erected in the Waterford Estuary about the year 1808 by "Scotchmen, from the Annan, who came over with their tackle, nets, and mallets;" that in the Shannon, Scotch weirs were not set up till 1814 or 1815; that bag nets were almost unknown in Ireland till a more recent date. The power of capture possessed by these engines was great; the men fishing on their common law right with non-stationary nets, could not compete; they found their means of livelihood, the salmon, declining in numbers, and that of the fish still captured they caught but a small per-centage, instead of the whole. Riots ensued again and again; the cot men of the Suir, Nore, and Barrow, and of the Shannon, cut down the stake weirs; and in 1842 Parliament passed an Act, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 106, declaring by what persons, and under what conditions fixed nets might be erected, further providing for the appointment of Commissioners of Fisheries, to whom were intrusted the enforcement of the law. Since that Act, several other Fishery Acts have been passed, with the objects rather of explain-

ing the provisions of the Act of 1842, and of amending the machinery by which that Act might be enforced, than of imposing additional restrictions upon the use of fixed engines in tidal waters.

One of these, however, is of such importance, that we cannot pass it by without stating our conviction that the Irish salmon fisheries owe their existence as objects of public and mercantile importance to its provisions; we refer to the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 92, which imposed an assessment upon fisheries and a license duty upon all engines used for the capture of salmon, eels, &c., and thus supplied funds for the preservation of the rivers.

The machinery, however, provided by these Acts for the regulation of fixed nets was found practically to be defective. The Commissioners could only inquire into the legality of such engines as had complaints lodged against them, and upon inquiry held under formalities and restrictions which would seem to have rendered the power to hold such inquiries useless. The Act of last Session gave this Commission more summary powers. We are ordered by it to inquire into the legality of every fixed engine in use in Ireland, and to abate and remove all such as are injurious to navigation, or in other particulars in contravention of any Act of Parliament or law in force in Ireland.

A summons issuing from this Commission to the party or parties interested in the engine, is substituted for the complaint under the previous Acts.

In addition to the powers vested in the Commissioners who preceded us, many other powers are conferred upon us which are held by the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and the only appeal against our decisions is to that Court, whose decision is final, unless it otherwise directs.

So far the Act of last Session applies to the machinery with which the provisions relating to fixed engines of the previous Acts are to be carried out. It is not necessary for our present purpose that we should here refer to the increased restrictions imposed upon such engines by that Act; for whilst our inquiries have been held under the simple and summary method provided by it, our decisions, adverse to the weirs, have been pronounced under the previous Acts, and mainly under the Act of 1842. To that Act we now beg to call attention. As already stated, it declared by what persons and under what conditions fixed nets might be erected and used. This power was given to any person legally possessed of or entitled to a several fishery in any estuary, or along the sea coast of Ireland. Secondly, to any person who held and occupied as tenant in fee-simple, or in fee tail, or as tenant for life, or as tenant under any lease for a life or lives, or as tenant for a term of years, of which not less than 14 years should be unexpired at the time of first erecting such net, any land adjoining the sea shore or estuary.

The restrictions were—

1. That no such net should be injurious to navigation; and, extremely jealous of the paramount public right in this respect, the Act provides by a special clause that if any net shall be so placed and erected as, in the judgment of the Commissioners, to be injurious and detrimental to navigation, it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners, upon due inquiry, to abate and remove it.

2. No such net was to be injurious to the public rights of fishing, or any other public rights whatsoever.

3. No such net was to be placed in the narrow parts of estuaries where the breadth of the channel was less than three-fourths of a mile wide at low water spring tides; exempting, however, certain classes of stake weirs and "head weirs that could show a title by charter or prescriptive right."

4. No such net was to be placed within one mile seawards, coastwards, or inwards of the mouth of any river where the breadth of the same does not exceed half a mile at low water spring tides.

5. The mesh was not to be less than two-and-a-half inches from knot to knot (subsequently altered by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 108, to one-and-three-quarters inches).

6. No such net was to extend to a greater distance than from high to low-water mark.

Further exemptions were made to several of these provisions, to which it is not necessary for our present purpose to advert.

Having thus, as briefly as we can, referred to the principal provisions of the Fishery Laws, as they affect fixed engines, we proceed to give an account of our endeavours to carry those laws into effect. We commenced in October last an inquiry into the legality of the fixed nets erected in the Waterford estuary, into which the three large and valuable rivers, Suir, Nore, and Barrow, discharge their waters, and we found a state of things existing for which we were not at all prepared. The tide runs for a considerable distance up these rivers, and even after the junction of the Nore and Barrow with the Suir, the breadth of the channel is much less than three-quarters of a mile.

The traffic between Waterford and New Ross is of some importance, and the exportation from those inland harbours is considerable. The rivers are therefore much used by

"lighters," "gabbards," and other river craft, and below the junction of the Suir and Barrow are several small towns occupied by fishermen, pilots, sailors,—men of various classes, who earn a livelihood by the trade and the fish of the rivers and estuary. Before stake-nets were introduced, as already mentioned, these rivers were fished by head weirs, and by cot and drift nets. The head weirs are an old and primitive method of fishing, and would, but for their interference with other modes, and with the navigation of the river, be but little injurious.

The head weir is formed of poles driven into the bed of the river laced with wattles; it is in shape a V, and a man sits on a stage, erected at the angle, holding a net, into which the fish, guided by the arms of the weir, are led. These weirs are erected in the narrower portions of the Suir and Barrow, and a few were also placed in the Nore. As we have stated, their use was permitted by the Act of 1842, in channels less than three-quarters of a mile, if a title for them could be shown by charter or prescription. It is remarkable that in one instance only was such a title produced before us, so that these head weirs have, in our judgment, been fished with total disregard to the provisions of the Act of 1842, and have been illegal ever since that Act was passed. Moreover, in every case, evidence that appears to us clear and incontestable, was given that the weir was injurious to navigation. In the one case where a title was shown the weir occupied more than two-thirds of the whole breadth of the channel. In the others, the projection into the river bed was not of such formidable dimensions, but it was not uncommon to find one-fourth, or even more of the navigable area barred by the weir, and as much as 12 and 16 feet of water at their outside poles even at low water of spring tides. Many of the boats are small, of the lighters many are deeply laden, and the crews passing up and down, in the exercise of their undoubted and indisputable right, were constantly forced by these obstructions into an adverse tide, or, during rough weather, into a portion of the river where the wind and the waves were too high to admit them to venture with safety. Accidents were not uncommon, and the inconvenience and delay caused by these engines have, in our opinion, been of a grave and material character.

Another cause of injury has been the siltage. Passing down the rivers at low water, numbers of rows of old stakes may be observed, the remains of head weirs, whose erection caused an accumulation of mud that, as years passed by, raised the bed on which the weir stood, until it rendered it useless for fishing purposes. The weir was then removed; and re-erected higher up or lower down, it proceeded to increase the bank, of which it was the origin. We are confident that the removal of these engines will not only be of great benefit to the existing navigation, but will tend materially to improve the river-way on which that navigation is carried. Whilst, at the same time, the public right of fishing, which has been encroached upon and interfered with, may once more be freely exercised.

The number of stake weirs we found existing in these rivers was not large, but the size of the engines themselves was, in some instances, of the most formidable character. One weir was upwards of 600 yards in length; another stretched for 800 yards into the bed of the river; and these two were placed within 1½ miles of Passage and Ballyhack, two small towns, from which 50 or 60 boats, many of them containing four hands, put forth almost daily for fishing or other purposes. In neither of these cases was a title shown to us, as required by the Act of 1842; no several fishery gave their owner a right to erect them; nor were they maintained and used by owners or tenants holding and occupying the land adjoining, as required by the 19th section of that Act.

The result of our inquiry on the Suir, Nore, and Barrow, shows that a title under one or other of these sections was proved to our satisfaction in three cases only. Two proprietors of fixed nets respectively produced before us such *primâ facie* evidence of a several fishery as justified us in holding that the 18th section of the Act of 1842 was so far in their cases complied with; but only in one instance could we find a title under the 19th section, and we did so in error, misled by the evidence of the occupier of the weir, a head weir, as to the breadth of that part of the river in which it was situated. The channel was found, subsequently to our decision being given, to be less than three-fourths of a mile in breadth, and therefore the use of the weir is illegal, in the absence of a charter or prescriptive right to its maintenance.

The number of the cases on the Suir, Nore, and Barrow, their importance, and the protracted nature of the inquiry (one case alone occupying five long days) forced us to proceed to the Shannon, leaving several cases in the Waterford Estuary unheard.

Our inquiry on the Shannon has at present been confined to the fixed nets in the tidal waters of the county of Clare.

Bad as were the titles under the Act of 1842 set up by the owners of the Waterford weirs, those on the Shannon were, if there can be degrees of illegality, infinitely worse.

In several cases the nets had been erected for the first time in the year 1863, by persons who, themselves neither owners nor occupiers of land, obtained for trifling sums the per-

mission to erect the nets from the occupier; a tenant who had not, as required by the Act of 1842, the consent of his landlord that he should use such a net.

In another instance, a gentleman, believing that he was possessed of a several fishery, had permitted 14 nets to be erected on the foreshore of his estate, and the proof offered us of such a several fishery was a grant from James I. of certain lands, together with, in general words, the mills, fisheries, watercourses, and the soil and bottom thereof. This grant, unsupported by any evidence of exclusive use, was relied upon to convey to the owner of the land a several fishery extending over some miles of the Shannon Estuary. Outside the limit of those lands, because a several fishery was necessary for the legal existence of the stake weirs, we were offered the existence of the weirs as the proof of the several fishery.

Under these circumstances it seemed to us that it would be a waste of the public time to inquire, as regards these nets, whether the other requirements already adverted to of the Act of 1842 were or were not complied with, and therefore the question of the injury to navigation was not raised except in the cases of the weirs belonging to one proprietor. Of these cases, five in number, two were confessedly illegal, and were undefended by his counsel. In the remainder a title was claimed under the 19th section of 5 & 6 Vict., c. 106, and our decision that the provisions of that section have not been complied with has been made the subject of appeal, as has also our decision given at the same time that these weirs were not injurious to navigation, a judgment with which the Harbour Board of Limerick were dissatisfied.

The commencement of term caused us to break up our sittings at Kilrush, and to postpone the remaining cases on the Shannon until March, during which month and that of April we hope to complete our inquiry into the engines fixed in the tidal waters of that estuary.

We will now briefly refer to the question of navigation. As already stated, particular and jealous care was taken by the Legislature in conferring, by the Act of 1842, new rights for the erection of fixed engines in the bed and soil of public tidal and navigable rivers, that those rights should be only exercised in such a manner as would not encroach upon, or interfere with, the paramount right of navigation.

Section 21. The Commissioners appointed under that Act were ordered and empowered to remove as common nuisances all fixed nets that were in their judgment injurious or detrimental to navigation.

By the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 88, s. 19, it was declared that the jurisdiction of the Admiralty and other Courts was not to be affected or impaired by this or similar provisions contained in the preceding Acts. Ample powers were thus given for the abatement of such weirs as were detrimental to navigation. They might have been indicted at common law, suppressed by order of the Admiralty, or removed by a decision of the Fishery Commissioners; but these different bodies seem to have waited upon each other. The Commissioners repudiated their own jurisdiction, and called upon the Admiralty for help; the Admiralty told the Commissioners to do their own work; and in the meantime the weirs grew in number and in size, and the riverway became more and more impeded.

Precisely similar powers to those given to the Commissioners under the Act of 1842 were conferred by the Act of last Session upon this Commission; but we are also ordered summarily to abate and remove all nets that are in our judgment injurious to navigation.

We have, therefore, summoned the parties interested in the different nets before us, in accordance with the terms of the 13th section of 26 & 27 Vict., c. 114, and received whatever evidence was offered pertinent to the inquiry.

The result has been already referred to; but it may not be amiss that we should state the test we have applied to our judgment, and the interpretation we have given to the words injurious to navigation.

The public right to pass freely on the whole navigable area of a tidal river is unquestioned; but to have recognised *the right* as paramount, and to have removed all weirs that interfered with it, would have been to condemn at once every weir in Ireland. We have, therefore, limited the evidence to the injury done *in fact;* and unless it has been proved to our satisfaction that the subject of our inquiry was* "a common annoyance," and† "a damage to the navigation in the particular locality" in which the weir was erected, we have not decided it to be a nuisance.‡

In many cases the captains of seagoing vessels of considerable burden were brought before us, and we were pressed, upon their evidence that the weir was not injurious to them, to decide that it was not injurious to navigation. To have given such a decision would have been to strain the law in one direction as widely as if on the other we had condemned all weirs as injurious to the public right.

* Sir M. Hale. † Lord Campbell.

‡ At the outset of the Inquiry, Mr. Morris expressed different views on this subject, which he has since abandoned.

It has been declared by eminent Judges* that the small boat is as worthy of the law's protection as the largest ship; and whilst on the one hand we refuse to condemn a weir, because it projects into the navigable area, on the other we hold that it is detrimental to navigation, if it be established by evidence before us that it commonly obstructs and at times endangers the ordinary navigation of the locality, even if that navigation should be carried on by means of boats varying from seven tons downwards, as is the case on the Waterford estuary, or by the turf boats of twenty tons, and fishing craft of smaller dimensions peculiar to the Shannon.

As far, then, as we have as yet been able to prosecute an inquiry into the legality of the fixed engines in Ireland, it will be observed that the test of legality has been whether the net in question had, in our judgment, been erected, maintained, and used in accordance with the requirements of the Act of 1842. Not one single engine has, up to the present time, been able to stand that test; and so little doubt have we felt, that we have been unanimous in our ultimate judgments with only one exception. That Act was undoubtedly an act of compromise between the movable and the fixed engine interests. It declares that "doubts exist as to the legality of fixed engines," and it then sanctions their erection, as already mentioned. But the declaration that they might be used, subject to certain restrictions, seems to have satisfied their proprietors that they might use them without restraint. Clearly, whatever rights exist to erect those nets were derived through or sprung from the Act of 1842. Parliament in conferring those rights, imposed conditions, and it has been to us a subject of astonishment, that as far as our inquiry has at present proceeded, we have met with but one instance of any attempt to fulfil those conditions. Several or exclusive fisheries are very uncommon in tidal waters, but under the 19th section it was in the power of any proprietor of land adjoining the sea-coast to erect fixed nets. This power was largely used, but, as we think, invariably it was used illegally, and the provisions of the Act from which those proprietors claimed to derive a title were openly disregarded.

Much has been said of the interference with vested rights caused by the Act of last Session, and of the confiscation of property enjoyed by virtue of a Parliamentary title; and counsel who have appeared in support of the weirs have often pressed upon us arguments and appeals based upon such assumptions. Even, then, at the risk of repetition, we must emphatically declare, that from the Act of 1842 alone could any right to erect those engines of modern invention be derived, and that that Act gave no right, unless the conditions attached by it to the use of such a right were complied with. Such has not been the case, and the weirs have been pronounced by us illegal, as being in contravention, not of the Act of 1863, but of that of 1842.

Scarcely any qualification is needed to this general statement, but in a very few cases where we have found weirs erected for the first time for the capture of salmon in 1863, we have ordered their removal, under the 4th section of the Act of that year, as not having been erected legally in 1862.

But we may add that the evidence in each of these cases would, we believe, have proved the weirs to be illegal under the Act of 1842. Some misapprehension has, we believe, been entertained, respecting the operation of this section; it has been feared that any accidental omission of compliance with the letter of the law, an omission confined to two or three years, or maybe to the single open season of 1862, might cause the condemnation of a net, the right to use which was enjoyed by its proprietor under that best of all titles, an Act of Parliament. Such a case may exist, and we were informed that such a case did exist in the Waterford Estuary; but we found that the weir referred to was in contravention of the common law, in contravention of the statute law, and had never had a legal existence from the date of its first erection.

We will now refer to the manner in which the Act of 1863 (26 & 27 Vict., c. 114), imposes additional restrictions upon fixed tidal engines, and it remains for us to report, for your Excellency's information, the steps we have taken to perform the duties entrusted to us for the furtherance of those purposes.

These restrictions are—

1. That no bag-net shall be allowed to continue in any river, or estuary of any river, or within a distance of less than three miles from the mouth of any river, as such mouth shall be defined by this Commission. Excepting from the three-mile prohibition, such bag-nets as legally existed at the time of the passing of the Act within the three miles from the mouth of any river, in the whole of which, including all tributaries and lakes in its course, the proprietor of such nets has the exclusive right of catching salmon.

2. That no fixed net that was not legally erected in the open season of 1862 shall be placed or used for catching salmon or trout.

* Baron Pennefather, Judges Burton, Crampton, Perrin.

The first of these additional restrictions operates against such bag nets as are within three miles of the mouth of any river, and as would be otherwise legal; a number which our inquiry has, up to the present time, led us to believe would be extremely limited.

The second restriction already referred to applies only to those nets which were not legally erected during the open season of 1862; in other words, it prevents the future increase of fixed nets, but it does not diminish the number of those legally existing the year before the passing of the Act of last Session, by virtue and under the title conferred upon certain persons by the Act of 1842.

The 17th section empowers the Commissioners, according to their opinion (in which however all do not coincide, Mr. Morris differing), to mark out by reference to maps or otherwise, what are to be the boundaries of "mouths of rivers and estuaries;" and we have given as much time to this duty as we could spare from our judicial inquiries.

The objects with which these definitions are made are to be found in the 5 & 6 Vict., c. 106, s. 27; 13 & 14 Vict., s. 44; and in the 3rd section of 26 & 27 Vict., c. 114. The first two of these Acts prohibit the use of draught nets within half a mile seawards, coastwards, or inwards of the mouth of any river which is less than a quarter of a mile in breadth between the banks, and in case of dispute as to the position of the mouth, the then Commissioners were empowered to fix its position. In some instances of narrow rivers this was done.

The last-mentioned Act, 26 & 27 Vict., c. 114, s. 3, prohibits, as just stated, the use of bag nets within estuaries, or within three miles of the mouth of any river.

We have held meetings and taken evidence in the following districts, giving in each case as long and wide notice as possible, both of our visit and of the purpose for which it was held. Those districts were—1. Waterford; 2. Lismore; 3. Cork; 4. Bantry; 5. Kenmare; 6. Drogheda; 7. Ballycastle; 8. Coleraine; 9. Londonderry; 10. Letterkenny; 11. Donegal; 12. Sligo; and 13. Limerick. The proprietors were generally represented by counsel, and much evidence was given as to the natural features of the different rivers. We met with a conflict and great diversity of opinion as to the rules which should guide us in fixing these definitions; and, therefore, we think it may be expedient to explain the principles upon which we have acted.

First, as regards estuaries:—

There was no object in determining the limits of estuaries under the Fishery Laws until the recent Act was passed; but a definition of an estuary was given by the 1st section of 13 and 14 Vict. c. 88. It is there declared that "the words estuary or bay shall include and extend to any harbour or roadstead." We have here a statutable definition, but there may be and are many places where a natural estuary is to be found, although there is no harbour or roadstead in the locality. In these cases we have defined the estuary according to the physical characteristics of the locality.

It is difficult to give an abstract definition of an estuary. The dictionaries generally describe it as an arm of the sea; but we consider that reference must be made to a number of features, all of which need not be found to exist in each case, but that the presence of a majority determines the limits. An estuary may, in general terms, be described as the area in which the fresh and salt waters of the river and sea commingle. The features by which this may be limited and defined can be ascertained by examination and evidence. The tests are those which show the influence of the fresh water; and, so long as that influence has power to affect and mark itself definedly upon the ocean, we consider the estuary to extend. This fresh-water influence may be detected by analysis; by taste; by the presence in the estuary of marine vegetable, and animal forms of life; by the formation of the land at the mouth of the river, and beyond the mouth; by the banks or bars formed in part by the deposit brought from inland, in part by the conflict between the river and the ocean currents; and by the channels cut and kept scoured by the outward discharge of the inland waters. No one test is sufficient, but none should be disregarded: for instance, a river in time of flood may be traced 5, 10, 50 miles at sea, by the discoloration of the pure ocean water. The trace of such colour should not extend the estuary to that distance; but, on the other hand, such evidence of the presence of the fresh water must not be lost sight of in determining the limits of an estuary.

The catchment basin of the river whose estuary has to be determined is, to some extent, an index to the size; but, on the other hand, a river that is confined between headlands at its junction, and after its junction with the sea, may demand a larger estuary than another of equal or even greater size which runs straight into the sea. In the last case, the volume of the fresh water spreads over the open ocean; its trace, except in floods, is almost instantaneously lost, and the power and velocity of its current are overcome. A bar is not uncommonly thrown up outside the mouths of these rivers; and this, together with the set of the tides, the distance to which the fresh is traceable in floods, and the volume of fresh water discharged, are the points which must determine the

limits of the estuary. But in the rivers which are confined between headlands, the *fauces terræ*, as they have been termed in the Scotch courts, compress the descending stream, and, by preventing its expansion, give endurance to its strength. Further, the fresh water, which in the open-mouthed river is carried along the coast by the tide and swallowed in the sea, is in the confined river dammed back by each flood-tide until, in the freshes of large rivers of this description, such as the Ness in Scotland, and the Shannon in Ireland, the area is filled with water almost fresh, at a part which, in dry weather, is occupied by the pure salt sea; and in these cases it is common to find the ebb tide running on the surface seven or eight hours, and even almost continuously, instead of dividing the 12 hours with the flood; so that during the flood-tide a ship of 20 feet draught will be riding to the flood, and a vessel of half that draught heading the contrary way, under the influence of the descending fresh-water current.

Thus, though the catchment basin of a river must be considered in determining the extent of its estuary, the formation of the land at the river's junction with the sea to some extent overrules that test.

The tests by which the mouth of a river should be fixed are similar to those just mentioned, but they must be more strongly marked. We commenced our inquiry under the opinion that the mouth was to be placed at the spot where at low water of spring tides the inland current met that of the sea; but an examination of the great number of rivers included in the districts we have named, led us to modify that opinion. In some rivers, such as the Annagassan and Boyne, such a test would place the mouth of the river, during all conditions of tide but that of low water, at half-a-mile to 1½ miles in the open sea; and we have therefore taken the river, tidal and fresh, to end where its banks are lost, or where they expand so much that the space between loses the character of a river channel, and we have fixed the mouth at that spot.

The estuary will, in this view, which we have well considered and submit, with some confidence, is the true one, extend from the limit of the fresh and tidal waters to the limit of the tidal and salt.

The mouth may be more or less up or down this area, discharging the fresh or the mingled fresh and salt water into the outer portion of the estuary.

In such a case as the Foyle, the mouth of the river will be where Lough Foyle spreads broadly out and receives the inland waters of the river, the basin or lough forming the body of the bottle, of which the river is the neck. In such a case as the Shannon, confined by banks almost until the Atlantic is reached, the mouth of the river and the estuary will be almost coterminous; but in all cases, if our view be right, something of the estuary, be it small or great, must extend beyond the mouth of the river.

We have applied these principles to the definition of the mouths and estuaries of the principal rivers in the districts we have mentioned.

A further power is given us by the 17th section, where several streams flow into a common mouth or estuary, to declare that the outlets of such streams form separate mouths or estuaries. We have limited our exercise of this power to the definition of the mouth of such rivers as are frequented in their inland portions by salmon, *vide* 5 & 6 Vict. c. 106, s. 22.

We have thus reported to your Excellency the general result of our proceedings up to the present time. A more particular account in some respects will be found in the Appendix; in which is given—1. The judgments given by one of our body (the Chief Commissioner) in five of the most important cases that have been made the subject of Appeal. Those judgments show more at length than it would be convenient to print in the body of this Report, the nature of the evidence that has been adduced before us, and the inferences we have drawn therefrom.

2. A list of all the judicial inquiries that we have held, and the orders we have made in each case.

3. The list of the rivers the mouths and estuaries of which have been fixed. The great proportion of the maps in these cases is in the hands of the lithographer.

4. Schedules of close seasons, licence duties, &c., and such statistical information as we have been able to obtain.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

FREDERICK EDEN.
WALLACE HOUSTOUN.
WILLIAM O'CONNOR MORRIS.

Dated at the Office of the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries,
Dublin, this 27th January, 1864.

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

Waterford, *Thursday*, *October* 22, 1863.

Present—Frederick Eden Esq., *Chief Commissioner;* Captain Wallace Houstoun, R.N.; William O'Connor Morris, Esq.—T. F. Brady, Esq., *Secretary*.

Judgment of the Commissioners *in re* Marquis of Waterford's (Dobbyn's) Weir.

The Chief Commissioner (*Frederick Eden*, Esq.) said—This is a very important case, and, as I have already said, it has been most ably argued. We think, therefore, that it will be more satisfactory to those interested in our decision that we should severally state the grounds on which we have formed our opinions, and what these opinions are. It seems to me that in this case no title has been established to a several fishery. A weir was set up, a Scotch weir, in 1836, on lands granted by the Crown in the 32nd year of the reign of George III. to the then Marquis of Waterford. That grant sets out the grant of the lands of Crooke; but there is no mention in it of a several fishery, and, therefore, in the absence of any other proof of the existence of such a fishery, I take it as settled that no such fishery exists. Lord Waterford's counsel, therefore, falls back on the 19th section of the 5th and 6th Vic., and he argues that the whole of the Fishery Acts must be read as one Act, an opinion which I also hold. Therefore, we must refer also to the 5th section of the 8th and 9th Vic., c. 108, and to the 16th section of the 13th and 14th Vic., c. 88. The plain meaning of these sections is, that whereas doubts existed in 1842 as to the right to use stake-weirs and fixed-nets, it was then declared that certain persons defined in the several sections might, under certain restrictions, maintain, use, and erect such engines. The 4th section of the 26th and 27th Vic., c. 114, enacts, that no fixed engine shall be used that was not legally erected in 1862. In starting, then, it is incumbent on Lord Waterford's counsel to prove that in the year 1862 this net was worked and used in accordance with the sections I have already referred to. What are the facts of the case? Unquestionably Lord Waterford was the owner of the net and the land adjoining it in 1862, but he was not the occupier of either. On this point, however, there was some contradiction. I understood, in the first instance, that the claimant's case was that Mr. Dobbyn was the occupier, subsequently it has been sought to make him Lord Waterford's agent. Be that as it may, the question of occupancy is one on which I will not enter, as it is not necessary to the case. Whether you could hang the title of an occupier on a piece of ground twenty-one yards deep, and not fenced in, is a question I will not decide, as it is clear Mr. Dobbyn was not in that year such a tenant as it is specified and required that he should have been by the 19th section of 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106. He was not tenant in fee-simple, or in fee-tail, or for life, or under any lease for lives, or for a term of years such as is required by that section; he was merely tenant for the year, paying rent, and that, as far as title is concerned, in my mind, is conclusive. I must say a word more on the 4th section of the 26th and 27th Vic., c. 114, in consequence of an observation of Mr. Alcock's, and a quotation he made from a speech of Lord Cranworth, referring to the grievous injuries that that Act might inflict on individuals upon whom the Act of 1842 had conferred fishery rights—rights which had, by some accident, not been legally exercised in 1862, although lawfully used up to that time. If such cases should arise, I shall much regret having to perform what I shall consider a most unpleasant duty; but the present case does not come within that description; for there is no evidence to show that the weir was ever fished in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1842 from that date until 1862 inclusive. All I need say with respect to the question of navigation is, that the evidence given by Lord Waterford's witnesses seems to me to call on me to pronounce that the weir is obstructive to navigation. It was proved that Mr. Dobbyn had seen vessels actually run through it. The pilot, Hogan, proved that he had frequently seen every part of the water occupied by the weir sailed over by yawls and other boats, and that yawls and other vessels were in the habit of going round the weir, and taking the passage between it and the shore. In my opinion, it is impossible that a weir extending 600 odd yards over a portion of the river which boats frequent in the legitimate exercise of their right of navigation, and lying in a direct line with a place they are frequently going to, should not be an obstruction to navigation. Admiral Hastings said there were circumstances, as for instance the return of trawling vessels from Craven Head to Passage, in which it would be desirable to keep as close as possible to the shore, and in doing so the course would be through the weir. I need not go through more of the evidence. It has been pressed upon us, and I feel that, exercising the functions of a juror and a judge, I incur a heavy responsibility, but I am clearly of opinion that the weir is an obstruction to the navigation, and, as such, as well as that no title to maintain it has been established, I decide that it shall be removed.

The other members of the Commission concurred.

WATERFORD, *Saturday, October* 24, 1863.

Present—FREDERICK EDEN, Esq., *Chief Commissioner;* Captain WALLACE HOUSTOUN, R.N.; WILLIAM O'CONNOR MORRIS, Esq.—T. F. BRADY, Esq., *Secretary.*

JUDGMENT OF THE COMMISSIONERS *in re* MRS. COGHLAN'S WEIR, DROMINAGH.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER (Mr. *Eden*)—Gentlemen, this is a case of very considerable importance, and it has been so very ably argued, that I have found some difficulty in not being carried away by counsel's persuasive ingenuity. We think it is expedient that we should severally state our opinions upon cases of this description, in order that the public may be informed of the grounds upon which we give our decision, and I will now state what my decision is. It has been proved that this weir—a Scotch weir—was erected for the first time either in 1808, or between that year and 1812. It is clear to me that, to justify any person in maintaining, erecting, using, or fishing a fixed engine in the tidal waters he must show a title so to do, either under the 18th or the 19th section of the 5th and 6th Vic., cap. 106. In this case it has been sought to establish a title under both one and the other. The 18th section gives power, under certain restrictions, to owners of several fisheries, to erect and maintain such engines. But, in my opinion, it has not been shown that a several fishery ever did exist, nor has it been shown that any rights to a several fishery were ever exercised in the place in question. With regard then to the 19th section. It has, I think, been proved that Mr. John Coghlan, the grandfather, did exercise a right of fishing under that section, and that he was entitled to erect a weir under that section. He died in 1854, and in dividing his property between his children he separated the weir of Drominagh from the lands of Drominagh, and so, perhaps to some extent, or perhaps entirely, invalidated the title to that weir. If I had to pronounce a judgment on the legality or illegality of this weir, and the issue turned solely on this severance of the land from the weir, I should decide the matter with very considerable reluctance, because I do think that, from the manner in which that devise was made, the title to the weir was destroyed. But the hardship that would have attached to the case if John Coghlan had by inadvertence or accident destroyed the property which otherwise might have legally existed, is not, I think, so real as has been stated, because, to my mind, this fishery was never legally exercised from the passing of the Act of 1842 (on which Act it grounds its title) up to the present time. It was not legally exercised by John Coghlan. It was not legally exercised from the time that John James Coghlan came into possession up to the present time; and I repeat that, in my mind, this weir, or the right to fish by means of a weir on the coast adjacent to the lands of Drominagh, was never legally exercised from the passing of the Act of 1842 up to the present time, for the right to use a weir was given to the grandfather subject to certain restrictions, and one of those restrictions at least was not complied with. For I think it has been clearly proved that from the moment this weir was set up it has been injurious to the public right of navigation. I now come to that question, and I will refer shortly to the evidence upon which I ground that decision. I am not prepared to give legal definitions, as Mr. Tandy requested that we should do; but I will give you, as I have said, the reasons on which I found my conclusions. I will take the evidence that was adduced in support of the case. Mr. Little told us that the only time when the part of the river occupied by the weir would be of advantage to navigation was, when yawls, and other small boats, wished or found it necessary to cheat the tide and avoid a rough sea, and, surely, this must not unfrequently happen, for Captain Brennan told us "that there was a considerable traffic of these boats in the Waterford estuary, and that this strand, though not their natural highway, was, nevertheless, a highway." It is, I confess, evident that this weir is in no way an impediment to navigation, so far as large vessels are concerned, though it stretches 800 yards into what may be called the navigable portion of the river, which at high tide is a portion of land covered by water, over which boats may ply if they think fit, and it has been shown that they would ply there if they could; still it is not an impediment to large ships. I can, however, readily reconcile the conflicting evidence that has been given by the witnesses for and against the weir. The witnesses on Mrs. Coghlan's side have been mainly navigators and mariners of large vessels. They have naturally viewed the question of obstruction as it regarded themselves. The witnesses on the other side have been men of small positions and possessions, and it is quite clear to me that men may appreciate an obstruction coming in the way of another in a manner very different to that in which they would appreciate the same obstruction coming in the way of themselves. Thus, what in the one case (to use the language of one of the witnesses) would be "an inappreciable inconvenience," would in the other be a grievous hardship. There was a great deal of evidence gone into with respect to life-boats going out to wrecks placed, under different circumstances, near the edge of this bank. Such extraordinary circumstances would not often occur, though they might sometimes, as has been shown, and I do not give much weight to that part of the evidence; but on the whole, I think that this weir is clearly an impediment, an obstruction to a large class of men who did use, and who had a right to use, that water whenever they pleased or wherever they pleased to pass. We have it in evidence that they sometimes went inside and sometimes went outside of the weir. We have it that they went within an oar's or two oars' length of the third chamber before a fourth was added. It is, I think, evident that they would, at different times and in different seasons, go through that weir, or pass over the spot where it is placed, if the weir were not there. And viewing the rights of the public as of paramount importance, I feel that it is incumbent on me to declare that this weir is detrimental and injurious to navigation, and on that ground, as well as that the title to maintain it has not been proved, I order it to be removed.

The other members of the Commission concurred.

WATERFORD, *December* 23, 1863.

Present—FREDERICK EDEN, Esq., *Chief Commissioner;* Captain WALLACE HOUSTOUN, R.N.; WILLIAM O'CONNOR MORRIS, Esq.—T. F. BRADY, Esq., *Secretary.*

JUDGMENT OF THE COMMISSIONERS *in re* LORD TEMPLEMORE'S LIGHTHOUSE WEIR.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER (Mr. *Eden*). The object of the present inquiry is a Scotch weir, or stake net, situate immediately under the most northern of the two Duncannon Lighthouses. The owner of the land from which it springs is Lord Templemore; the tenant of the net is Mr. Abraham Stephens. This inquiry, unlike that other case of Lord Templemore's, which was brought to a conclusion last week, has not been limited to a single issue, but embraces every point which it is our duty to investigate, and it has lasted no less than five whole and lengthy days; we have had much difficulty to contend with, in consequence of the contradictory evidence that has been given, and various points of extreme nicety in law have arisen; and I must thank the counsel on the one side and the other for the admirable arguments they have addressed to us, which have made much plain to me that would otherwise be difficult, and rendered it comparatively easy for me to arrive at what I hope is a sound conclusion. That conclusion must be whether this weir is legal, or whether it is in contravention of any Act of Parliament or law in force in Ireland; and it is necessary, therefore, that I should, first of all, examine whether the weir has been erected or used by a person who had a right to establish the engine under the Act of 1842; and, if that be the case, whether it has been used and maintained in accordance with the restrictions imposed by that and the other Salmon Fishery Acts. First, then, with reference to the title. Documentary evidence of a most satisfactory nature has been put in, proving that in the 37th year of the reign of Henry VIII., a patent was granted to Sir Osborne Itchingham, which included the site and circuit, together with a certain fishery, of the monastery of Dunbrody, conveying the fishery as a several property to Sir Osborne Itchingham. We have next a patent of James the First; and thirdly, a grant made in the 16th year of the First Charles, and conveying to John Itchingham, the great great grandson of Sir Osborne Itchingham, the same property, and also the bed and soil of the river, together with "God's Weir," "Sker Weir," and other weirs mentioned by name. The land granted was to extend from Duncannon up to Salt-hill: the weir in question is within those limits. Further, it has been shown that Lord Templemore derives directly from Sir John Itchingham, and consequently from Sir Osborne Itchingham. We then come to the evidence of user; and that, though not so satisfactory as we could wish, I think establishes that different weirs at different intervals for the last fifty years have been used in the place in question. Now a most able argument was pressed on us by Mr. Shaw, that the evidence of user in this case rested mainly upon a lease, which does not include that portion of the foreshore in which the weir is to be found, and upon the stumps of old weirs standing on that foreshore. The fact, if it be a fact, that a lease made long subsequent to the grants I have mentioned, did not include the whole of the fishery conveyed in those grants, does not of itself limit the subject of those grants. With respect to the old stumps, Mr. Shaw contended that they vitiated the right altogether, because the weir could only establish the right to a several fishery within its own ambit, and the present weir does not stand on the site of the old. I am not disposed to give much weight to this argument, for it seems to me that the question is not whether this weir stands on a particular site that was previously occupied by another weir, but whether Lord Templemore has a several fishery along the whole shore. If he has that, and I think he has, he derived a title under the 18th section of the 5th and 6th Vic., to maintain, erect, and use any number of fixed engines along the shore, subject to the restrictions imposed by that Act. On the other side, it was pressed upon us that this Act of the 5th and 6th Vic., could not be brought to bear against this ancient weir. I do not agree with that argument at all. It appears to me that whatever rights were possessed, as I had occasion to say the other day, to erect fixed engines, must exist by virtue of the 5th and 6th Vic., cap. 106, and that those rights do not exist unless the conditions made by it are fulfilled. It declares the rights existing. It was a compromise sanctioned by Parliament at that time. It defined positively who should have the right, and it defined under what conditions that right should be exercised.

I have said, then, that I consider Lord Templemore had a right, under the 18th section, to empower his assignee or lessee to erect this fixed engine. A question has been raised of some legal nicety, as to whether Mr. Stephens is such a lessee as is contemplated by that section. I grant that in an Act of this kind the words must be construed strictly, but it appears to me that a weir, defined by Lord Hale to be the soil itself of the river, is a corporeal hereditament. If this be so, Mr. Stephens, by the mere fact of paying rent, becomes lessee within the meaning of that section. I now pass on to the restrictions imposed by that Act. I have already said that a right does not exist except these restrictions are fulfilled. The principal of these restrictions are—first, that the weir in question must not interfere with the public right of fishery; secondly, it must not interfere with the public right of navigation; thirdly, that the weir must not be placed in a portion of the channel less than three quarters of a mile broad; and, fourthly, it must not project beyond low water mark. First, then as to the public right of fishing. I have found Lord Templemore to be possessed of a several fishery, and I need scarcely add that the right to such an exclusive fishery must embrace the right to exclude the fishing public. The next question is that of navigation; and I must remark here generally that some very extended and enlarged views on this subject have been attributed to us by counsel and some portion of the press. Opinions that have fallen from us at an early stage of our proceedings, as to the public right of navigation, have been quoted as the test we have applied to the injury done to the navigation in fact. I hold, and I know my colleagues hold—and I believe every man who considers the subject will hold—that the right of the public to pass freely over the whole of the area of navigable water is unquestioned and unquestionable. But

the test we have applied, and which I apply in this case, is not whether this weir obstructs the public right, but whether it has been a material injury, a common annoyance to the ordinary navigation of the particular locality.

In order to see whether that is the case, let us first examine into the nature of the engine; secondly, into the character of the navigation in that place; and then see what is the amount of the detention. The engine itself, as I have said, is a Scotch weir, it is on the eastern shore, and extends, together with the rock on which it is situated, about 127 yards into the course of the river. It is in the shape of a "T," the ebb and flood wing together measure about eighty-six yards, and run in a parallel direction with the course of the current. It is not in a bay or even in a cove, but in an indentation of the land, having Duncannon Fort projecting on the south side, and the rock on the north; so that if a line were drawn from Duncannon to Black Hill, that line would find the weir within it. With reference to the tides, the evidence is very conflicting, and it is difficult to ascertain the truth; but weighing that evidence carefully, I take it that for five hours, at the very least, of the ebb, and for about two hours of the flood, there is a counter tide running through the weir. I now pass to the class of the navigation, and with that we are tolerably familiar—composed as it is, not of ships, for we have seen that the ship channel is entirely out of the way, but of the Passage, the Ballyhack, and Duncannon boats, which, according to a return that we have, are about eighty in number. It has been proved that those boats use oars as well as sails, and that their natural course with oars is along the eastern shore. It has been shown, further, that it is the common and constant practice of the drift fishermen, who own thirty or forty boats, to start with the first of the ebb from the Spit of Passage, and drift down to distances depending on the state of the weather above or below Duncannon Fort; and, when the weather is rough and boisterous, that it is commonly their habit to pull up against the ebb tide, taking advantage of any slack water, and to make another drift. We have it in evidence that this occurs four and five time in the course of a single tide, and that these men are detained during that exercise of their undoubted right for three, for five, and sometimes for thirty minutes on each occasion, and that at times the detention amounts to the loss of the tide.

A great deal of evidence has been given by gentlemen on the other side, whose veracity I do not for a moment impugn, but who, in my opinion, are not as well qualified as these boatmen to give an opinion on the matter. It is easy to understand that the captains of ships going up in mid-channel view with little concern the weirs lying entirely out of their course, but which the Passage boatmen, who are impeded by them, regard as very considerable obstructions. The fisherman, Fitzgerald, told us that the weir is in his direct course going up the river, if there is no wind. He told us, also, that he has been detained with head-winds at this particular weir from half-ebb to two hours below low-water—that he had been detained at that spot many times in the season. Hearne gave similar evidence—this weir, he said, is in his course making his way up from Duncannon; that making his way up he would keep the eastern shore; and—which is a fact I cannot get over—that he was detained there a number of times in the months of March and April last—once for as much as an hour. Ricketts said that the weir had been in his way twice a-day. He stated that "when a man is trying to get home the weir is in his way." He further stated that it was a common thing for boats to row up that shore, and that he had been detained at the weir five or six times in the course of the last season. Captain Frazer, giving evidence on behalf of Lord Templemore, stated that the weir would not, in his opinion, often cause a delay of more than five or six minutes; and that that would not be a "reasonable" injury; the delay, however, he added, might be a great deal more; and that, in some circumstances, a boat might not be able to proceed at all. A most ingenious effort—and when I say ingenious, I mean a perfectly legitimate and proper one—was made to show that if the boats were not detained at the weir they would be at Blackrock. But I think that proposition is entirely negatived. Now, it is admitted that boats have as much right to the protection of the law as any ship that goes up and down the channel; and that being so, and believing as I do, the unshaken evidence of the boatmen, that they have been often interfered with and obstructed in their common traffic and rightful use of this portion of the river, I need only add that, in my opinion, the weir is an obstruction to navigation.

It is admitted that this channel is of a greater breadth than three-quarters of a mile; and, therefore, the third restriction to which I have referred does not apply, and I come to the question whether the weir extends to a greater distance than that between high and low water mark? I, for one, must deeply regret that on this point we have had the most contradictory evidence. We have Mr. Stephens, the owner of the weir, at direct issue as to a question of fact with Captain Bartlett. We have, on Mr. Stephens' side, one of his own fishermen at direct variance with him and another of his servants—I mean, Patrick Walsh. We have the evidence of the surveyor who took the measurements of the weirs, but he refuses to produce his notes. We have also the evidence of Mr. Tighe, who is the engineer of a company of which Mr. Stephens is the managing director. Mr. Tighe is asked, in this court-house, to note the direction of the wind on a particular day. He does so; but when called upon to produce that note against Mr. Stephens, he tells us that he made the note, but did not observe whether it was correct or not. Mr. Stephens has told us he has walked round the weir dry. John Walsh has told us he has seen it dry frequently. Patrick Walsh swears that one portion of it never dries, and that he has never seen less than one foot of water on the south end of it; and from the evidence as to the level of the bank on which this weir stands, it is impossible not to see that when the depth of water in the weir was a foot on the south wing, it must have been half a foot in the chamber. An offer has been made by the persons opposing this weir to ascertain, with accuracy, its level; and I confess it would have been more satisfactory to me if that offer had been accepted by the weir owner's counsel. But as that offer was refused we have to decide the question on the evidence, and that establishes conclusively, to my mind, the fact that the weir never wholly dries, even in the most extraordinary low tides.

I now come to the question as to whether, supposing this weir to be legal in other respects, we are called upon to condemn it because it extended beyond low-water mark. An argument was raised by Mr. Tandy, most ably put I confess, and it was one that struck me at the time, namely,

that it would be monstrous to condemn Lord Templemore's weir for the trangression of his tenant, of which he knew nothing. We, however, are bound by the Act of Parliament; that Act calls on us to determine whether this weir is legal, or in contravention of any law in force in Ireland. In my opinion, though I give that opinion with great diffidence, the excess of a part renders the whole structure illegal. It is a satisfaction to me, however, on this point, to know that the question will or can be made the subject of an appeal, and I shall be most glad to have the judgment on the point of the Superior Court. Under these circumstances, the conclusion I have arrived at is, that though there is a title in Lord Templemore to a several fishery, his right has not been exercised, as regards this weir, in a legal manner; and, therefore, I declare the weir to be illegal, inasmuch as it is injurious to navigation, and extends beyond low-water mark, and I order it to be abated and removed.

Captain Houstoun agreed; Mr. Morris dissented on navigation.

Waterford, *December* 16, 1863.

Present—Frederick Eden, Esq., *Chief Commissioner;* Captain Wallace Houstoun, R.N.; William O'Connor Morris, Esq.—T. F. Brady, Esq., *Secretary.*

Judgment of the Commissioners *in re* Lord Templemore's (the Duncannon) Weir.

The Chief Commissioner (Mr. *Eden*).—In the more important of the cases we have as yet tried, we have conceived that it would be satisfactory to the persons interested that we should give our judgments separately, and I propose to follow that course in the present instance; but before I do so, I must, in consequence of observations which have been made by counsel in the course of the inquiry, make a few remarks on the proceedings of this Commission, and on the effect of those proceedings. It seems to be the opinion of counsel that our inquiry has been of a summary and hasty character. They have talked of confiscation, and have implied, if they have not stated, that we have been revolutionary in our interference with vested rights. I do not believe that that opinion is commonly entertained. I believe it to be confined to the weir owners, their friends, and such of the public as have not thought it worth their while to inquire into the true facts of the case; but I think it is a mischievous opinion. I am sure it is a false one, and I desire to correct it. First; have we been summary? We have, as compared with the proceedings taken by the Board of Commissioners who had jurisdiction in this matter before our appointment, for under the control of those Commissioners, the law as regards fixed engines seems to have remained a dead letter. I must not be misunderstood as saying anything against those gentlemen, who had difficulties to contend with from which we are exempt. We are endeavouring with the aid of the machinery supplied by the Act of last session, which until this case, we had thought was a simple one, to carry out the purpose for which we were appointed. We have done what those gentlemen, if in our place, no doubt, would have done. But if we have been summary to that extent, I deny emphatically that we have been hasty; and I ask with confidence of the counsel and solicitors who have appeared before us, if I am not justified in saying that we have given a full and fair attention to every argument that has been adduced, and every piece of evidence that has been offered to us. I now come to the question, and the graver one, of interference with vested rights. The Act of 1842 declares that doubts existed as to who had a right to use fixed engines; and, in order to clear up these doubts, it specifies—I may say it nominates—the persons who should enjoy that right; and, further, it subjects those persons to certain restrictions. I think it is clear that whatever vested rights existed prior to the Act of 1842, were either abolished or were confirmed by that Act. Now, what have we done? We have tried, I think, forty weirs, and as Mr. Alcock has said, our decision has been adverse to the weir owner in every case. Why? We have found the restrictions imposed by the Act of 1842, disregarded in every case without exception, and in all save two, we have found the weirs fished by persons other than those to whom the Act of 1842 gave the right to use them. With regard to these two exceptions, in one we have found a title to a several fishery, and in the other we have found a title under the 19th section of the Act of 1842. Both weirs, however, were condemned as injurious to navigation. Our judgments have been made the subject of appeal by their respective owners, and I entertain a very strong opinion that we shall be reversed where we have found a title, and upheld where we have condemned the weir. I think we were right in finding the title in the first case; for I hold that a commission of this sort should not be so strict in exacting proof of title to a several fishery, as, no doubt, a higher court would be; but I do not think the evidence brought before us will satisfy the Superior Court. In the other case where we have found a title under the 19th section, we were misled by evidence that the weir was in a channel more than three quarters of a mile broad, but as this is not the fact it falls within the 22nd section of the Act of 1842, which does not permit any weir deriving its title from the 19th section to be maintained in such a channel. Having thus, shortly reviewed our proceedings, I think that I have a right to protest against the tone of the remarks made upon our proceedings, and to declare that if we have been summary, we have not been hasty; that if we have been revolutionary, the change we have brought about has been in the enforcement, and not in the subversion of the Act of 1842; that if we have interfered with vested rights, that interference has been in their favour and not against them; for, in speaking of vested rights, we must always remember that there are rights vested in the public as well as in private individuals, and that this particular class of rights has been vested in the public from time immemorial, confirmed to them by Magna Charta, con-

firmed to them by numerous decisions at Common Law, and by Act of Parliament after Act of Parliament passed from that time to this. I do think that the public ought to be acquainted with the true facts of this matter, and I think that it should not be asserted that the Act of 1863 is an interference with the Act of 1842. The Act of 1842 is the one under which we have been working, and under that Act we have decided every single case that has been contested. I have said that we owe it to the public to show the exact position of things, but it is fair to the owners of weirs themselves that they should know how the Act of last Session, and that of 1842 respectively affect them, and that the hardships they suffer under are not so great as they appear. I know most men will feel that to have anything taken away from them that they have enjoyed for a number of years, however wrongfully, is a hardship, but I would ask the owner of any one of these weirs, after the first heat of disappointment has gone by, to take this Act of 1842 into his own room, and quietly to read the 18th, 19th, and 21st sections of that Act, and when he has done so, I think the feeling will creep upon him which has grown upon me—a feeling of the most complete and entire astonishment—that this Act should have remained altogether unenforced in some particulars, while it has been vigorously carried out in others. Some of these gentlemen are magistrates; and perhaps in the exercise of their duties as such, they have inflicted penalties on one class of the public for catching a small number of fish, in contravention of one provision of the Act of 1842, while they themselves have caught them in hundreds, in total disregard of other provisions of the same Act. I will take one case. The men fishing on their common law right are not permitted to use a net within half a mile of the mouth of these rivers, and penalties have been enforced against them for so doing; but at the same time we have a weir erected about a mile from that mouth, which is as illegal as it is possible for a weir to be. It appears to have gone out of the way to protest as it were against the Act of 1842. The weir owner has no title; the weir obstructs the public right of navigation; it interferes with the public right of fishing; and it projects beyond low-water mark. Such a state of things is so manifestly unjust, that it could not last; and I hope that we shall never see a recurrence to it.

I regret the present case. The inquiry has been limited by the course the counsel for the proprietor of the weir has thought fit to pursue, to the single issue whether this weir is or is not, in our judgment, injurious to navigation. I cannot but express my regret, and I am sure the regret of my colleagues, that that course was taken; for I do think that by adopting it their client's case has not been put before us in as favourable a way as it otherwise might have been. No person is more ready than I am to admit to the fullest extent the right of counsel to exercise their discretion in the conduct of their client's case; and I recognise also how fully able the counsel now before us are to use that right dexterously and well; but still I regret that they should have pursued such a course, because I like to try a case on its merits, and not on technical objections; and if this case has been tried on technical objections, and limited as it has been, counsel have no right or reason to complain that such has been done. After the objections were raised, and the course we adopted forced upon us, we offered, if counsel would waive those objections, to try the case fully on its merits; that offer was refused, and we could do no more.

The issue, then, on which this case turns is, whether under the 21st section of the 5th and 6th Vic., cap. 106, this weir is legal or not. Counsel asked us to assume that Lord Templemore had a title under the 18th section of that Act, and then seemed to contend, that having assumed a title, the weir was placed beyond the scope of the 21st section. We will assume, for the purpose of the inquiry, that a title to erect a weir exists under the 18th section. Taking that to be the case, what does the 21st section say?—"Be it enacted, that no stake weir, head weir, stake net, bag net, or any contrivance for placing or erecting a net, shall in any case be placed or erected in such a manner as shall be injurious or detrimental to navigation; and that in case any such stake weir, head weir, stake net, bag net, fixed net, or any contrivance for placing or erecting a net, now is or at any time after the passing of this Act shall be so placed and erected as in the judgment of the said Commissioners to be injurious and detrimental to navigation, it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners, on due inquiry, after summoning before them the owner or owners of such weirs or nets, to declare such weirs, nets, or contrivances, as aforesaid, a nuisance."

Clearly, then, that 21st section applied to those stake weirs that had a title under the 18th or 19th sections, because no restrictions would have been imposed on a weir that did not exist under the 18th or 19th sections. The first thing necessary for any weir owner to prove is, that he has a title under one or other of those two sections of the Act of 1842, and it does not follow because there is a several fishery in the place in question, that the exercise of that several fishery, by means of a stake weir, is legal. I now come to the evidence on the navigation. We heard from Captain Bartlett that, with the wind at any point between the points from N.N.W., to E.S.E., this weir was in the way of the navigation of small boats. We heard from Heron that he never came up on a dark night without finding the weir in his way. Manning, the chief boatman of the coast-guard, said that with all winds from N N.W. to E.S.E., embracing more than half the compass, and from half-flood and half-ebb, that is for half of each tide, this weir would be in the direct course of all boats. We have it proved that it is the habit of the fishermen, having taken in their nets at the weir, to get into the slack water as quickly as possible, that they may make their way up and shoot their nets again, and in doing so the weir is constantly in their direct course. We have it from other men that the portion of the water covered by this weir would be used by these boats, perhaps twice by night, and once by day; and one man said it was "the general rendezvous and common track." In defence of the weir, the first witness examined was Ryan. I do not attach much weight to his evidence; but he said that for four hours of the flood, and the wind from the north, it would be in the direct course of the boats. We then had evidence of a different class, and perhaps it would be difficult to find higher authority than Captain Fraser on navigation of all descriptions. Now, Captain Fraser told us that the east arm would cut across the course of boats wishing to take advantage of the slack water. He stated that there were cases in which it would be greatly to the advantage of boats that everything should be out of their way, and that under some circumstances this weir would

be in a boat's way. He was then asked questions as to the evidence of the boatmen, to which he had listened, and he said, that he knew these men to be harkworking and honest, as a rule, and that assuming their evidence to be correct, a certain portion of the weir would be materially in the way of boats going into the slack water where this weir is. Again, he said, that the weir was decidedly in their way—that it would delay and incommode them—involving a loss of three quarters of an hour, or an hour, to a boat pulling. Further, that the weir would be no great impediment to men-of-war boats, but would be a material impediment to the class of boats that use this estuary. On the other hand, it has been shown that the weir is no interference whatever, or obstruction of any sort, to vessels of a large class. On the contrary, it has been proved, that at times it has been used as a beacon, and has been of much service as such. But even on this point we have the evidence of Captain Fraser, and of another gentleman, that the proper place to put up a beacon would be about 500 or 1,000 yards lower down. Some other evidence was given with regard to the drift nets. But it is so difficult to draw a distinction, in the case of these drift nets, between what is injurious to navigation and what is injurious to the public right of fishing, that I shall not attempt to steer between the two. Weighing, then, the evidence carefully, I have arrived at a precisely similar conclusion to that expressed by Captain Fraser. I think this weir is a material impediment to the common navigation of this estuary, and as such I declare it to be a nuisance, and order it to be removed.

The other members of the Commission concurred.

KILRUSH, *January* 7, 1864.

Present—FREDERICK EDEN, Esq., *Chief Commissioner;* Captain WALLACE HOUSTOUN, R.N.; WILLIAM O'CONNOR MORRIS, Esq.—T. F. BRADY, Esq., *Secretary.*

JUDGMENT OF THE COMMISSIONERS *in re* LORD ANNALY'S WEIR.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER (Mr. *Eden*).—In this case, or rather in these cases, for there are three weirs depending upon our decision, no claim has been advanced on behalf of Lord Annaly to a several fishery. Therefore, the right to maintain them depends for title upon the 19th section of the 5th and 6th Vic., cap. 106. That section gives power to the owner in fee of land adjacent to the sea-shore, or estuary, to erect and maintain fixed nets, provided he is also the occupier of the land adjoining. It has been proved that Lord Annaly is the owner of the estate adjoining this portion of the Shannon estuary in which these nets are situated, and it is contended he is the occupier of the land, and the person who erected and maintained the nets. It has been proved that Lord Annaly is not the occupier of the land, in the common acceptation of the term, because when he came into the estate, this land was in the occupation of tenants, and has continued so since. It has been shown that the holdings of the tenants were cut off from the foreshore of the Shannon by a low stone wall, and that between that wall and high-water-mark there was a strip or belt of land, measuring from twenty to forty feet in breadth; and it has been argued, that that strip is land within the meaning of the 19th section, and that that strip is in the occupation of Lord Annaly. First, as regards occupation :—One of the leases that were put in, which is still in force, conveyed the lands of Kilkerin, together with the usual strand adjoining thereto, to one Davis. I must here thank Sergeant Sullivan for the manner he has put the most abstruse points of law, so that I have been able, to some extent, to understand them; but it does seem to me that the most ingenious interpretation he gave to the use of the strand was not a correct one. I think the strand conveyed in that lease meant the strand in the usual acceptation of the term, and that it gave it to Davis. Therefore, as far as Davis' weir is concerned, I do not think Lord Annaly could be in occupation of the strip. Supposing Lord Annaly, however, to have been in occupation of the rest of that belt, we come to the question—whether that strip is land within the meaning of the 19th section? Mr. Adare, who surveyed it for Lord Annaly, has described it as a belt or strip, covered with sand, shingle, and boulders, broken by ledges of rocks—in fact, having all the features of an ordinary foreshore; and it seems to me that it is little else. Sergeant Sullivan said that "land" could not be taken to mean arable land; and asked if we held it to be such, where we would stop? Was one acre, ten, or a hundred required? In answer to that, I can only say, I would put the same question with reference to this belt :—If twenty feet of shingle were land under the 19th section, why not ten, why not five? If a sloping bank, like the present, be sufficient, why not a precipitous one; the mere difference then between the marks of ordinary and of extraordinary high tides would be sufficient? And if that ruling is to be good, there is no stake net nor bag net in the kingdom where you would not find a strip of land intervening between high-water-mark, and the land in the proper meaning of the term. Thus, the requirement of occupation would be frittered away. I think the words "hold and occupy" were meant to have force; and I find, the words "beach, strand, or waste," occurring in the 3rd section of the same Act, and those words must be considered to interpret the word "land." With reference to this question, I will only add, that it seems to me the net was meant to be an adjunct and addition to the land, and by no reading was the land meant to be subordinate to the net. However, supposing I am wrong in that view, I come to the next question—whether Lord Annaly was the person erecting and maintaining the net? It has been argued that Molony was merely Lord Annaly's servant. In 1858, however, Mr. Joynt, Lord Annaly's agent, took possession of the estate, and he found Dan Molony in possession of the nets, and he left him in possession of them, making an agreement with Molony for that purpose. We

have had Molony before us, and he stated that the nets were his, the poles were his, the fish were his, and that he paid rates and taxes, and a rent of £200 a-year for the enjoyment of this fishery. Sergeant Sullivan argues that a fishery is an incorporeal hereditament, and that as such, payment of rent does not make Molony a tenant. He said the test of corporeal or incorporeal was, whether the thing is or is not tangible, and capable of being laid hold of. Now, if we order a weir to be abated, we are directed by law to give it into the custody of the coast-guard; and surely that shows it to be a thing capable of being taken hold of. Further, we are told if we hold it to be corporeal, we should be divesting the Crown of rights which it possessed. If so, this interference with Crown property is not our doing, but that of the Act of 1842. But I think there is a great distinction to be drawn between the fishery itself and the right to fish, and that fisheries subsisting by nets fixed in the soil itself are corporeal things, and not incorporeal rights. I am of opinion, therefore, that Molony, whom it is not disputed was the person who erected the nets in fact, was also the person who erected them within the meaning of the 19th section of 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 106; for I cannot hold him to have been the mere servant of Lord Annaly. I will now pass to the question of navigation; and it gives me the greatest possible satisfaction to find that the law, as laid down by Sergeant Sullivan, indeed by counsel on both sides, embraces the rules which I have adopted and acted upon from the commencement of this Commission. I have always held that we were to consider whether the alleged injury accrued, not to the right of navigation, but, in fact, and to a material extent, to the navigation peculiar to the locality. That is the test I have always applied, and will apply in this particular instance. We have here, exactly contrary and different evidence to that we had at Waterford. In Waterford we had skilled witnesses, who told us that these weirs were not injurious to navigation, and we had that evidence contradicted by practical boatmen, who said they had been injured by those weirs. I gave to these different classes of witnesses the same relative value at Waterford as I do now at Kilrush, preferring the evidence of facts proved to the opinions of experts. The traffic on the shore, where these nets stand, is extremely small; no actual injury has been shown, and I therefore consider that no injury to navigation has been caused by their erection. My decision then is—that there is no title to this weir, inasmuch as Lord Annaly is not the person maintaining and erecting these weirs, and in occupation of the land adjoining, in the meaning of the 19th section. At the same time, in my opinion, the weir is not injurious to navigation.

The other members agreed; but Captain Houstoun considered the weirs injurious to navigation.

APPENDIX, No. 2.—RESULT of INQUIRIES held by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS for IRISH FISHERIES up to the 8th day of January, 1864, into the Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland.

No.	Where Fixed Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Name of Person maintaining and using Fixed Net.	Name of Owner of Fixed Net, or of Land to which Net attached.	Name of Townland to which Net attached.	Parish.	Barony.	County.	Judgment of Commissioners.	Date of Judgment.
1	Barrow, otherwise Ross, otherwise Nore and Barrow Rivers, conjoined.	Head Weir,	Thomas Murphy,	John H. Glascott,	Dunganstown,	Whitechurch,	Shelburne,	Wexford,	To be abated and removed, as being injurious to navigation, and not having legal title, as required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	17 Oct. 1863
2	Barrow River,	Ditto,	Arthur Kavanagh,	Arthur Kavanagh,	Drummin,	St. Mullin's,	St Mullin's,l.	Carlow,	Ditto, not having been legally erected in 1862,	Ditto.
3	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Nore and Barrow Rivers, conjoined.	Ditto,	Joseph Hunt,	W. M. Glascott,	Mountanago,	Whitechurch,	Shelburne,	Wexford,	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation, and not sufficient title, as required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	Ditto,	Walter Sweetman,	Walter Sweetman,	Annaghs,	Shanbogh,	Ida,	Kilkenny,	Ditto,	19 Oct. 1863
5	Ditto,	Ditto,	Michael and D. Cody,	—	Carrickloney,	Kilmakevoge	Ida,	Kilkenny,	Ditto,	Ditto.
6	Ditto,	Ditto,	James Doody,	—	Great Island,	Kilmokea,	Shelburne,	Wexford,	Ditto,	Ditto.
7	Ditto,	Ditto,	Samuel Bennett	—	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
8	Ditto,	Ditto,	Richard Cashen,	—	Shanbogh, Upper,	Shanbogh,	Ida,	Kilkenny,	To be abated, not having been legally erected in 1862,	Ditto.
9	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Sherlock,	—	Great Island,	Kilmokea,	Shelburne,	Wexford,	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation, and not sufficient title, as required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106,	Ditto.
10	Ditto,	Ditto,	P. Shanahan,	—	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated, not having been legally erected in 1862,	Ditto.
11	Ditto,	Ditto,	George Kent,	—	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation,	20 Oct. 1863
12	Suir,	Ditto,	John Lynch,	N. Power,	Faithlegg,	Faithlegg,	Gualtiere,	Waterford,	Ditto, and not having sufficient legal title as required by the 5th and 6th Vic. c. 106.	21 Oct. 1863
13	Ditto,	Ditto,	Hugh Treacey,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
14	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Walsh,	—	Cheekpoint,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
15	Suir, Nore, and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	Head Weir,	John Lynch,	—	Coolbunnia,	Faithlegg,	Gualtiere,	Waterford,	Ditto,	Ditto.
16	Ditto,	Stake Weir,	Michael Dobbyn,	Marquis of Waterford,	Crooke,	Crooke,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	22 Oct. 1863
17	Ditto,	Ditto,	Eliza Coghlan,	J. J. D. Coghlan,	Dromina,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	24 Oct. 1863
18	Nore,	Head Weir,	W. F. F. Tighe,	W. F. F. Tighe,	Innistioge,	Innistioge,	Gowran,	Kilkenny,	To be abated, as injurious to navigation,	26 Oct. 1863
19	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Nore and Barrow, conjoined.	Ditto,	Patrick Byrne,	E. W. Nunn,	Camlin,	Old Ross,	Bantry,	Wexford,	Ditto, and not sufficient title, as required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	Ditto.
20	Barrow,	Ditto,	W. F. F. Tighe,	W. F. F. Tighe,	Kilconnelly,	The Rower,	Ida,	Kilkenny,	Ditto,	Ditto.
21	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Eligot,	D. Burtchell,	Coolrainy,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.

RESULT of INQUIRIES held by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS for IRISH FISHERIES up to the 8th day of January, 1864, into the Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—*continued.*

No.	Where Fixed Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Name of Person maintaining and using Fixed Net.	Name of Owner of Fixed Net, or of Land to which Net attached.	Name of Townland to which Net attached.	Parish.	Barony.	County.	Judgment of Commissioners.	Date of Judgment.
22	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Nore and Barrow, conjoined.	Head Weir,	John Forrestal,	—	Carrickloney,	Kilmakevoge	Ida,	Kilkenny,	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation, and not sufficient title as required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	26 Oct. 1863
23	Nore River,	Ditto,	John Hunt,	Mrs. and Miss Vicars,	Brownsford,	Dysertmoon,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	27 Oct. 1863
24	Suir River,	Ditto,	Paul Anderson,	N. A. Power,	Gorteens,	Rathpatrick,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	29 Oct. 1863
25	Ditto,	Ditto,	Cath. and P. Moroney,	N. Power,	Drumdowney, Upper,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	10 Dec. 1863
26	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Nore and Barrow, conjoined,	Ditto,	Michael Irish,	Dr. J. Mackesy,	Ballyverneen,	Ballygurrim,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	10 Dec. 1863
27	Ditto,	Ditto,	Thomas Murphy,	Col. Chas. Kearney,	Kearney's Bay,	Kilcolomb,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	11 Dec. 1863
28	Ditto,	Ditto,	Joseph Hunt,	Peter Strange,	Rochestown,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
29	Ditto,	Ditto,	P. Hannebury,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
30	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Doyle,	J. Devereux,	Ringville,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
31	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Bolger,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
32	Ditto,	Ditto,	W. Walsh,	Mrs. Bolton,	Drumdowney, Upper,	Rathpatrick,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	11 Dec. 1863
33	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Sullivan,	P. Hannebury,	Ballinlaw,	Kilcolumb,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	12 Dec. 1863
34	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Brien,	N. Power,	Drumdowney, Upper,	Rathpatrick,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
35	Suir River,	Ditto,	David Bennett,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
36	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Nore and Barrow conjoined.	Ditto,	James Butler,	Samuel King,	Fisherstown,	Kilmokea,	Shelburne,	Wexford,	Ditto,	Ditto.
37	Ditto,	Ditto,	Pierce Cox,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
38	Ditto,	Ditto,	James Kavanagh,	—	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
39	Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined, otherwise Waterford Harbour.	Scotch or Stake Weir.	A. Ryan, or Hayes,	Lord Templemore,	Duncannon,	St. James & Dunbrody.	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation,	16 Dec. 1863
40	Ditto,	Ditto,	A. Stephens,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto, and being illegally erected—extending beyond low-water mark,	23 Dec. 1863
41	Suir,	Head Weir,	N. A. Power,	N. A. Power,	Gorteens,	Rathpatrick,	Ida,	Kilkenny,	To be abated as injurious to navigation, and not sufficient title as required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	Ditto.
42	Shannon River,	Fly-net,	Randle Borough,	Randle Borough,	Querrin,	Moyarta,	Moyarta,	Clare,	To be abated, as not having a title, required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	1 Jan. 1864

43	Ditto,	Stake-Net,	S. M'Auliffe,	Ditto,	Shangannagh,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated, not having any legal title, as required by the 5th and 6th Vic., cap. 106.	1 Jan. 1864
44	Ditto,	Ditto,	William Kennedy,	John Cox,	Clarefield,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
45	Ditto,	Ditto,	D. M'Auliffe,	Francis Keane,	Scattery Island,	Kilrush,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
46	Ditto,	Fly-Net,	Francis Connell,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
47	Ditto,	Stake-Net,	S. M'Auliffe,	Benjamin Cox,	Clarefield,	Moyarta,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	2 Jan. 1864
48	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Connell and D. M'Auliffe,	Colonel Vandaleur,	Carrowncalla S.,	Kilrush,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
49	Ditto,	Ditto,	Francis Connell,	Francis Keane,	Scattery Island,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
50	Ditto,	Fly-Net,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
51	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Commins,	Colonel Vandaleur,	Inishbig or Hog Island,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
52	Ditto,	Ditto,	James Connell,	Ditto,	Ballynote, West,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
53	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Slattery,	Ditto,	Ballymacrinan,	Killimor,	Clanderlaw,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
54	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. M'Auliffe,	Ditto,	Lakyle, South,	Kilofin,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	4 Jan. 1864
55	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
56	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. M'Auliffe and T. M'Namara.	Ditto,	Mount Shannon, West,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
57	Ditto,	Stake-Net,	Marcus Sheehy,	Ditto,	Mount Shannon Wood,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
58	Ditto,	Fly-Net,	Denis M'Auliffe,	Ditto,	Clookerry, West,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
59	Ditto,	Stake-Net,	S. M'Auliffe,	Lord Leconfield,	Erribul,	Kilfidane,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
60	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. Cunningham,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
61	Ditto,	Ditto,	James O'Neill,	William Ashe,	Shannakeabeg,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
62	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Griffin,	James Kelly,	Cahiracon,	Kildysart,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
63	Ditto (Clanderlaw Bay),	Ditto,	Daniel Molony,	Lord Annally,	Kilkerrin,	Killofin,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	7 Jan. 1864
64	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
65	Ditto,	Ditto,	James Browne,	Ditto,	Lakyle, North,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
66	Ditto,	Ditto,	D. Molony,	Ditto,	Ballina,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto, and not having been legally erected in 1862,	5 Jan. 1864
67	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Kilkerrin,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.
68	Ditto,	Fly-Net,	Thomas M'Mahon,	Richard Barclay,	Ballyartney,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	7 Jan. 1864

APPENDIX.

Mouths of Rivers defined by the Commissioners.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

MOUTHS OF RIVERS defined by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS, January, 1864.

Section 22 of 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, enacts "That where the breadth of the mouth or entrance into the sea of any river, the inland "portion of which is frequented by Salmon, is less than half a mile, statute measure, at low water of spring tides, it shall "not be lawful for any person whatsoever (save and except the proprietor of a several fishery within the limits thereof) to "place or erect any stake weir or fixed net within one statute mile, seaward, coastwards, or inwards, from or on either "side of the mouth or entrance of any such river into the sea."

Section 44 of 13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, enacts "That it shall not be lawful for any person, save and except the owner of a several "fishery within the limits thereof, at any time to shoot, draw, or use any net for taking Salmon at the mouth of any river, "where the breadth of such mouth between the banks thereof shall not exceed a quarter of a mile statute measure; and "that it shall not be lawful for any person, save such owner as aforesaid, within such limits as aforesaid, to shoot, draw, "or use any net for taking Salmon within half a mile seaward, or half a mile inwards, or along the coast from the mouth "of any river."

Section 3 of 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114, enacts "That no bag net shall be placed or allowed to continue in any river, or the estuary "of any river, as such river or estuary has been defined by the Commissioners of Fisheries, or shall be defined by the "Commissioners under this Act."

District.	Name of River.	District.	Name of River.
Waterford, . .	Suir, Nore, and Barrow.	Limerick, . . .	Shannon.
	Bannow.		Cashen.
Lismore, . . .	Blackwater.		Deel or Askeaton.
	Womanagh.		Fergus.
Cork, . . .	Tramore or Douglas.		Maigue.
	Lee.		Bunratty.
	Owenacurra or Middleton.	Londonderry, . .	Foyle.
	Owenbeg or Carrigaline.		Roe.
Bantry, . . .	Glengariffe.	Coleraine, . . .	Bann.
	Coomhola or Snave.	Ballycastle, . .	Glenarm.
	Ouvane or Ballylickey.		Glenariffe (Red Bay).
	Mealagh or Dunnemark.		Dall or Cashendall.
Kenmare, . . .	Roughty.		Glendun or Cushendun.
	Sheen.		Glenshesk or Ballycastle.
	Finneby.		Bush or Bushmills.
	Blackwater.	Drogheda, . . .	Boyne.
	Cloonee.		Glyde and Dee, or Annagassen.
	Owenshagh.		Fane.
	Crowanshagh.		Castletown or Dundalk.
	Sneem.		Piedmont.

In addition to the foregoing, the following rivers have been heretofore defined by the Commissioners of Public Works and the Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries; and until definitions hereinafter named are altered by the Special Commissioners, such definitions remain in full force.

Name of River.	Where Mouth Defined.	Name of River.	Where Mouth Defined.
Liffey, . . .	By a straight line drawn from the eastern extremity of the North-wall to the Long-wall at Ringsend.	Corrib, . . .	By a straight line drawn from the east point of Nimmo's Pier to the south-west of Rinmore, called Rinmore Point.
Bray, . . .	By a straight line drawn from the Martello Tower on the north, to Martello Tower on south side of river.	Spiddle, . . .	By a straight line drawn from Cerrahowna Point to the opposite shore, meeting the townland boundary.
Owenavarragh, or Courtown,	By a straight line drawn between the eastern extremities of the two piers forming Courtown Harbour.	Ass, or Errive, . .	By a straight line drawn from the W. point of the Great Rock, due west, to the opposite shore.
Slaney, . . .	By a straight line drawn northerly from Rosslare Point to the opposite shore.	Delphi, or Bundorragha,	By a straight line drawn from the Pier of Bundorragha to Pullavale Rock, on east side.
Argideen, . . .	By a straight line drawn through the centre of Bridge, at Timoleague, from east to west.	Ballycroy, . .	By a straight line drawn from Gubbaunduff, or Black Point, to Blainakearagh Point, on opposite shore.
Adrigole, . . .	By a straight line drawn from the southern side of the church in Townland of Adrigole, to southern side of chapel in Townland of Drumgarvan.	Dunmoran, . .	By a straight line drawn across the northern extremities of the piers or jetties built by Board of Works.
Curraan, . . .	By a straight line drawn from the south point of Townland of Waterville to north-east point of Townland of Basslycaun.	Erne, . . .	By a straight line drawn in a direction from point of headland, called South Rock, on the south, to the road leading to Fern's Hill, on the north.
Inny, . .	By a straight line drawn from the Ferry House on north side, to nearest point of Murreagh Sand Bank.	Bunduff, . . .	By a straight line drawn along the shore at low water mark in a direction from the Pulling Hole, N E. across the river, to opposite shore.
Carra, . . .	By a straight line drawn from Reennanalagane Point due N. to Black Point on opposite shore.	Bundrowes, . .	By a straight line drawn along from Pointinchose, County Antrim, to Magheracar, County Donegal.
Laune, . . .	By a straight line drawn from Lansharragh Point to mouth of small creek leading to Reen Quay.	Teelin, . . .	By a straight line drawn along from Doonan Point in a S. W. direction across the river, to opposite shore.
Maine, . . .	By a straight line drawn from the S. W. point of pier under Stone House at Callinafercy, to the opposite point called "Keel Point."	Kilcar, or Ballydoo, .	By a line drawn in a direction north-east and north-west across said river, 3,500 feet seaward of Kilcar Bridge.

APPENDIX No. 4.—TABLE showing the Close Seasons for Salmon and Trout in the [illegible] [illegible] January, [illegible], compiled from the Schedule of Close Seasons, published by the Commissioners of Public Works and Fisheries, and the 21st sec. of 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114, which requires there shall not be fewer than 168 days Close Season in each Fishery.

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Tidal.	Fresh Water.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.
1. Dublin,	Skerries to Wicklow.	From Howth to Dalkey Island, between 31st July and 16th January. For remainder of District, between the 31st Aug. and 16th Feb.	In all Rivers flowing into the Sea between Howth and Dalkey Island, between 31st July and 1st Feb. For remainder of Dist. between 31st Aug. & 1st Mar.	15th October and 2nd April. 26th September and 16th March.	1st November to 1st February.	1[illegible]th Dec. 18[illegible]1.
2. Wexford,	Wicklow to Bagenbon Head.	Between Cahore Point and Kiln Bay, between 15th Sept. and 1st April: but fixed nets between 31 Aug. and 1st April, and for remainder of District, Between 28th September and 16th March, (but *fixed* Nets between 15th September and 3rd March.)	Between Kiln Bay and Cahore Point, between 15th September and 1st April. And for remainder of District, between 28th September and 16th March.	28th September and 1st April. 28th September and 16th March.		26th Feb. 1862.
3. Waterford,	Bagenbon to Helvick Head.	" 15th September and 3rd March; but for Electoral Division A, between 31st August and 16th February,	" 15th September and 3rd March.	28th September and 16th March.		6th Dec. 1860.
4. Lismore,	Helvick Head to Ballycotton.	" 15th September and 3rd March.	" 15th September and 3rd March.	9th October and 27th March.		30th Dec. 1858.
5. Cork,	Ballycotton to Galley Head.	" 15th Sept. and 3rd March, for Electoral Division A (between Ballycotton and Barry's Head, East of Oyster Haven). " 31st August and 1st March, for Electoral Division B (between Barry's Head, East of Oyster Haven, and Galley Head).	Between 15th Sept. and 1st April, for Electoral Division C. Between 31st August and 1st April, for Electoral Division D.	9th October and 27th March. 15th October and 2nd April.		22nd June, 1859. 22nd June, 1859.
6[1]. Skibbereen,	Galley Head to Mizen Head.	" 15th September and 1st April.	Between 15th September and 1st April.	15th October and 2nd April.		7th Feb. 1856.
6[2]. Bantry,	Mizen Head to Crow Head.	" Do. do.	" Do. do.	Do. do.		"
6[3]. Kenmare,	Crow Head to Lamb Head.	" Do. do.	" Do. do.	Do. do.		"
7. Killarney,	Lamb Head to Dunmore Head, including the Blaskets.	" 31st July and 16th January, save Rivers Maine and Inny, and Tributaries. For River Maine, to its mouth, and Tributaries, and River Inny, above Ferry House, between 15th September and 1st May.	Between 31st July and 18th January, save Rivers Maine and Tributaries, and Inny, and save also Currane Lake, down to old bridge at Waterville. For River Maine and its Tributaries, and River Inny, above Ferry House, between 15th September and 1st May. Currane Lake and Tributaries, down to old bridge at Waterville, 31st July and 1st April.	15th September and 3rd March. 28th September and 1st May. 15th September and 1st April.		16th Sept. 1862.
8. Limerick,	Dunmore to Hags Head.	Between 20th July and 12th February; but fixed engines between 6th July and 12th February; but between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, 15th September and 1st April, save Rivers Cashen, Feale, and Geale, and their Tributaries. For Rivers Cashen, Feale and Geale and their Tributaries, between 12th August and 1st May.	Between 20th July and 12th February; but for Electoral Divisions C and D 12th August and 1st May; and Rivers between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, 15th Sept. and 1st April, save Rivers Cashen, Feale, and Geale, and their Tributaries. For Rivers Feale, Geale, and Cashen, 12th August and 1st May.†	See below for Limerick.* Limerick, see below.*		27th Mar. 1862.
9. Galway,	Hags Head to Slyne Head.	Between 31st August and 16th February.	Between 31st August and 1st March.	28 September and 16th March.		
10[1]. Ballinakill,	Slyne Head to Emlagh Point.	" Do. do.	" Do. do.	Do. do.		14th July, 1849.
10[2]. Bangor,	Emlagh Point to Benwee Head.	" Do. do.	" Do. do.	Do. do.		14th July, 1849.
11. Ballina,	Benwee to Coonamore.	" 19th August and 4th February.	" 19th August and 4th February.	19th August and 4th February for Salmon; 28th September and 16th March for Trout.		
12. Sligo,	Coonamore to Mullaghmore.	" Do. do.	" Do. do.	28th September and 16th March; and for Drumcliffe River and Glencar Lake, 15th October and 2nd April.		2nd Sept. 1857. 23rd Aug. 1861.
13. Ballyshannon,	Mullaghmore to Rossan.	" Do. do.	" Do. do.	Between 19th Aug. and 3rd March for Salmon; but between 28th Sept. and 16th March for Trout; and for River Inver, between 28th Sept. and 16th March; and all rivers running into the sea between Rossan Point and Muckross Point, between 28th Sept. and 16th March; and for River Bundrowes and Lough Melvin, between 15th Sept. and 3rd March.		27th Aug. 1858. 17th Apr., 1860. 24th Nov. 1860.
14. Letterkenny,	Rossan to Malin Head.	" 19th August and 4th Feb., and one mile above Tideway,	" 19th August and 1st March.	28th September and 16th March.		2nd Sept. 1857.
15[1]. Londonderry,	Malin to Downhill Boundary.	" 31st August and 15th April.	" 31st August and 15th April.	28th September and 15th April.		27th Jan. 1862.
15[2]. Coleraine,	Downhill Boundary to Portrush.	" 19th August and 4th February.	" 19th August and 1st March.	28th September and 16th March.‡		15th Dec. 1856.
16. Ballycastle,	Portrush to Donaghadee.	" Do. do.	" Do. do.	28th September and 16th March.		15th Dec. 1856.
17. Drogheda,	Donaghadee to Skerries.	" 19th August and 12th February, from Skerries to Cranfield Point; but between 28th September and 16th March, from Cranfield Point to Donaghadee.	Between 19th August and 12th Feb. from Skerries to Cranfield Point; between 28th Sept and 16th March, from Cranfield Point to Donaghadee.	28th September and 16th March		15th Dec. 1856.

* All rivers flowing into the sea between Kerry Head and Hags Head, save Feale, Geale, and Cashen, 15th Sept. and 3rd March; Feale, Geale, and Cashen, and tributaries, 15th Oct. and 1st May; and all rivers between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, 15th Oct. to 2nd April.
† Close Season for Fixed Engines for the capture of Eels, between the 10th January and 1st July, save in the River Shannon, which is between the 21st January and 1st July.
‡ Pollen Fishing by Trammel Nets in Lough Neagh, 29th September and 1st March.
Future changes will be notified at each Station, to which the most particular attention is requested.
NOTE.—By the 35th section of the 5th & 6th Vic., c. 106, the Close Season for any District cannot be changed until after the expiration of three years from the commencement of last change.
NOTE.—The 21st section of the 26th & 27th Vic., c. 114, requires there shall not be fewer than 168 days Close Season in each Fishery; and section 23 of same Act fixes the Open Season for angling with Single Rod and Line from 1st February to 1st November.
WEEKLY CLOSE SEASON.—By the 20th section of the 26th & 27th Vic., c. 114, no Salmon or Trout shall be fished for or taken in any way, except by Single Rod and Line, between six of the clock on Saturday morning and six of the clock on the succeeding Monday morning.

APPENDIX,

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES payable in each District in

DISTRICT.	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets for Pollen.	7. Pole Nets.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Dublin,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
2. Wexford,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
3. Waterford,	0 10 0	1 6 8	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 6 8
4. Lismore,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
5. Cork,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
6[1]. Skibbereen,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
6[2]. Bantry,	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
6[3]. Kenmare,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
7. Killarney,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
8. Limerick,	0 10 0	1 6 8	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 6 8
9. Galway,	0 10 0	1 10 0	1 2 6	2 5 0	2 5 0	1 2 6	1 10 0
10[1]. Ballynakill,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
10[2]. Bangor,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
11. Ballina,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
12. Sligo,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
13. Ballyshannon,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
14. Letterkenny,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
15[1]. Londonderry,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
15[2]. Coleraine,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	0 10 0	1 0 0
16. Ballycastle,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
17. Drogheda,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0

APPENDIX,

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES received by the BOARDS of

DISTRICT.	Number and Description of Licences sold in 1862.																	1862. Amount of Licence Duty.	1862. Percentage on Poor Law Valuation.	1862. Total Amount received for Licence Duties.	1862. Average No. employed.
	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.	17. Trammel Nets £5	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Dublin,	162	–	–	10	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	126 0 0	—	126 0 0	234
2. Wexford,	100	–	–	43	–	1	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	145 5 0	—	145 5 0	408
3. Waterford,	146	65	180	8	28	–	–	4	–	11	36	5	20	–	–	–	–	637 0 0	—	637 0 0	1,322
4. Lismore,	116	88	14	4	–	–	–	10	3	25	14	–	1	–	–	–	–	429 0 0	40 0 0	469 0 0	540
5. Cork,	293	14	24	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	276 10 0	—	276 10 0	454
6[1]. Skibbereen,	23	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19 0 0	—	19 0 0	53
6[2]. Bantry,	12	–	–	6	5	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47 10 0	—	47 10 0	113
6[3]. Kenmare,	30	–	–	9	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	59 0 0	—	59 0 0	134
7. Killarney,	115	5	–	45	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	213 10 0	—	213 10 0	425
8. Limerick,	259	56	23	93	–	–	29	73	11	37	–	12	171	–	–	–	–	1,227 6 8	—	1,227 6 8	1,945
9. Galway,	166	5	–	10	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	8	21	–	–	–	–	172 5 0	—	172 5 0	297
10[1]. Ballynakill,	48	1	–	12	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	69 0 0	—	69 0 0	126
10[2]. Bangor,	26	–	–	19	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	180 0 0	—	180 0 0	221
11. Ballina,	58	–	–	9	3	–	–	9	–	–	–	10	12	–	–	–	–	172 0 0	—	172 0 0	197
12. Sligo,	38	–	–	13	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	78 0 0	—	78 0 0	135
13. Ballyshannon,	64	4	–	8	–	–	2	11	–	1	–	6	–	–	27	–	–	227 0 0	80 0 0	307 0 0	203
14. Letterkenny,	18	–	–	9	–	–	–	11	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	132 0 0	—	132 0 0	130
15[1]. Londonderry,	20	7	–	17	–	–	2	19	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	314 0 0	—	314 0 0	255
15[2]. Coleraine,	44	2	1	93	–	125	–	8	–	–	–	5	95	–	29	–	–	341 5 0	46 7 0	387 12 0	1,113
16. Ballycastle,	39	–	–	1	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	167 0 0	—	167 0 0	152
17. Drogheda,	94	9	6	47	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	7	84	–	–	–	–	218 0 0	—	218 0 0	633
Total,	1771	256	248	462	36	128	34	252	17	90	50	71	250	1	57	1	–	5,250 11 8	166 7 0	5,416 18 8	9,090

The estimate of the average number of

Salmon Rods,	1 man.	Draft Nets,	6 men.	Pole Nets,	3 men.
Cross Lines,	2 men.	Drift Nets,	5 do.	Bag Nets,	4 do.
Snap Nets,	4 do.	Trammel Nets,	2 do.	Fly Nets,	4 do.

No. 5.

Ireland on Engines used for Fishing for Salmon, January, 1864.

8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					0 10 0	—	—	—
					0 13 4	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					0 10 0	—	—	—
					0 10 0	—	—	—
					0 10 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	—
					0 10 0	—	—	—
					0 10 0	—	—	—
10 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	0 15 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					0 10 0	—	—	1 0 0
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					0 10 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					0 10 0	—	—	—

No. 6.

CONSERVATORS in Ireland for the Years 1862 and 1863.

Number and Description of Licences sold in 1863.																	1863.	1863.	1863.	1863.	Increase or Decrease between 1862 and 1863.			
1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.	17. Trammel Nets £5	Amount of Licence Duty.	Per centage on Poor Law Valuation.	Total Amount received for Licence Duties.	Average No. employed.	Increase in Amount.	Decrease in Amount.	Increase in Number employed.	Decrease in Number employed.
																	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
211	-	-	18	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174 10 0	—	174 10 0	331	48 10 0	—	97	-
79	-	-	45	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132 15 0	—	132 15 0	391	—	12 10 0	-	17
155	70	218	10	54	-	-	3	-	11	34	7	20	-	-	-	-	741 10 0	—	741 10 0	1,629	104 10 0	—	307	-
174	95	18	3	-	-	-	14	3	25	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	488 0 0	40 0 0	528 0 0	639	59 0 0	—	99	-
327	17	-	40	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	350 0 0	—	350 0 0	643	73 10 0	—	189	-
					No	Ret	urn	rec	eiv	ed.														
14	-	-	7	6	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49 0 0	—	49 0 0	122	1 10 0	—	9	-
50	-	-	9	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	65 0 0	—	65 0 0	150	6 0 0	—	16	-
154	7	1	53	-	-	-	3	-	7	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	267 10 0	—	267 10 0	532	54 0 0	—	107	-
283	57	23	103	-	-	30	74	26	38	-	14	185	-	-	-	-	1339 0 0	—	1339 0 0	2,122	111 13 4	—	177	-
146	8	-	8	-	3	-	4	1	-	-	6	18	-	-	-	-	161 2 6	15 0 0	176 2 6	274	3 17 6	—	-	23
44	-	-	12	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	67 0 0	—	67 0 0	123	—	2 0 0	-	3
26	-	-	19	1	-	-	20	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	188 0 0	—	188 0 0	228	8 0 0	—	7	-
85	-	-	10	3	-	-	8	-	-	-	10	12	-	-	-	-	183 10 0	—	183 10 0	220	11 10 0	—	23	-
35	-	-	14	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	81 10 0	—	81 10 0	142	3 10 0	—	7	-
76	4	-	11	-	-	3	11	-	1	-	5	-	-	26	-	-	244 0 0	80 0 0	324 0 0	235	17 0 0	—	32	-
12	2	-	2	-	-	-	8	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	94 0 0	—	94 0 0	70	—	38 0 0	-	60
17	5	-	14	-	-	2	18	-	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	309 10 0	—	309 10 0	230	—	4 10 0	-	25
53	2	-	87	-	105	-	9	-	-	-	5	19	-	44	-	-	300 10 0	98 0 0	398 10 0	909	10 18 0	—	-	204
36	-	-	1	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	169 10 0	—	169 10 0	152	2 10 0	—	-	-
97	10	2	37	-	-	-	11	-	2	-	7	81	-	-	-	-	229 10 0	—	229 10 0	563	11 10 0	—	-	70
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

men employed is made up as follows:—

Stake Nets, . . 4 men.
Head weirs, . . 1 man.
Box, crib, &c. (every 5) 2 men.

Gap, Eye, &c., . 2 men.
Sweepers, 6 do.
Coghills 1 man.

Loop or Frame Nets, . 1 man.
Trammel Nets, . 1 do.

APPENDIX, No. 7.—AMOUNT of LICENCE DUTY received for the different Fishing Engines in Ireland, for the Year 1863, in each District.

DISTRICT.	Single Rods.	Cross Lines.	Snap Nets.	Draft Nets.	Drift Nets.	Trammel Nets.	Pole Nets.	Bag Nets.	Fly Nets.	Stake Nets.	Head Weirs.	Box, Crib, &c.	Gap, Eye, &c.	Sweepers.	Coghills.	Loop Nets.	Trammel Nets, £5.
	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dublin,	105 0 0	–	–	54 0 0	–	–	–	15 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wexford,	39 10 0	–	–	67 10 0	–	0 15 0	–	25 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterford,	77 10 0	93 6 8	218 0 0	20 0 0	108 0 0	–	–	10 0 0	–	110 0 0	68 0 0	23 6 8	13 6 8	–	–	–	–
Lismore,	87 0 0	95 0 0	13 10 0	4 10 0	–	–	–	70 0 0	7 10 0	187 10 0	22 10 0	–	0 10 0	–	–	–	–
Cork,	163 10 0	25 10 0	96 0 0	–	–	–	–	50 0 0	–	–	–	15 0 0	–	–	–	–	–
Skibbereen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No Return received.			–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bantry,	7 0 0	–	–	10 10 0	9 0 0	–	–	22 10 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenmare,	25 0 0	–	–	13 10 0	–	–	–	17 10 0	–	–	–	–	–	9 0 0	–	–	–
Killarney,	77 0 0	10 10 0	–	106 10 0	–	–	–	10 10 0	–	52 10 0	–	10 0 0	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	141 10 0	76 0 0	23 0 0	206 0 0	–	–	40 0 0	246 13 4	86 13 4	380 0 0	–	46 13 4	92 10 0	–	–	–	–
Galway,	73 0 0	12 0 0	–	18 0 0	–	3 7 6	–	15 0 0	3 15 0	–	–	22 10 0	13 10 0	–	–	–	–
Ballynakill,	22 0 0	–	–	36 0 0	–	–	4 0 0	–	–	–	–	5 0 0	–	–	–	–	–
Bangor,	13 0 0	–	–	57 0 0	3 0 0	–	–	100 0 0	–	–	–	15 0 0	–	–	–	–	–
Ballina,	42 10 0	–	–	30 0 0	9 0 0	–	–	40 0 0	–	–	–	50 0 0	12 0 0	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	17 10 0	–	–	42 0 0	–	–	–	10 0 0	–	–	–	5 0 0	7 0 0	–	–	–	–
Ballyshannon,	76 0 0	8 0 0	–	33 0 0	–	–	6 0 0	55 0 0	–	15 0 0	–	25 0 0	–	–	26 0 0	–	–
Letterkenny,	6 0 0	2 0 0	–	6 0 0	–	–	–	40 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	–	20 0 0	–	–	–	–	–
Londonderry,	8 10 0	10 0 0	–	42 0 0	–	–	4 0 0	90 0 0	–	150 0 0	–	5 0 0	–	–	–	–	–
Coleraine,	26 10 0	2 0 0	–	130 10 0	–	52 10 0	–	45 0 0	–	–	–	12 10 0	9 10 0	–	22 0 0	–	–
Ballycastle,	18 0 0	–	–	1 10 0	–	–	–	135 0 0	–	–	–	15 0 0	–	–	–	–	–
Drogheda,	48 10 0	10 0 0	1 10 0	55 10 0	–	–	–	55 0 0	–	–	–	17 10 0	40 10 0	–	–	–	–
Total,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

APPENDIX, No. 8.

APPLICATIONS for BY-LAWS, RULES, &c., received by COMMISSIONERS.

District or Place.	Nature of Application.	Observations.
Costelloe River,	To remove obstructions,	Under consideration.
Killarney District,	Increase of licence duty,	Granted.
Bantry District,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Cork District,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Lismore District,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Coleraine District,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Ballina,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Letterkenny District,	Change of season,	Under consideration.
Maigue River,	To prohibit netting in certain parts,	Ditto.
Derryinver River,	To remove obstructions,	Ditto.

APPENDIX, No. 9.

BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., made by the COMMISSIONERS.

District or Place affected by By-Law, &c.	Nature of By-Law, Order, &c.	Date.
Lismore District,	Increasing licence duty on all engines to maximum allowed by 11 & 12 Vic. c. 92,	25th November, 1863.
Bantry District,	Ditto on draft nets and rods,	8th December, 1863.
Cork District,	Ditto on all engines, save single rod and line,	31st December, 1863.
Killarney District,	Ditto on draft nets and cross lines,	18th January, 1864.
Coleraine District,	Ditto on draft nets,	20th January, 1864.
Ballina District,	Ditto on rods,	25th January, 1864.

APPENDIX, No. 10.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force IN IRELAND, relating to the Salmon Fisheries.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
River Slaney, Co. Wexford, (25th March, 1854, and 4th March, 1862.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Ferrycarrig Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy. Prohibiting, during the Open Season for Salmon, the use of Nets with meshes of less size than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, between Ferrycarrig Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy.
River Lee, Co. of the City of Cork,	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Draught Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Draught Net, having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz.:—in that part of the River Lee, situate between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the said River Lee, from Blackrock Castle, on the south, to the Western extremity of the Townland of Dunkettle, on the North.
Argideen River, (24th Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in the tidal part of the river known as the Argideen River, in the County of Cork, situated between the junction of the Owenkeagh or Blind River with the said Argideen River and the Bridge of Timoleague, all in the Barony of the East Division of East Carbery, and County of Cork.
River Shannon, (5th Feb., 1856.)	Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Wellesley Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 12th February.
River Shannon,	First.—Prohibiting, between the 20th day of July and 1st day of November in each year, the use of Draught Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Draught Net, having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz.:—in that part of the River Shannon situate between the Fishing Weir known as the Lax Weir, and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Graigue Island. Second.—Prohibiting Draught Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches, to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts of any of the Rivers flowing into the said River Shannon.
Lough Ree, River Shannon, (27th August, 1858.)	Permitting the use of Nets in Lough Ree, having a mesh of Five inches in the round, measured when the Net is wet.
Castlemaine Estuary, (27th Oct., 1858.)	Prohibiting, during the Salmon Close Season, the use of Draft Nets having a foot rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, in the Estuary of Castlemaine inside the Bar of Inch.
Lough Neagh, (22nd April, 1846, and 24th Feb., 1860.)	Permitting Pollen to be taken by Trammel or Set Nets composed of Thread or Yarn of a fine texture, not less than ten hanks to the pound weight, doubled and twisted with a mesh of not less than One inch from knot to knot, from the 1st of March to the 29th September.
Galway River, Lough Corrib, &c., (24th July, 1846.)	Prohibiting the use of the Instrument, commonly called Strokehaul or Snatch, or any other such instrument, in River Galway, Loughs Corrib or Mask, or their Tributaries.
Clare and Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, Co. Galway,	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the Rivers known as the Clare and the Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, in the County of Galway, above the junction of the said Rivers with Lough Corrib, in the County of Galway.
Teelin Estuary, (24th Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, with meshes of less than one inch from knot to knot, (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet,) on that part of the coast of the County of Donegal inside, or to the North-east and North of lines drawn from Rossan Point to Teelin Head, and from Teelin Head to Carrigan Head, and from Carrigan Head to Muckross Point, all in the Barony of Bannagh, and County of Donegal.

APPENDIX,

ABSTRACT of STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators as

Number and Name of District.	General state of the Salmon and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.	Whether the take of Salmon in 1863 was more or less productive than in 1862.	Average price of Salmon obtained by the captors.	Whether Salmon purchased chiefly for Exportation or Home Consumption.	The amount of Protection during Close Season of 1863, as compared with preceding year of 1862.
1.—Dublin,	On the whole rather prosperous, though take last season not good, owing to unfavourable weather. Prospect of improvement rather favourable.	Less.	1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb.	Home consumption.	About the same.
2.—Wexford,	Good—but cannot say as to improvement.	Less.	1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb.	Home consumption.	Greater.
3.—Waterford,	Very satisfactory.	Less.	7½d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.	Exportation.	Greater.
4.—Lismore,	Good. The take has been good for some years, and continues so.	About the same.	1s. per lb.	Exportation.	Same; police more active.
5.—Cork,	Improving.	Greater.	1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb.	Exportation, and bears to home consumption a proportion of seven-eighths.	Much greater.
6[1].—Skibbereen,	—	—	—	—	—
6[2].—Bantry,	Very productive, and prospect of a further increase.	Far greater.	5d. per lb.	Exportation.	Greater.
6[3].—Kenmare,	Greatly improved, and promising to be very productive.	Far greater; about one third more.	6d. per lb.	Home consumption.	Greater.
7.—Killarney,	Much improved, and a good prospect of further improvement.	More productive.	Spring, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. Summer fish, from 4d. to 6d. per lb.	Exportation.	Greater.
8.—Limerick,	Very satisfactory, and prospect of further improvement.	More productive.	1s. per lb. for Spring fish; and 6d. per lb. for peal.	Exportation.	Less in consequence of their financial prospects, the conservators were obliged to reduce the number of their bailiffs by forty men.
9.—Galway,	Improved considerably, and was never before so promising. The take of salmon for 1863 far exceeded the previous years.	Far more productive.	About 1s. per lb.	Exportation.	Greater.
10[1].—Ballynakill,	Improved, owing to the prohibition of Mr. Hector's bag-nets.	More productive.	6d. per lb.	Home consumption.	Greater.
10[2].—Bangor,	Good.	Less productive.	10d. per lb.	Exportation.	Much the same.
11.—Ballina,	Improving.	More productive.	4d. to 1s. per lb.	Exportation.	About the same.
12.—Sligo,	Improved.	More productive.	—	Exportation.	About the same.
13.—Ballyshannon,	A little improved, and perhaps rather more productive.	More productive.	6d. per lb.	Exportation.	Increased.
14.—Letterkenny,	Improved.	More productive.	At commencement of season from 1s. 6d. to 2s.; as it advances, 5d to 8d. per lb.	Exportation.	About the same.
15[1].—Londonderry,	—	More productive.	—	Exportation.	About the same.
15[2].—Coleraine,	Very much improved, and a prospect of still further increase.	More productive.	From 1s. 6d. to 6d.	Exportation.	About the same.
16.—Ballycastle,	Very good.	Much the same.	About 9d. per lb.	Exportation.	About the same.
17.—Drogheda,	—	—	—	—	—

No. 11.

to the State of the Salmon and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

Whether the quantity of Breeding Fish observed in the Rivers has been greater or less than preceding Year.	Whether Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished.	What Impediments exist to the free passage of Fish from the sea to the spawning beds.	Whether the Fisheries are injured by pollution from Manufactories or otherwise.	Suggestions from Conservators.
Slightly greater.	Increased.	One weir at Island-bridge, nineteen mill-dams; and one natural obstruction at Leixlip; fish-passes have been erected over five of them. The mill wheels cause serious destruction to the salmon.	The tideway of Liffey is believed to be extensively poisoned by the chemical and gas works on the North and South quays.	Consolidation and Amendment of Fishery Laws.
Greater.	Diminished.	Fourteen trifling mill-dams.	None.	—
—	Diminished.	None.	—	—
About the same.	Diminished.	The simple mill-dams impede the fish, and many are killed. The dam at Fermoy is a great impediment. The Conservators are taking steps to have a fish-pass made there, as at Glendallane.	One complaint of a paper mill above Bridestown; convicted in nominal penalty on promise not to offend again.	—
Much greater.	Diminished considerably.	One fishing weir, called the North Lee Fishery Weir, and two called the South Lee or Gill Abbey and Sugar House Weirs, six simple mill-dams on the Lee, one on the Carrigaline river, three on the Bandon river, and two on the Middleton river, are serious impediments.	In the tideway of the Lee, by the Gas Company's works.	Rivers Lee and Bandon to be defined.
—	—	—	—	—
Much greater.	Increased.	One natural obstruction at the mouth of the Donnamark river.	No.	—
Much greater.	Much increased.	Two natural obstructions in the rivers Sheen and Roughty.	No.	The abolition of bag-nets.
Much greater.	Diminished considerably.	Two stone-weirs Waterville and Carah, with no gaps.	No.	None.
About the same.	Increased in many places in proportion to the increased temptation presented by an increased supply of breeding fish.	Chief impediments are caused by want of proper passes in the navigation weirs at Knockvicar, Rooskey, and Athlone; and by the obstruction presented by nearly all the mill-dams in the District, particularly in the rivers Maigue, Mulcaire, and Brosna; and the lower part of the Nenagh river is seriously obstructed by mill-weir at Ballyartella.	No.	The Conservators are very anxious to have proper passes in the navigation and mill-weirs.
Greater.	Diminished.	None.	No.	None.
About the same.	Diminished.	One fishing-box on the Errive, and one trifling natural obstruction on the Derryinver.	No.	That the new law against bag-nets should be put in force.
Much greater.	Increased.	Two fishing-weirs, two fishing mill-dams, and two simple mill-dams.	No.	None.
The same.	Diminished.	Two fishing-weirs, Ballina and Foxford. No important obstruction to the ascent of fish by mill-dams, save in the river Mohena, a tributary of the Moy, where is one, erected by the Board of Works, with an insufficient fish-ladder; but there are many mill-dams of no great height, but injurious to the descent of fish.	No.	That the license duty on single rods be raised to maximum of £1; and that angling for salmon cease on 30th September, the fish being then unclean and unfit for food.
Much greater.	Diminished.	Simple mill-dams in Sligo river, one at Victoria bridge, and one at the old Distillery, the back sluices of which are kept open.	No.	—
About the same.	Increased.	One fishing mill-dam at Belturbet mills, where eels are taken; another at Manorwater House mill, near Newtownbutler; another in Sillas rivers, all flowing into Lough Erne, and used for taking eels. The mill-dams are very numerous; the most formidable are two on the Bruckless river; one at Donegal, where there is a very imperfect salmon-pass; several in Fermanagh and Cavan; one at Littlemount, on Maguire's bridge, which has lately been raised so as to be a great obstruction.	Flax does a great deal of injury.	—
Greater.	Increased.	Fishing-weirs and want of Queen's gaps in fishing mill-weirs.	Much injured from flax-water.	—
About the same.	Increased.	A great many very serious mill-dams.	—	Prohibits angling until fry go out of river.
Much the same.	Diminished greatly.	In the Bann to Lough Neagh, the cutts and four water levels for mill-power, 7 sets of eel-weirs, containing 29 eyes or gaps. On the Ballinderry river five mill dams; on the Blackwater, three; on the Maine one serious impediment at Benburb, and on the Blackwater, where a new gap is required.	On the Sixmilewater much injured from the pollutions from factories.	The total abolition of draft-nets for capture of pollen, and the necessity of defining the mouths of rivers emptying themselves into the Bann and Lough Neagh; also providing fish passes in certain water levels on the Ballinderry, Blackwater, and Mayola rivers, also in the eel-weirs at Portna, Movanagher, and Brecart.
A small increase.	About the same.	Two fishing-weirs in River Bush.	Much injured from flax-water.	—
—	—	—	—	—

Appendix, No. 12.

Return showing how far the Judgments of the Commissioners have been enforced in the Rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow.

No.	Name.	Townland.	In what state Weir now in—whether wholly or partially removed; and, if the latter, how much still standing, and reason why.
1	Thomas Murphy,	Dunganstown,	Totally removed.
2	A. Kavanagh,	Drummin,	Do.
3	Joseph Hunt,	Mountanago,	Standing, because decision appealed against.
4	W. Sweetman,	Annagh,	Do. do.
5	Michael and D. Cody,	Carrickloney,	Partially removed; say they will remove all next week.
6	James Doody,	Great Island,	Totally removed.
7	Samuel Bennett,	Do.,	Do.
8	R. Cashen,	Shanbogh,	Totally and properly taken down.
9	John Sherlock,	Great Island,	Totally down.
10	P. Shanahan,	Do.,	Totally and properly taken down.
11	G. Kent,	Do.,	Standing, because decision appealed against.
12	John Lynch,	Faithlegg,	Totally and properly taken down.
13	Hugh Treacy,	Do.,	Totally removed.
14	John Walsh,	Cheekpoint,	Do.
15	John Lynch,	Coolbunnia,	Partially removed; states he will finish as soon as tides permit him.
16	Marquis of Waterford,	Crooke,	Standing decision appealed against.
17	Eliza Coghlan,	Dromina,	Do. do.
18	W. F. F. Tighe,	Innistioge,	Do. do.
19	P. Byrne,	Camlin,	Do. do.
20	W. F. Tighe,	Kilconnelly,	Totally removed.
21	J. Eligot,	Coolrainy,	Do.
22	J. Forrestal,	Carrickloney,	Partially removed; (only three poles more to come); will remove them at once.
23	J. Hunt,	Brownsford,	Totally removed.
24	Paul Anderson,	Gorteens,	Do.
25	Catherine Moroney,	Drumdowney,	Do.
26	Michael Irish,	Ballyverneen,	Standing, because decision appealed against.
27	T. Murphy,	Kearney's Bay,	Partially removed; states he will remove residue when weather permits.
28	Joseph Hunt,	Rochestown,	Partially removed; working away at it.
29	P. Hannebury,	Do.,	Totally removed.
30	J. Doyle,	Ringville,	Partially removed; will remove residue at once.
31	J. Bolger,	Do.,	Standing, because decision appealed against.
32	W. Walsh,	Drumdowney,	Partially removed; will remove rest at once.
33	J. Sullivan,	Ballinlaw,	Do. do.
34	John Brien,	Drumdowney,	Totally removed.
35	David Bennett,	Do.,	Partially removed; B. states he will remove it, but is so poor cannot do it only in spells, and then only a little.
36	James Butler,	Fisherstown,	Partially removed; will remove it when he gets a boat for the purpose.
37	P. Cox,	Do.,	Partially removed; will remove the rest at once.
38	J. Kavanagh,	Do.,	Totally removed.
39	A. Ryan,	Duncannon,	Standing; decision appealed against.
40	A. Stephens,	Do.,	Do. do.
41	N. A. Power,	Gorteens,	Totally removed.

Note.—Of the foregoing, in only three cases have the Commissioners been obliged to enforce their decisions themselves, by the removal of the weirs at the expense of the parties maintaining them.

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

CLUB
PALL MALL

THE INSPECTORS OF SALMON FISHERIES (ENGLAND AND WALES).

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 24 *&* 25 *Vict. cap.* 109).

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
18 *March* 1864.

REPORT.

Sir,

We have the honour to submit our Third Annual Reports on the Salmon Fisheries of England and Wales, as directed by the 32nd section of the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109.

We are, sir,
Your obedient servants,
(signed) *Wm. J. Ffennell,* } Inspectors
Fred. Eden, } of Fisheries.

Home Office, Whitehall,
10 March 1864.

The Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart.,
Secretary of State for Home Department.

Mr. Ffennell's Third Annual Report on Salmon Fisheries of *England* and *Wales*, 7 March 1864.

I have the honour to present this, my Report on the Salmon Fisheries of England, under the Act 24 & 25 Vic. c. 109, bearing date 6th August 1861; it is a Third Report, two others having been made by the Inspectors mutually.

Two open fishing seasons and three close seasons have now passed since the Act of 1861 came into operation, affording sufficient time for the occurrence of results, upon which reliable conclusions may be formed, and well-founded hopes entertained of the future progress of improvement under the influence of the present laws. The manifest increase of fish within so short a period is greater in many waters than the most sanguine had anticipated. The approval by the country of the policy and principles upon which recent legislation is based, has been widely established by the undeniable reality of success, and it is satisfactory to find that many who were at first disposed to doubt, and held back in apathy, have been led into active co-operation in administering the laws, by the evidence which is now presented to them in the unquestionable form of ascertained utility. The zealous interest that has sprung up throughout the country in promoting the restoration of the Salmon Fisheries, which had been nearly annihilated by grievous abuses, has stimulated inquiry. Attentive consideration has been directed to the subject; and an amount of knowledge has been obtained which, as it progresses, enables people to see their way more clearly, reconciles them to principles which at first they were disposed to repudiate, and converts the former opponent of legislative measures into the strenuous advocate for obtaining further aid from Parliament, to enable the objects of the law to be more amply carried into effect. In the two former Reports, reference was made in detail to the natural character and general circumstances affecting so many of the rivers of the country, that I deem it unnecessary to encumber this Report by a further description of some which have since come under my more special notice. The same rules apply to all in the application of remedial measures, and I shall proceed to call attention to the results of those provisions already made by the Legislature for the protection of the Salmon Fishing of England up to the commencement of the third year of operations, under the Act of August 1861.

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The Report of last year contained remarks upon the working of the Act up to that time, and referred to certain deficiencies suggested by the circumstances detailed in the account of the different rivers, and the opinion was expressly stated that it would be necessary to legislate for the purpose of providing funds to establish an organised system of management. I have now taken advantage of the increased experience of those who are interested in the question and have taken a part in administering the existing law, since it came into force, by issuing a series of queries, and thus collecting the opinion of the country from the answers returned regarding its present working, the results which have followed, and the additions or amendments, if any, which might be suggested. I was induced to take this course from a sense of duty to that portion of the public whose interests I have been appointed to take a part in superintending, that their opinions might be fully represented to Parliament. I had been pressed by many to suggest, in my official capacity, certain amendments of the law, to which some of those queries point; and although I concurred in general terms in the opinion that they were necessary, and was prepared to recommend them to a great extent, yet I felt that a more defined and general expression of public opinion would be desirable, to obtain which, I adopted the means referred to. The following are the queries which I had circulated, and the result will be found in the answers received. For economy of space, I have omitted names, but note the rivers and districts from which the replies have come; and I beg to return my thanks for the prompt and ample manner in which this assistance has been rendered.

QUERY No. 1.—Has any improvement been experienced in the Rivers or District with which you are acquainted? state where situated, and name.

REPLIES.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND RIVERS.

Derwent. It has been generally noticed that the River Derwent (in Cumberland) has not, for many years, been so full of fish as during the last season and winter.

The take of fish in the fresh water was much greater during the past season, owing, I believe, to the coops at Salmon Hall being open most of the time.

Eden. The *Eden* and its tributaries, Calder and Petteril (with tributaries higher up, where the unaccustomed sight of salmon has presented itself for the last two years), the run of salmon has been the largest within recollection; the same may be said of the Derwent—(*Secretary to Carlisle Angling Association*).

The take of salmon, grilse, and sea trout has been larger than any year for fifty years.

Yes; an increase in all the salmon rivers in Cumberland and Westmoreland —(*Chief Constable*).

Leven of Windermere Lake. The River Leven of Windermere Lake has improved.

Esk. The Esk, since the removal of stake nets, and extended weekly close time, has improved, and there were more salmon taken in 1863 than for several years.

Kent. Great improvement has taken place in the River Kent since the passing of the Act of 1861—(*Secretary of Kendal Association*).

Duddon. A great many fish in the River Duddon since the engines at Duddon Hall Weirs have been done away with.

LANCASHIRE.

Lune. In the *Lune* an increased quantity of fish—(*Chairman of Lune Association*).

Ribble, Hodder, and Calder. In the Ribble, Hodder, and Calder the improvement has been enormous as regards both salmon and sea trout; the latter in number and weight has been beyond all expectation since the last Act came into operation.

Considerable

Considerable improvement has been experienced in the Rivers Ribble and Hodder, notwithstanding the untoward accident at Settle in 1861, where, by the emptying of a gasometer tank, nearly all the fish in the Ribble were destroyed for a length of twenty miles—(*Secretary of Ribble Association*).

The supply of salmon in the Dee in 1863 was better. **Dee.**

Many more salmon than usual during the last two years.

Considerable improvement in the quantity of salmon in the River Dee.

There has been an immense increase in the number of fish passing up to the spawning grounds; I am about forty miles from the tideway.

In the Dee, salmon have been more abundant in 1862 and 1863 than for some time previous.

WALES.

In the *Conway* a very great improvement has taken place, owing chiefly to the destruction of the stake-weirs at Conway. **Conway.**

There is an improvement in the Rivers Sciont, Ogwen, Conway, Glaslyn. **Sciont, Ogwen, Conway and Glaslyn.**

In the Sciont considerable improvement, and in the lower waters of the Conway a progressive improvement is taking place.

But for the new Fishery Act the fish in the Dovey in Montgomeryshire would by this time have been exterminated. **Dovey.**

In the Tify a good deal of improvement. **Tify.**

There have been more spawning fish in the Tify the last two years than previously—(*Secretary to Tify Salmon Fishery Association*).

Much more improvement than would reasonably be expected, considering the insufficiency of the Act in the Tify, Fowey, Dovey, Ayron, and the Tave. **Tify, Fowey, Dovey, Ayron, and Tave.**

There has been an improvement in the Tify. **Tify.**

There is a very great improvement in the River Tify—(*Proprietor of two miles of river*).

A steady increase in salmon and sewin taken in the Tave, since the passing of the Act of 1861. **Tave.**

Last season salmon were more abundant, and sold cheaper than for twelve or fifteen years.

There has been an improvement in the River Taff. **Taff.**

An improvement in the River Ayron, in consequence of an alteration of a weir, and an enforcement of the new Act. **Ayron.**

BRISTOL CHANNEL.

There is a decided improvement in the Severn as regards salmon. There has been a gradual improvement since an association was formed 20 years ago, which has been much more decided in the last two years; other associations have been formed in that period at the head of the river; to this, combined with strict keeping of the annual and weekly close time below, the reduction of the number of fixed engines in the estuary, and erection of passes in the navigation weirs, the improvement is attributed. The increase of the breeding fish during the present close time has been especially remarkable, and is far beyond anything of the kind witnessed within living memory—(*Secretary to Central Severn Fishery Association*). **Severn.**

A very great improvement has lately taken place in the Severn; a great supply of fish in the part of the river where I reside.

An improvement with regard to salmon; there are more in the Severn and Virnew at the present time than I ever remember, and I have known the river for 40 years, and fished it with both rods and seine-nets.

Some improvement has been experienced on the banks of the Severn, where I reside; but slight as yet.

Considerable improvement has undoubtedly resulted; the take of salmon during the past season much larger than in previous years.

From a knowledge of 30 years, I can safely say there has been a considerable increase in the number of fish; I attribute this to the removal of obstructions at the mouth of the river and fence time—(*Secretary to Shropshire Association*).

Virnew, Fanat, and Ryader.

Yes; the hitherto empty water of Virnew, Fanat and Ryader are filled with fish, comprehending about 86 miles of water—(*A Conservator*).

There were more fish last year than for some years past in the Virnew—(*Secretary to Virnew Association*).

A large increase in the number of salmon near Ludlow and Tenbury since the erection of a ladder at Powick Weir.

Wye and Usk.

There was a marked improvement in the Wye and Usk in 1862; the dry season of 1863 prevented the fish getting up.

A dry season has a baneful effect by the facility it affords of extreme capture in the tidal-waters.

Wye and Eddw.

An improvement has taken place in the great increase of samlets in the Wye and its tributary, the Eddw. There was certainly a larger supply of salmon in the last year than in the previous one.

Usk.

Doubtless there has been, and will be, an improvement.

An improvement in the Usk and other adjacent rivers.

There is evident improvement in the River Usk.

There is an improvement in the Usk in Breconshire.

The Usk has very much improved, particularly in the number of grilse.

The fish have increased in the Usk since the passing of the Act of 1861.

In the Usk, in Brecon, a considerable improvement in 1862: in 1863 not so good; accounted for by the lowness of the river.

Devonshire.

Taw and Torridge.

A considerable improvement in the Taw and Torridge.

Taw, Mole, and Bray.

A very marked and unmistakable improvement has taken place since the passing of the late Act in the number of fish frequenting the rivers in my neighbourhood, which are the Taw, the Mole, and their tributaries; among the latter, I speak especially of the Bray, which runs through my park and grounds; it has been full of spawning fish all the autumn and winter, and at this moment I am told many hundreds of salmon peal can be seen where they never were noticed before, although I have an old keeper who has a great reputation as a fisherman, and has a recollection of the river extending over 40 years.

Taw and Torridge

The Taw and Torridge are improved; the fish are more plentiful, and will no doubt increase.

Taw, Torridge, Plym, Avon, and Exe.

Improvement generally in the last year, but more particularly in the Taw, Torridge, the Plym, Avon, and the Exe.

Taw and Torridge.

There has been the most marked improvement in the quantity of salmon taken in the Taw and Torridge, and in the estuary; salmon was not more than half the price in 1863 than it was in 1861.

Torridge and Okement.

In the Torridge and Okement the greatest improvement.

I have known it for 40 years, and can speak of the astonishing increase of fish in them.

Before the new Act, to see a salmon, save through the winter months, was a marvellous sight, but now it is no uncommon thing to see 15 or 16 jump in a distance of about three miles. Last year I killed 45 with my rod, and turned back several unseasonable.

Many more salmon have been taken with the fly in the Torridge, but nothing like the number that I have taken in the salmon trap which I rented, but which is now done away with.

In 1861 the price of salmon averaged 2 *s.* per lb.; in 1862, from 1 *s.* 4 *d.* to 1 *s.* 8 *d.* per lb.; in 1863 the price fell to 10 *d.* and 1 *s.* per lb., and for a short time was sold in Barnstaple and Bideford at 8 *d.* per lb.—(*A Conservator*).

Taw and Mole.

A very great improvement has taken place in the Taw, Mole, and tributaries.

Great

Great improvement in the Taw and Torridge; both as regards the estuary and fly fishing, such a thing as a fresh fish being caught by the rod and line was almost unknown; whereas in the last two years numbers of salmon have been taken in the Taw and Torridge with rod and line, with many white trout. Taw and Torridge.

There has been a partial increase of salmon in the River Exe, and it is believed that there is an unusual quantity of salmon spawning. Exe.

The Exe has only been open for salmon last year, but many fish came up to spawn. There is a decided improvement in salmon produce in the River Axe and its two principal tributaries, the Yarty and Coly.

A decided improvement has taken place in the Tamar; many fish have found their way to the upper waters this winter; in the Taw a much greater number of peal were taken with rod and line last season than for many years previous. Tamar.

Cornwall.

Yes; the salmon are more numerous and larger in the Camel and Fowey Rivers. Camel and Fowey.

Hampshire.

In the second fishing in the Avon there has been a greater influx of full-grown salmon in the last season than for many years, and there are now (January 1864) more breeding fish in the river all the way up than there has been known for many years. Avon.

I am owner of three miles of the river Avon; in the year 1863 we caught in my water 51 salmon, averaging 12½ lbs.; the average previously had been six fish in a season. There is a great increase of fish this year. I am well acquainted with the Avon for the last 10 years; the take of fish in 1863 was the largest within my memory. Avon.

There is an improvement in the Teste. In the River Teste, running into Southampton Waters, great improvement has been effected in the preservation of spawning fish In the Itchin the increase of salmon is very considerable; I have heard of 40 fish being taken at one draw last summer, where as few as seven fish have only been taken before in a season. Teste and Itchen.

The number of sea trout and bull trout has greatly increased during the last two seasons, particularly in 1863. Wear.

A decided improvement in the River Tees. Tees.

I am well acquainted with every portion of the North Tyne and its tributaries, having fished in them for 30 years; also know the South Tyne tributaries. In the former the most marked improvement has taken place in the salmon fishing. I killed a clean fish on 9th of March, and four in one morning early in April. Formerly a clean fish was never seen in the river until the end of June. I have been much from home, but have had very good success during the last season. Tyne.

A great improvement has taken place in Tyne and North Tyne in regard to the quantity of salmon since the passing of the Salmon Fishery Bill.

There has been an improvement.

I am of opinion the River Coquet has improved very materially since the establishment of the Association; in former years quantities of bull trout ascended the river during the spawning season; during the past two years the numbers have increased very considerably, and now a few salmon run Coquet.

I am of opinion that the River Coquet, in the county of Northumberland, has improved very materially since the establishment of the association. In former years quantities of bull trout ascended the river during the spawning season. During the past two years the numbers have increased very considerably, and now a few salmon run.

There has been an increase of salmon in the upper waters of the River Tyne, in the county of Northumberland. The number of salmon on the spawning beds Tyne.

beds last season is reported to have exceeded that of former years for some time past.

Tees and Wear. Great improvement in the former; little, if any, in the latter, above Bishop Auckland. I caught a brandling in the Wear in 1862, a thing which never occurred to me in about 40 years previous to that time.

REMARKS.

Coquet. The foregoing replies furnish evidence of a nature not to be questioned; they testify an amount of increase in fish prevailing so generally, that even the most sanguine could not well have anticipated within so limited a time, and this before the progeny of the increased stock of brood fish, allowed to ascend to their spawning grounds, have arrived at maturity, and returned from the sea to multiply the numbers; and I am justified in stating that the exceptions to this increase consist entirely in rivers at present hopelessly polluted, and a few where a lamentable apathy has suspended all attempts to apply the provisions of the Act in permitting the fish to ascend; I trust, however, that the proofs now afforded of the value which may be realised by cultivating the salmon fisheries will at once dispel that apathy, and call into instant action those who have held back in removing impediments, that first and essential step towards success, now no longer doubtful, if the fish be only allowed an opportunity of obeying their natural instincts, and that men's minds in general will be directed to the object of ameliorating the graver evil of pollutions, which is now become so serious as to demand the attention of many persons, who have become alarmed upon grounds far more comprehensive than those applying merely to salmon fisheries.

QUERY No. 2.—What measures have been adopted for the enforcement of the law; have associations been formed, or have proprietors individually or collectively taken measures for protection; have funds been subscribed or raised for this purpose, and in what manner?

REPLIES.

Westmoreland and Cumberland. Associations have been formed for enforcing the law, viz., the Windermere Association, the Esk and Liddell Association, which has raised 200 *l.* by voluntary subscription, assessment on frontage and tickets for fishing.

Eden. The River Eden has been protected by the Carlisle Angling Association, aided by funds subscribed in Carlisle, and independent measures taken by private proprietors; in 1862 the funds of the association amounted to 80 *l.*, in 1863 to only 37 *l.*

Derwent. An association of proprietors has been formed at Cockermouth, and another above it at Harwich for the Derwent.

Ellen. The Ellen Angling Association funds vary from 25 *l.* to 30 *l.* annually.

Kent. The Kendal Angling Association protects the Kent, and is supported by permission of proprietors, who in most cases subscribe to the funds.

Lune. The River Lune Association become almost a dead letter, from shortness of funds; only two watchers have been employed.

Hodder, Ribble, and Calder. The Hodder, Ribble, and Calder Association existing for some years, supported by voluntary contributions of some of the upper proprietors, one only of the lower proprietors subscribing 5 *l.*; the funds thus raised are utterly inadequate for the purpose.

Dee. The Dee Association, in existence for some years; its subscribers have now dwindled down to a few landed proprietors, from a conviction of its inefficiency as a voluntary association.

The Glyndwr and Corwen Salmon and Trout Association, for the general protection of the Dee, the subscribers have dwindled down, and the funds are not sufficient to pay one watcher, and defray other expenses.

Conway. On the Conway the fishing is rented, the lessees issuing tickets, which realise about 200 *l.* per annum, which goes towards preserving the river.

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The Sciont is protected at Captain Duff's expense, the Ogwen by Colonel Pennant, the Glaslyn by a society, the funds being raised by subscriptions and sale of tickets. Sciont, Ogwen, and Glaslyn.

A club has been formed on the Dovey, and watchers paid by subscribers, aided by private keepers. Dovey.

For the Teifi, an association formed since passing of the Act, supported by voluntary subscriptions; as the subscribers obtain no advantages from right of fishing, it already begins to languish. Teifi.

The Tave or Taff Fishing Club is still in existence, but its funds are insufficient for the protection of the river. Tave or Taff.

The police on the Ayron have been active, and render great assistance in enforcing the law: no funds have been subscribed. Ayron.

The Central Severn Fishing Association is supported by funds subscribed principally by noblemen, gentlemen, and tradesmen residing in the county and city of Worcester, who having no personal interest in the matter, beyond the desire to see the resources of so fine a salmon river as the Severn fully developed; 134 *l.* was subscribed in 1863; it was with great difficulty that this amount was obtained, and it is certain that it cannot be perfectly maintained. Severn.

The Montgomeryshire Fishing Association of riparian proprietors has been established; many proprietors have given donations varying from 50 *l.* to 100 *l.* to set it on foot; the majority have subscribed annually 5 *l.*, and 3 *l.* and 1 *l.* fishing licenses have been granted for the purpose of raising the fund.

The Severn Association (Worcester) has received a fresh impetus by the Act of 1861.

A Teme Association has been formed under the presidency of Lord Northwich; funds have been subscribed to put up fish passes. Teme.

An association has been formed called the Virnew Association; some proprietors have subscribed, but very small, 11 *l.* only paid. Virnew.

An association formed at Shrewsbury, the funds utterly insufficient for the object in view, and it is unnecessary to say that no permanent system can ever be carried out by voluntary means.

On the Wye an association has been formed, but the funds are inadequate for the protection of so large a district; the funds are raised by subscriptions from proprietors. Wye.

During the present year the subscriptions have been reduced more than 100 *l.* His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, the principal proprietor of the lower part of the Wye, contributed 300 *l.* last year, and the Society subscribed about 300 *l.* more; these sums are by no means adequate to preserve the 200 miles of river and tributaries; a few gentlemen's keepers render partial assistance.

On the Usk an association has been formed. Usk.

Conservators have been appointed under the Act, in Monmouth and Brecon, who act in concert with the association.

The association employs 11 keepers for protecting the river, independent of the keepers employed by landowners.

Subscriptions are obtained from members of the asssociation, and by the sale of fishing tickets; the total amount of subscriptions is about 300 *l.* per annum.

Proprietors have not rendered the assistance they might; the funds raised by subscriptions are not sufficient.

On the Otter an association is formed; proprietors, individually and collectively, have shown great interest in the preservation of the river. Otter.

An association has been formed for the Teign and Dovey, and funds raised by annual subscriptions. Teign and Dovey.

For the Exe a small fund has been collected and expended in watchers for a few miles of the river immediately above and below Exeter. Exe.

For the Axe, some time after the passing of the Act of 1861, an Association was formed, which appears to have lapsed. Axe.

Taw and Mole. For the Taw, Mole, and tributaries, an association has been formed, consisting of nearly all the landowners of the upper waters; funds have been raised by the sale of fishing tickets, and keepers employed; the funds are not sufficient to protect the river fully.

Taw and Torridge. Two associations are formed on the Taw, and one on the Torridge; some of the landowners protect, a few others do nothing; the police at Appledore have this winter been ordered to recognise the Fishery Act, and it has had more effect than double the number of watchers, and saved us many a pound.

One association, having exclusive rights granted by Earl Portsmouth, Earl Fortescue, the Honourable Mark Rolle, and other landed proprietors, has been formed for the upper waters and tributaries of the Taw: tickets are sold to raise funds for protection, and some proprietors protect their own districts.

There is an association called the Mid-Torridge Association, near Hatherleigh; they look after that part of the Torridge and Okement.

Camel and Fowey. The county constabulary constantly patrol the Rivers Camel and Fowey.

An association has been formed near Camelford, on the Camel River; proprietors have done very little.

Avon. For the Avon, in Hampshire, an association has been formed, and funds have been subscribed by owners of fisheries, and other well-wishers of the increase of salmon.

Teste. For the Teste an association has been formed, and funds raised by voluntary contributions.

Itchin. On the Itchin, the proprietors of land have subscribed a fund to protect salmon.

Trent. On the Trent communications are going on among the proprietors of the lower waters; a meeting is to be held this spring, with a view of co-operating with the proprietors of the Derbyshire Rivers.

On the Trent, in the neighbourhood of Newark, five or six proprietors subscribed a few pounds, and a man was employed to watch the young salmon going down.

Dove. A preliminary meeting has been held on the Dove with a view of forming an association.

A society has been established for the county of York; voluntary subscriptions to the amount of 100 *l.*, but no measures taken for protection as yet.

An association has been formed, but no sufficient funds can be raised voluntarily to protect and cultivate the fisheries.

Wear. For the Wear an association has been formed at Durham; its operations extend for 14 miles. Another association also exists, called the Wear Valley Association, protecting the river about 14 miles also; both have done good service; no steps have been taken by the landed proprietors individually; the only funds available for protection have been those of the association.

Coquet. For the Coquet an association has been formed of riparian proprietors, and a rate of one halfpenny a mile (query a yard), of either bank, has been assessed by the owners of land by themselves; the income is about 300 *l.*

Tees. For the Tees an association has been formed by the proprietors, who have subscribed funds for the protection of the river.

Tyne and North Tyne. The chief constable for the county of Northumberland has taken the watching of the Tyne and North Tyne under his protection, the Tyne Fishery Association undertaking to pay all expenses incurred for the extra constables employed on the river; the constables are also assisted by the game-keepers on the different properties adjoining the waters; the constables are paid by a voluntary rate of one halfpenny per yard of river frontage; each member of the association also pays 1 *l.* 1 *s.* a year over and above his river frontage payment; and his Grace the Duke of Northumberland charges 5 *s.* a year for a ticket to fish for salmon in his waters, which sum is handed over by his Grace for the preservation of the river.

REMARKS.

Remarks.

The number of associations formed, and the steps taken by proprietors, denote the satisfactory activity which prevails in administering the law; societies in existence before the passing of the Act have been stimulated to increased exertion, and many have, since that, been formed, in consequence of the encouragement which its provisions contained, while proprietors have also come forward in their private capacity on finding an opportunity afforded by which they might turn to profitable account that which had previously been a barren waste.

Query No. 3.—Have any prosecutions been instituted for breaches of the law; have convictions been obtained; and if failure has occurred in enforcing the law, state the cause?

Replies.

In Cumberland and Westmoreland several prosecutions have taken place, and convictions have generally followed: about 170 nets and other illegal instruments, to the value of about 700 *l.*, used for killing salmon, were seized and confiscated. **Cumberland and Westmoreland.**

A good number of prosecutions both for netting and clicking have taken place, and convictions obtained. Lord Lonsdale's tenant was summoned for putting in a stake-net towards the close of last sesson, but a right of immemorial usage was pleaded, and the case dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Should this net be again put in this year, I fear there is little hope of sufficient funds being subscribed to contest the right claimed. **Derwent.**

On the Ellen several prosecutions, and convictions in each case obtained. **Ellen.**

On the Eden many prosecutions have occurred, and convictions readily obtained. **Eden.**

On the Kent convictions have been obtained, two for poisoning from a paper-mill, five for illegal nets used in the estuary, and eight for illegal netting in the river; no failures in convictions instituted by the association. **Kent.**

On the Lune prosecutions have been successful. **Lune.**

Twenty-seven convictions have been obtained by the Ribble Association.

The Dee Association obtained numerous convictions; they have frequently failed from want of power to search suspected boats, premises, and individuals; the bailiffs have been repeatedly set at defiance by both boat and fish hawkers, whose illegal possession of fish there was no moral reason to doubt; the want of minimum penalties has been seriously felt. The prosecution instituted against the stake-net fishermen in the estuary of the Dee was dismissed by the Flintshire magistrates, who pleaded that an ancient charter held by the corporation of Chester took the case out of their jurisdiction: want of funds obliged the association to abandon the case. **Dee.**

On the Conway many convictions were obtained, few failures; in one case magistrates refused to convict for fish in possession in close season, the fish being proved to have been picked up dead. **Conway.**

Throughout Wales generally there have been many prosecutions, and convictions mostly obtained; in one case, on the Dovey, a failure occurred where poachers assisting at the spearing of salmon, escaped, the words "aiding and abetting" being omitted in the Act. **Dovey.**

On the Severn there were 42 prosecutions in 1862; 36 convictions obtained, four withdrawn, and three dismissed; the three cases dismissed were for erecting putchers in the estuary, and turned upon the construction of the 11th section of the Fisheries Act of 1861. In 1863 there were 40 prosecutions, 33 convictions, six dismissed, and one not decided; the justices before whom this **Severn.**

this case was heard did not agree; it was for taking an unseasonable salmon with the fly in the month of October.

A prosecution failed in Shrewsbury for exposing a salmon for sale in January 1863; the defendant proved that the fish came from the Liffey in Ireland.

Wye. Many prosecutions have occurred in the Wye, with failures; one case was dismissed on the ground that the water-bailiff had no right to search the person of the offender to ascertain the description of fish in his possession. In another case, at the prosecution of a watcher, a person was summoned for having in his possession locally-called samlets; the justices found that he had samlets in his possession, but dismissed the case, on the ground that there was no evidence that samlets were the young of salmon; also on the ground that the defendant had not acted wilfully, not knowing that the fish were samlets. The Court of Queen's Bench affirmed the decision of the justices on the last ground, and that to constitute an offence it was not sufficient that the defendant had samlets in his possession, but that he must know that the fish were samlets.

Usk. In the Brecon district of the Usk, from the 1st October 1861 to 2d January 1864, 71 convictions have been recorded, inflicting penalties and costs to the amount of 142*l.* 17*s.*; eight cases were dismissed. Failure has occurred in enforcing the law from the want of a better definition of unseasonable salmon; difficulties have arisen in the undefined state of the law as regards fixed eng nes, ancient rights, and immemorial usage, pollution of water, &c. &c.

Many prosecutions have been instituted with success in the rivers of Devonshire; little failure has occurred. A failure took place at Exeter in a prosecution for having two eel traps in fixed engines at a paper-mill, for the purpose of taking fish; case dismissed, because it was not in evidence that they were so fixed for the purpose of taking salmon or salmon fry, although no doubt such were constantly taken. Some parties were had before the magistrates at Hatherleigh for salmon poaching, and let off, because it took place on a Sunday.

Camel and Fowey. On the Camel and Fowey, in Cornwall, 23 men paid fines, amounting to 32 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*; 356 yards of netting were taken, three boats, two spears, and 50 salmon.

Avon. A prosecution was had in the Avon for fishing within 50 yards a dam, being unsupplied with a fish pass. Dismissed, 50 yards being so undefined on a large river.

The charge for taking salmon within 50 yards of my weir was dismissed as untenable.

There was a prosecution for netting within 50 yards of a fishing mill weir, dismissed because it was not clearly proved that any salmon was taken; the defendant alleged he was drawing for pike, not salmon, and had he caught a salmon, that he would have returned it to the river.

Teste. There have been convictions in the River Teste.

Ouse. Three prosecutions in the Ouse successful, one at Tadcaster, on the Wharfe, for spearing.

Wear, Tees, and Tyne. Both on the Wear and Tees convictions have been easily obtained. On the Tyne several prosecutions and convictions have taken place, several for destroying smolts; but after the decision of the judges in appeal in the "Ithen case," I think we should be doubtful on our bench of running counter to the rather forced construction put on the word wilful.

Remarks.

The prosecutions appear to have been generally successful, and where difficulties have been experienced in carrying out the law, they will be found more particularly referred to in replies to the 13th Query:

QUERY No. 4.—Has the take of fish in fresh and tidal waters increased, and, if so, to what extent, and to what cause attributed?

REPLIES.

In Cumberland and Westmoreland I attribute the increase to the working of the new Act. Cumberland and Westmore nd.

In the Esk the take in tidal and fresh waters has increased; it is undoubtedly owing to the removal of the stake nets on the English shore, the increased size of the mesh, and the extension of the weekly close time. Esk.

The increase take on the Eden is attributed to the removal of the stake nets. Eden.

On the Kent increase attributed to protection during spawning seasons, and suppression of illegal instruments, and placing of ladders over rocks and weirs. Kent.

In the Ribble, Hodder, and Calder, the increase in size and quantity is attributed to the large mesh, and the prescribed fence time. Ribble, Hodder, and Calder.

On the Dee the increase is attributed to the facility afforded to the fish by the ladders at Erbistock and Llangollen Weirs. Dee.

In the Conway the increase is chiefly in consequence of the removal of the stake weirs at the mouth of the river, and the care taken of the breeding fish. Conway.

In the Tave or Taff the increase is to be attributed to protection, chiefly to the early closing of the net fishing, by allowing a greater number of fish to go up to spawn; the extension in favour of angling has also been productive of very considerable benefit, by inducing the upper proprietors to exert themselves in protecting the spawning fish, which I am confident they would not have done had the close time for rods and nets commenced at the same time. In the Teifi the increase in the tidal water is to be attributed to early closing, as well as the weekly close time. The increase in the Teme is owing to the erection of the fish pass at Powick. Tave or Taff, Teifi and Teme.

In the Usk the increase in tidal and fresh water is attributed in a great measure to the working of the Act; the association feel convinced that the take would be immensely increased if the Act were amended in some particulars. Usk.

In the Taw and Torridge the increased take is attributed to the general working of the Act, and the opening of fishing weirs, which in some cases has been voluntary, in others compulsory. Taw and Torridge.

Fish have been numerous in Cornwall, attributed to looking after the spawning fish.

In the Hampshire Avon, while the increase is allowed on every hand to be very large, the cause is unknown; the take must be attributed to the increased close time, and the ladder at Knap Mill. Hampshire Avon.

In the River Tyne the principal cause of increase is the removal of the dam at Bywell, and the general working of the Act.

REMARKS.

On the passing of the Act, the annual and weekly close times were generally observed, and this at once allowed a considerable number of fish to ascend the rivers. Coops or traps were opened, and considerable protection rendered; some obstructions were removed; the fry then in existence were generally saved from wholesale destruction, and hence an almost immediate increase in the rivers was apparent, and, indeed, inevitable; yet some few persons will deny that "THE ACT SO SOON COULD HAVE PRODUCED IT;" they admit the fact of great improvement, but attribute it to some "UNACCOUNTABLE coincidence."

QUERY No. 5.—Is a public right of fishing exercised in tidal or fresh waters; if so, to what extent as regards the number of men employed?

REPLIES.

Solway. There is a public right to a great extent in the Solway, where there are a large number of poke nets, which are used in the close season on pretence of catching white fish, but by which a large number of salmon are destroyed.

Esk. A public right is exercised in the estuary of the Esk, along the Scotch shore, by parties using draft nets, bag nets, and halve nets, who contribute not one farthing to protection; they destroy large numbers of sundry fish during close time, under the pretence of fishing for flukes, at certain seasons of the year, particularly in autumn. I believe there are not less than 100 men so employed, many being strangers, coming from Lancashire and other places.

Eden and Esk. There are 3,000 poke or bag nets fishing at the mouth of the Eden and Esk, under the plea of catching white fish or flounders.

Kent. There is a public right of fishing in the River Kent, in the tidal waters.

Lune. Many persons have exercised a public right in the tidal waters of the Lune, but their rights are disputed by various owners of land who claim rights of fishing, but have neglected to protect their rights, as doubtless not worth much.

Dee. Until the late Act was obtained, a public right to fish with corracles is claimed in the Dee, but I do not believe it can be legally obtained.

Below Chester, in the tidal waters of the Dee, about 300 men are reported to get their living by fishing; above Chester, and between that place and Bala Lake, there may be about 150 fishermen using corracles.

Conway. On the Conway a public right is exercised below the Caer Khun Fishery, excepting a part where the Corporation of Conway exercise their right to a several fishery. I do not know how many men are employed.

Dovey. In the Dovey about half a dozen nets are used in the estuary, eight men to each net.

Carnarvonshire. In Carnarvonshire there are probably from 80 to 100 men exercising a public right.

Ayrun. In the Ayrun a public right is exercised in the tidal waters. There is a public right exercised by corracle men in the tidal waters of the Tave.

Tave. There is a right exercised by the inhabitants of the parish of St. Clears, on the Tave; there are at present 15 persons who exercise this right; they all wok at their trades besides; they are carpenters, masons, &c.

Tify. A public right exists in the tidal waters of the Tify, and corracle men, to the number of about 300, fish the river with corracles and nets from Cenarth to the tideway; the legality of this right is disputed.

Severn. A public right is exercised on the sands in the Severn in the tidal waters, and in the fresh water from Gloucester upwards. In the Severn, from Ripple Lock Stake up to Welsh Pool Bridge, a public right of fishing is exercised.

Taw and Torridge. A public right of fishing is exercised in the estuary of the Taw and Torridge, from Barnstable Bar as far as the tide flows; about 80 or 90 men and youths are employed. There are about 22 boats employed at Appledore, Barnstable, and Bideford.

Exe. A public right of fishing is claimed and exercised in the Exe, from Exmouth to a short distance above the town of Topsham; not above a dozen nets on the whole.

Hampshire Avon. At the Hampshire Avon, the public claim and exercise a right of netting for salmon in "The Run," a short and narrow channel where the river falls into the sea: this right was renewed in 1863, after 10 or 12 years' discontinuance, owing to the decay of the fishery.

Itchin. During 1863 five or six boats, with about 12 men, have been employed in the Itchin, a small public right at the mouth of the river.

Ouse. There is a public right in the Ouse.

REMARKS

REMARKS.

The replies we have received to this query are very imperfect; several persons state they "are not aware." I know, from information received in the course of my inspections, that on the shores of Cornwall, Wales, and elsewhere, there are many salmon fisheries scattered round the coasts, of which no notice has been taken. The class of persons communicating through the queries, are those generally who confine their observations to the inland waters, and have little or no knowledge of what may take place outside them; in a few instances an increase is stated to have occurred in the number of men employed in the exercise of the public right, and that they will greatly further increase as the fish multiply, there can be no doubt; and it is a very important consideration to be borne in mind when dealing with any additional legislative enactments which may be proposed. The fisheries are at present in a state of transition from exhaustion to renovation: as the fish increase, so will the captors, in public waters; it is a natural result which I have always found to follow pretty quickly during my past experience, and should not be lost sight of in England, where communities of fishermen may yet arise on the coasts and in open tidal waters, not now thought of.

QUERY No. 6.—What is the relative proportion of the value of the public fisheries to those of the private?

REMARKS.

Dee, Taw, and Torridge.

I have got no definite answers to this query; the fact being, that the salmon fishery of England has been so deteriorated that no one appears as yet to have made a calculation bearing upon this point. From some places, the Dee, Taw, and Torridge, for instance, the replies state that the value of the public far exceeds that of the private fisheries; and, in a few instances, it is stated that the private exceed the public in value, but no comparative amount of value or definite estimate has been furnished.

QUERY No. 7.—Have those who enjoy a public right of fishing subscribed to funds for protection?

REMARKS.

Wye.

The answers to this query state, with two or three exceptions, that those enjoying a public right have subscribed nothing towards protection, neither have tidal proprietors subscribed anything worth mentioning, with the exception of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, who contributed 300 *l.* in 1863 for the protection of the Wye. Connected with some few rivers in England there is a considerable public right of fishing profitably exercised; in the Severn, Dee, Taw, Torridge, &c., for instance, and yet they who enjoy those profits subscribe nothing towards the production of them; they leave the entire burthen of this upon others, who receive a very small share, while they greedily enough lay hold of all they can obtain in contented indifference to the injustice of immunity from any trouble or expense, in the protection of their own, and far larger interests.

Query No. 8.—Has voluntary subscription been found sufficient for the purposes of pr tection?

Remarks.

It is almost invariably stated that voluntary subscriptions are found to have failed; a few qualify this statement by saying that they have been sufficient up to this time, but are precarious, already falling off, and their continuance not to be relied upon. I have omitted the replies to this query, as they will be found in substance more fully furnished in answers to the 12th and 13th queries. I took an active part many years ago, in Ireland, in endeavouring to promote the system of voluntary subscription; it was an utter failure. In some instances people came forward liberally enough at first, but soon withdrew, finding that some who ought to subscribe most, subscribed least, and many would not subscribe at all. The whole burthen was left on the angling community, and this was partially undertaken. The tidal fishers would pay nothing whatsoever, though they had the lion's share of the profits of protection, and they were large, wherever it was rendered. The upper proprietors withdrew in disgust, and the Salmon Fisheries of Ireland were abandoned to rapid destruction, when, through the alarm created, the Assessment Act of 1848, 11 & 12 Vict. cap. 92, was obtained, and came to the rescue. Were it not for that Act, the Houses of Lords and Commons would have been saved from the conflicts which arose last Session of Parliament on the Irish Salmon Fishery Bill, for there would not have existed in Ireland a sufficient number of salmon to be worth fighting about, which was pretty much the state in which I found the Salmon Fisheries of England to be when I had the honour to serve on the Commission of Inquiry in 1860.

Query No. 9.—Are there obstructions to the ascent of fish; if so, to what extent, and what is their nature?

Replies.

Cumberland and Westmoreland. — In Cumberland and Westmoreland there are many obstructions, such as mill dams, weirs, bays and hods.

Eden. — The principal obstruction on the Eden is the bay at Armathwaite; there is one also at the waterworks on Eamont, near Penrith, which is almost a complete barrier.

Caldew. — On the Caldew there is an impassable mill weir at Hawksdale, seven miles from its junction with the Eden; and there is also rebuilding, about seven miles lower down, a mill dam, which will also be impassable.

Duddun. — The Duddun is obstructed by Scotch stake weirs in the tideway.

Eden. — There are serious obstructions on the Eden; near the outlet of the river there are fish coops, above which there are three mill dams, but completely across the stream.

Lune. — On the Lune there are still two obstructions at the Haltan Weirs, the proprietor of which refuses to allow any interference with his property.

Ribble. — On the Ribble a weir at or near to Clitheroe is a formidable obstruction to salmon, and forms an impassable barrier to sea trout; there is another weir at Gisburn.

Dee. — On the Dee the first obstruction is a fishing mill dam at Chester.

At Erbistock, Llangollen, at Pentrefinin are mill dams. On the Ceinog, a tributary of the Dee, there are two mill dams, shutting out any migratory fish from this important tributary.

The

The only obstruction in the Conway is a natural fall about 18 miles from its mouth, which is quite impassable. Conway.

There is a dam and trap right across the Bontnewydd River in Carnarvon; another dam and trap right across the Dwyfor River. Bontnewydd, Dwyfor.

There is an obstruction in the Dovey in the shape of large rocks, as well as a mill dam. Dovey.

There is a great obstruction on the Ayran, a short distance from the tideway; it is a weir dam, to which is attached a trap for fish. Ayran.

The spoil from quarries on the Tify obstructs the fish getting up, and by the difficulty thus caused, a facility is afforded for poaching. Tify.

There are very serious obstructions on the Western Cleddaw, more particularly at the mill dam, Haverfordwest, so that for at least 100 years no salmon or sewin can ascend except in the highest floods in winter; here passes could be put up without in any way interfering with the milling powers, but its owner positively refuses. Western Cleddaw

The principal obstructions on the Severn are the navigation weirs, and mill weirs; that at Tewkesbury is a great impediment; there are five weirs between Worcester and Qualour-on-the-Teme, which require fish ladders; two belong to Sir H. Winnington, who will put up ladders at his own expense; the Teme Association propose to put them up over the remaining three. There is a very important obstruction at Pool Quay. Severn.

There are obstructions on the Munnow Lugg, Edw, and the Ithon, tributaries of the Wye; ladders could be put up without much expense. Munnow Lugg, Edw, and Ithon.

There are several obstructions in the tributaries to the Usk, mill weirs and natural rock, which shut the fish out from most valuable spawning ground. Usk.

There is a dam in the Taw at Eggesford Bridge Station, which is very obstructive; during very high floods, when the turnpike-road is overflowed, the fish go over that road and into the river again above the dam; a fish pass here would be of incalculable value, as there are most extensive spawning grounds above the obstruction; there is another at Brashford, six miles above Eggesford, impassable for salmon, only put up last year. Taw.

On the Mole there is a new weir, called Head Weir; the owner will construct a ladder. Mole.

On the Torridge there are 13 weirs, and about 60 on its tributaries; some stone, some brouse, many of them impassable except in a flood; there is one on the Okement, called Munk Okehampton, which bids defiance to the finny tribe. Torridge.

There are three weirs on the Tamer; two have been altered, the other is a fishing mill dam. Tamer.

On the Teign and Bovey the weirs are obstructions; some are faggot weirs to which no pass can be attached. Teign and Bovey.

On the River Axe there are formidable obstructions in the shape of mill weirs, the first close to Axminster, the second about a mile above; these prevent the fish from reaching the upper spawning grounds, extending over about 15 miles of some of the finest water in the west of England. Axe.

There is also a weir across the Colley, about a mile above its junction with the Axe. Colley.

There are not less than 11 weirs on the Exe, some of a most extraordinary height, and from their construction most unfavourable for the ascent of fish. Exe.

The weirs on the Hampshire are, Knap, Wincton, Kingwood, Bicton, East Mill, Burgate, Beamere, Downton and Standlynch; some of these are serious obstructions, but others insignificant. Hampshire.

On the Itchin the principal obstructions are at Westend and Bishopstoke Mills; altogether there are upwards of 12 obstructions on the Itchin, principally on account of flour and paper mills. Itchin.

Stour. On the Stour there is an obstruction at the mill between Winborne and Christchurch.

Trent, and Dove, Derwent. There is one great obstruction at Castle Donnington on the Trent, three on the Dove, two on the Derwent below Derby, and several above it.

Yorkshire. In Yorkshire there are obstructions to a frightful extent, in every river in the county, less or more, chiefly mill dams, and navigation weirs.

Wear, Browney. There is a serious obstruction on the Wear, at Kepyer, on the main stream, and on its tributary; the Browney, there are several; indeed this beautiful tributary is rendered completely useless by the high mill dams placed upon it.

Tyne. On the Tyne there are no obstructions. On the Redwater, tributary at Woodburn, there is a mill dam that shuts out a large area of spawning ground.

Coquet. The principal obstructions on the Coquet are at Norwich and Felton mill dams; funds are provided for attaching ladders to them in the summer of 1864.

Remarks.

The foregoing replies furnish a statement very formidable as applying to obstructions, and the funds necessary to be provided for their removal; however, considerable progress has been made in this most essential matter, as will appear in the following replies, and with an amount of success that it may be hoped will stimulate to further exertion. It is greatly to be lamented that voluntary subscription has fallen so far short in providing means to enable the fish to ascend to the spawning grounds; while this is deferred, improvement must be greatly retarded; to limit the sowing of the seed, is to limit the amount of the harvest, and every exertion should be made to remove those barriers which interfere with the fish in their endeavours to accomplish this essential process in cultivation.

Query No. 10.—Have the fish passes; if any, which have been erected over ordinary dams, or fishing mill dams, in the rivers with which you are acquainted, worked efficiently?

Replies.

Lowther-in-the-Eden. A fish pass has been put up at Lowther-in-the-Eden; cannot say with what success.

Kent. On the Kent the fish passes erected have been sufficiently efficient to encourage our steady attention to, and improvement of, this artificial means of overcoming the obstacles presented by dams.

Lune. A fish pass erected at Skerton Weir, on the Lune, has worked most efficiently. Two passes erected over dams on tributaries of the Hodder have worked well.

Dee. Fish passes have been erected over some of the weirs on the River Dee by private subscription, but they require considerable improvements, which cannot be carried out for want of funds.

The pass at Erbistock, on the Dee, twice altered, is now efficient; the one at Llangollen, although not so effective as a pass might be made there, is so in certain states of the water.

The pass at Pentrefelin is perhaps as effective as it can be so long as there is no opening at the top to admit a flow of water to form an attractive stream at the foot of the pass.

Conway. A fish ladder on the Conway, over a natural fall, referred to in the last annual report, has not as yet been successful, no fish having been seen above the pass.

A fish pass on the Clywedy, a tributary of the Clwyd, has been formed with some, but not complete success. Clywedy.

Wooden fish passes which have been put up near Carnarvon, the watcher states, are useful, and work well. Carnarvon.

A fish pass has been made on the only dam on the River Dovey, and it has worked efficiciently. Dovey.

On a weir on the Dylas, a tributary of the Dovey, steps have been cut in the rock, which requires a trifling alteration. Dylas.

There is one ladder put up on the Cothe and Towey, and it has worked pretty efficiently. Cothe and Towey.

On the Severn, the passes erected have worked pretty well, but are susceptible of improvement. Severn.

The pass in the Powick Weir is a great success; I saw five salmon go up in the space of half-an-hour, and the secretary of the Worcester Association and their conservator has also seen fish go up it.

The ladder at Pool quay works especially well; it has been renovated solely, and at considerable expense, by the proprietor.

On the Usk a pass was erected over the Camel Weir, at Brecon, at a cost of 7*l.* 10*s.*; and one over a mill weir at the Branbrook, at a cost of 12*l.*; both have worked most efficiently. Usk.

On the Taw there are three passes erected, one in a fishing mill dam, one in an ordinary mill dam, and one in an irrigation weir; the two latter work very well. Taw.

The fish pass at the Umberleigh Weir has been a complete failure; the fish pass at Mr. Tanner's weir, on the Mole, has been very successful.

From the fact that fish have been seen in the upper waters of the Tamer, I should say the passes erected have been tolerably efficient, but no doubt they are still capable of improvement. Tamer.

The two fish passes erected on the Exe have been found tolerably efficient, but are capable of improvement. Exe.

It is said that the fish are frightened, and do not readily ascend the ladder erected at the weir at the Axminster town mills; even if it were freely used the effect would be only to enable the fish to ascend to the next weir, a mile further up, which is insurmountable, except at very high floods.

The passes in the Camel and Fowey rivers, in Cornwall, are believed to be efficient. Camel and Fowey.

On the Avon, Hampshire, the pass at Knap Mill is well constructed, but is not put in the best place; that at Kingwood Mill is defective in construction, but is about to be altered. Avon, Hampshire.

The ladder at Knap Mill is not placed in the deepest and strongest part of the river, and it is said that the appointed flow of water can be easily diverted from the ladder, and the stream up which it is the nature of the salmon to seek to ascend, can be made to pass through sluices where there are racks to stop the fish.

The ladder at Knap Mill has been put up by the proprietor at his own expense.

The fish passes put up on the Teste are supposed to be working efficiently; that on the Itchin has not been long enough up to ascertain if it be effective. Teste.

Fish passes have not been erected in Yorkshire, as sufficient funds cannto be raised by voluntary means for the purpose. Yorkshire.

From the great increase of fish in the Wear, above the passes, we presume they have worked efficiently. Wear.

Coquet.

There was a ladder erected at Felton, on the Coquet, in 1862, but it was carried away by the first flood.

Remarks.

The ladders have answered their purpose to an extent quite sufficient to satisfy the public that they can practically effect the object for which they are intended. Failure is not to be attributed to the principle of ladders; it generally proceeds from arranging them in an injudicious manner, or of putting them in a wrong position. To be successful, they must be so placed as to enable the fish to find out the entrance, or rather that part of the stream which will lead the fish to them must be taken advantage of; a defect in this respect, I believe to be the cause of the present failure of the great ladder referred to on the Conway, which is placed on a natural fall of 28 feet; but hope it may be remedied. The cause of failure referred to at the Umberleigh Weir on the Taw may be explained. A plan was recommended by the inspectors, and approved by the Secretary of State, which was not adhered to, by omitting to deepen the pass to the extent prescribed; and the owner of the weir was prosecuted and convicted for failing in this particular. If the pass be made conformably with the conditions specified on the plan furnished, and those conditions maintained, I have no doubt that it will be quite effective. It should be understood that this is a fish PASS, required under the 12th section of the Act, to be maintained in a FISHING weir, and not a fish LADDER authorised to be placed on an ordinary mill dam, under the 23d section. I obtained from Mr. Forsyth, Engineer in Chief to the Board of Public Works in Dublin, who designed most of the successful fish ladders in Ireland, a plan and specification for general instruction. This plan was lithographed, and has been issued from the Fishery Office here very extensively, and can be had by any one desiring it. It requires to be modified, not in principle, but in form and dimensions, to meet varied circumstances. I have found considerable difficulty in aiding as I would wish in directing the erection of fish ladders, not having the assistance of an engineer here, as I had in Ireland, to make a correct survey of the weirs requiring them, and who would take instructions as to the best way of applying them. Having regard to the habits of the fish, and, at the same time, suiting the mode of adapting them to the varied forms in which weirs are found to be constructed, and the different nature of the materials of which they are composed, I can find no difficulty in pointing out what will enable the fish to ascend; but I can offer no opinion on the question of the probable expense, or the effect under certain circumstances which the erection of a ladder might have on the stability of the weir. These are considerations which at present interfere with, and prevent the more general application of fish ladders, and I allude to them for the purpose of suggesting that if power should be given to obtain funds by license, duties, or rates, to defray the expenses, skilled men may be found who will turn their attention to the question in a practical way, with the view of obtaining employment. There are many intelligent men to be found in different parts of the country who make a profession of building bridges and executing other works, whose services might be much sought for if they would qualify themselves for such undertakings; and I have recently received several applications to look out for such persons.

Query No. 11.—Are there any pollutions affecting the waters injuriously, from mines or manufactures; if so, to what extent?

Replies.

Cumberland and Westmoreland.

In Cumberland and Westmoreland there are pollutions, but impossible to state their extent, because there is no responsible inspector whose duty it would be to take cognizance of this. On the Eden there are gas works, several dye

dye works in Carlisle and the neighbourhood, and the sewerage of the city is now emptied into the Eden; there are also dye works near to Warwick Bridge, on a rivulet communicating with the Eden, and these, in the aggregate, are to some extent injurious. There are also discharges from the lead mines at the head of Ulswater. In August, 1861, a discharge of fluid from the tanks, used by the North Western Railway Company for steeping wooden sleepers, was let off in consequence of a fire. No fish ascended the river until the end of the season. The last three miles of the River Eden are, to a certain extent, injuriously affected by water from adjoining coal-workings, particularly where accumulations of coal refuse and shale have been in a state of combustion; mere coaldust does not appear to be prejudicial.

In the Kent there are occasionally pollutions from both paper mills and the dye-works connected with woollen manufacturing, but the proprietors seem anxious to avoid injuring the river, and if properly applied to, I have no doubt but they will shortly provide tanks when they see the increasing value and interest taken in encouraging this valuable source of food. Kent.

On the Derwent, the outfall of what is called the Lake District, the washing of small coals has lately been carried on to a great extent; whether this injures the spawn I am not prepared to say; but whenever a flood comes, the herbage invariably dies; the damage might easily be prevented by the mine proprietors at a trifling expense. Derwent.

The River Calder, tributary to the Ribble, is extremely foul from the various manufacturing processes in operation on its banks; it is also affected by coal mines. The authorities at Burnley, through which the main stream flows, have lately succeeded in mitigating the nuisance; there is, however, lower down on the river, vast quantities of manufacturing filth brought down by the Brook Hyndburn, which joins the Calder about three miles above its junction with the Ribble. Calder.

On the Dee, the gas works at Chester seriously injure the river; there are also petroleum works lower down, which are injurious. Dee.

The Dovey is very much injured by lead mines, and the upper part of the Tify. Dovey and Tify.

On the Dovey there are four lead mines discharging into the river; at three, steps have been taken to purify the water, which have been partially successful. At Deliffi mine no steps have been taken in this case; the mine produces several thousands a year; it would only cost about 500 *l.* to filter the washings, but it would cost the fishing club over 500 *l.* to proceed against the managers in the Court of Queen's Bench, the damage done being over 100 *l.*, and, consequently, beyond magistrates' jurisdiction; the injury done by the mine will take ten years' purchase from the value of every acre of land on the banks of the Dovey; an injury to the extent of some 50,000 *l.* will be inflicted on the neighbourhood by the Company not expending 500 *l.*, or some such trifling sum to remedy the evil.

On the River Rumney we have succeeded, by catch ponds, in mitigating the evil arising from the mineral deposits emanating from the tin works. Rumney.

On the Towey the pollutions from lead mines affect the river seriously. The Tave is also injuriously affected by lead mines. Towey.

There are great pollutions in the Tify, which have injured the river for 14 or 15 miles. Tify.

The Severn is occasionally injured at Gloucester by Kianising works. There is a pollution at Pancleyn (head of Severn), near Carsess, where the waters from a lead mine pour into and poison the river, but this is about to be altered satisfactorily by pans or reservoirs, to filter the water, as directed by the committee at the last meeting held at Welchpool. Severn.

On the Wye there is a large lead mine in full operation, near Llangerig; the parties working it have taken measures, by pits of deposit, to render the fluid innoxious, I fear without success. Wye.

Usk. On the Usk there are numerous pollutions from tin works, the refuse of vitriol, from gas works, tar ; from iron works, quantities of cinders and rubbish ; and also injurious matter from paper mills, tan yards, and skin yards, and most especially from a creositing manufactory.

Tamer. The Tamer is polluted by water from mines for about four miles above the tidal waters.

Teighn and Bovey. The Teighn and Bovey rivers, once two most valuable salmon streams, are now rendered almost a nuisance, from the water being discoloured and poisoned by the drainage from mines.

Exe. The River Exe is much polluted by gas works, tan yards, sewerage, and paper mills. The conservators find great difficulty in dealing with the occupiers of these mills ; if they were compelled to make catch-pits, or the like, the evil would be greatly remedied.

Towey. The Towey River, to a great extent, is polluted by water from mines.

Wear. On the Wear there are, from the lead mines at its source, occasionally "hushes" of water impregnated with deleterious matter, but these are not near so frequently as formerly, owing to a different system of washing the ore, which has recently come into operation ; another serious injury has arisen within the last five or six years, from the practice of washing coal on the banks of its tributaries.

South Tyne. The South Tyne is seriously injured by large lead mines ; the injury might be easily remedied at a small expense.

Tees. On the Tees the "hush" from the lead mines undoubtedly injures the rod fishing.

Remarks.

The question of a remedy for pollutions is a very large one. It was referred to pretty fully in the last Report. It is satisfactory to find by some of the answers to the queries on this question, that a desire exists on the part of several miners and manufacturers to co-operate with those interested in saving the rivers from injury, or it may be said, in some instances, from destruction. I have not been disposed to recommend stringent measures of enforcement, lest it might disturb the amicable feeling which appears to exist ; and while the voluntary desire to mitigate the evil progresses, I await the opportunity of being able to state more positively than I can at present the result of experiments which are being made, but not yet sufficiently tested, when I hope to be able specifically to refer to examples, which it may be reasonable to require that they should be followed. In my remarks on replies to the 12th query I alluded to the question of saving the waters of the country from pollution on broader grounds than those considerations applying merely to the preservation of the fisheries.

In the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the best mode of distributing the sewage of towns, and applying it to beneficial and profitable uses, presented to both Houses of Parliament in the Session of 1858, allusion is made to the pollution of rivers and streams in the following terms—page 11.

"Other evils of a less public, but still important nature, are caused by the pollution of watercourses by town sewage. Even in the absence of large towns within a moderate distance below the outfalls, many small villages or hamlets, and country residences are situated on the banks of streams. When such streams are largely polluted by sewage, the comfort and health of the inhabitants are interfered with, and the value of their properties greatly deteriorated.

"The destruction of fish is another, and in some places a very important consequence of the conditions we have described.

"The Salmon fisheries of Scotland and of Ireland not only represent a property of large annual value, but they form the occupations and livelihood

hood of a very considerable population. Apprehensions are already entertained of serious injury by the daily increasing quantity of sewage thrown into the rivers, and efforts have been made with a view of arresting the evil; and that it can be arrested by means already within our reach is shown in the case of Leicester, where the river had become so bad that fish had entirely disappeared; but since the adoption of the process for neutralizing the offensive and noxious properties of the sewage discharging into the river, the fish, it is said, have returned to their old haunts."

The Commissioners further state, at page 27 of their Report, that—

"From the whole of our inquiry, we have arrived at the following conclusion:"

"1st. That the increasing pollution of the rivers and streams of the country is an evil of national importance, which urgently demands the application of remedial measures; that the discharge of sewage and of noxious refuse of factories into them is a source of nuisance and danger to health; that it acts injuriously, not only on the locality where it occurs, but also on the population of the districts through which the polluted rivers flow; that it poisons the water, which, in many cases, forms the sole supply of the population for all purposes, including drinking; that it destroys the fish, and generally, that it impairs the value and the natural advantages derived from rivers and streams of water."

QUERY No. 12.—Are there any means you would propose for raising funds for protection if a deficiency is found to exist in this respect?

REPLIES.

For Cumberland and Westmoreland, I would suggest that the proprietors of fisheries, the owners of fishing rights, and the lessees or occupiers of either, be rated according to the estimated value of their respective fishing *pro rata*, and the proceeds applied to a general fund for all the purposes of conservation. Cumberland and Westmoreland.

Owing to the large number of proprietors on the Eden, unless some effective means can be devised to organise a Board, with power to levy a rate on themselves and co-proprietors, not to exceed, say, 4 *s.* or 5 *s.* in the pound on the yearly value, in addition to such funds as could be raised from tickets granted by the Board, I fear no effective system of protection can be carried out. I would propose a rate levied on every net used in the estuary. Eden.

The most feasible means, to my mind, for raising funds would be the levying a rate on the rental of the fisheries, regulating the rate, in certain cases, by the estimation of the waters where the rental may be thought nominal, or too low, or held by the occupier himself. Eden.

I would suggest a tax upon every poke-net of 5 *s.*; on every half-net, of 1 *l.* 1 *s.*; also a license on trout rods, of 5 *s.*; and on salmon rods, of 1 *l.* 1 *s.* This, with a rate upon all Salmon Fisheries of from 10 *l.* to 20 *l.* per cent. of their present annual value, would be found ample; we can never get a penny from the tidal fishers; they look upon us as enemies, as we have had to fine so many of them. Eden.

I would suggest that the proprietors, lessees, and occupiers of fisheries should be rated according to their respective rights, for the purpose of establishing a fund for the employment of a sufficient number of waterbailiffs, with an inspector to direct them, as well as to look after all the interests of the fisheries which the county or districts embrace; this would have the effect, in the first place, of establishing who are, and who are not, the owners of the fisheries, and when that was settled, they might be taxed *pro rata*, and have the power, through the Association, to issue licenses to anglers, varying in

price according to the privileges granted; the money raised in this way to go to the general fund. The county or district inspector should report annually to the Fisheries Department of the Home Office, having previously sent a copy of his report to the Proprietors' Association that they might make any comments they saw fit on it.

Eden. Two plans have suggested themselves, the first being that of a voluntary rating of the proprietors, in proportion to the extent of their river frontage; the other, that of licensing rods, &c. &c., after the fashion originally pointed out by the Commissioners in their Report; local peculiarities would tend to render the latter plan most worthy of adoption in my district.

Kent. We should propose the license system for nets and rods, and other legal instruments.

Derwent. As stated before, voluntary subscription is turning out a failure; the only other practical way is by a license on rods, nets, and fixed engines; the license on rods should not be less than 1 *l.*; the funds raised by this means might be sufficient, but it should not relieve the proprieters of valuable fishing from protection as much as they now do, but should be auxiliary to it.

Lune. I would suggest the licensing all nets, rods, &c., and the levying a rate on all fisheries, according to their respective value.

We think that considerable addition will be made to the protection funds, if all anglers paid a tax in the way of a license, and all nets also; in the case of nets the tax to vary according to the extent and value of the fishing; in the case of rented fishing the tax might be a per centage—(*River Hodder, Ribble, and Calder Association*).

Ribble, Hodder, and Calder. Some tax on nets, weirs, rods, and other fishing engines, might be found the only possible mode of raising funds; on the Ribble, Hodder, and Calder, the upper proprietors, with one single exception, have hitherto provided the Hodder, Ribble, and Calder funds for protection; those who reap the whole money benefit of the fishery, have always opposed the Association, and never contributed one farthing to their expenses.

Dee. Those who derive advantages from the preservation of salmon should be obliged to subscribe to the funds for protection; therefore, funds should be raised by license duty on all engines used for the capture of salmon, somewhat according to the system now in force in Ireland.

Dee. I consider a system of tickets, or license to fish, the only means of providing funds. A rate of so much per mile, or less, according to the extent of the river frontage, has been suggested, but I expect they would meet with serious opposition.

Dee. I should propose that all nets, boats, corracles, rods, &c., &c., should be licensed, the license being only available where there is a right of trespass. I am positive that this is the only means of preserving this river; the salmon takers pay nothing; the residents in the neighbourhood, apart from the banks of the Dee, subscribe little or nothing. The license system is the only means I can suggest.

Dee. The funds have been hardly sufficient to provide one watcher for the whole river, some 92 miles, and are now totally inadequate even for that small attempt at preservation. No means of raising funds will prove effective unless these means are compulsory; a license duty on all engines for taking salmon, proportional to the taking capabilities of the engine employed, whether rod or net, and an assessment on private fishing, so levied that any man who benefits by the protection of a river shall be made to contribute to the expense of such protection in due proportion to the amount of benefit he derives, will be the only just and effectual method of raising the funds necessary for the restoration and permanent protection of our Salmon Fisheries.

Conway. I should propose to license all engines used for the capture of salmon.

Clewyd. I should propose the license system as in Ireland, the sale of tickets, and the rating of proprietors.

Dovey. I should propose that every person using a net of any description should pay 3 *l.* for a license, and a license of 1 *l.* on rods. I except landing nets from the net license.

I should

I should propose licensing every engine used to catch fish, and a proprietor's rate according to frontage of river. Wales.

Funds sufficient to protect these rivers, could easily be raised if proprietors would allow subscribers of 1 *l.* and upwards to fish with a rod and line over their waters, but as they will not, I can propose no other means; those who enjoy a public right of fishing, however, should, in my opinion, be compelled to pay a certain sum per annum towards the preservation of the rivers during fence months. Cothe and Towey.

A great deficiency has always existed in all protection societies, and they usually fall to the ground for want of funds; a license system would aid, and indeed is the only means of equalizing a payment for protection, for now the rich pay for the preservation while the poor reap the benefits; when I say poor, I allude to the professional. Ayron.

I would impose a tax on all engines, whether fishing weirs, nets, or rods, or any other description of instrument used in taking salmon, and I would make the tax sufficiently heavy to make the fisheries self-supporting. Tave.

I think if the resolutions approved of by the three Courts of Quarter Sessions for the south-west counties be carried out by Parliamentary enactments, sufficient funds might be raised. South Wales.

This has puzzled me throughout; some money might be raised by public subscription. Cardiganshire.

I would cause a license to be levied on all rods, nets, and other engines, and should assess all fisheries from which an annual rent accrues *pro rata;* the funds they collected should be exclusively devoted to the maintenance and preservation of the fisheries. Tify.

I should strongly recommend the introduction of the license system on nets and rods. I also think where landed proprietors rent out their fishings, a rate on annual derivable income would be desirable. Tify.

I should certainly suggest that each corracle pay a license, and each rod also pay a license, and that then the river would certainly be self-supporting. Tify.

I should recommend, as there is a general feeling that voluntary subscription is no certain means of raising funds, that a tax should be placed on all fixed engines, and that a rate should be raised on the proprietors on both sides of the river. Severn.

Assessment and license I would recommend.

The assessment of all private fisheries, both in the Estuary and elsewhere, and the adoption of the license system of nets, rods, and engines and implements used in the taking of salmon. Severn. Severn.

A system of licensing all engines used for the capture of salmon whether in public or private waters, coupled, if necessary, with an assessment on private fisheries. Severn.

I would suggest a duty upon all fishing nets, and a higher rate on a 10-inch salmon net, and as there is a ready machinery for carrying it out, a levy of 1 *d.* per pound upon all salmon when sold. Severn.

The only efficient way of protecting a river, such as the Severn, would be by raising the common fund by means of annual licences; the charge should be 1 *l.* 1*s.* for net fishing, or for a salmon rod, and 5 *s.* for a trout rod, which would not be objected to. Severn.

I should propose that all parties using a net should pay a subscription, and that two parties should not be allowed to use the same net. Severn.

I am not prepared to recommend any unless the necessary funds could be raised by a rate. Severn.

By assessment of the private fisheries, more especially the great ones at the mouth of the river, where at least 19-20ths of the fish are taken, and by registering and licensing all tackle used in the capture of salmon. Severn.

All persons using nets ought to pay according to the part of the river they fish in; the license should not be too high-priced for fishermen. Gentlemen may Severn.

may pay a high price, and to make the river private property, it should not be left to the Association to fix licenses.

Severn. I would propose a general license for boat and net fishing of all kinds, to act on the under-mentioned principles; 1st, every boat intended for fishing, excepting corracles, should be charged with a fee for registering, and an annual payment until removed from such register; 2d, nets should be registered on the same principle; in this case both original and annual payment to be regulated by the size.

Severn. A license for all and everything used in fishing for salmon, nets, boats, rods, weirs, &c., and an assessment on the private fisheries.

Severn. Assessment of all private fisheries, near the mouth of the river and elsewhere, and I should certainly pay a license for rods and all tackle used in salmon fishing.

Severn. The only permanent way of preserving a river like the Severn is by raising a common fund by license on all engines, for the purpose of taking salmon or trout; say 21 *s.* per year for all nets, 10 *s.* for a salmon rod, and 5 *s.* for a trout rod.

Virnew. A license on all ways of taking fish I would recommend.

Teme. I know of no other means except a rate upon the owners of property adjoining the River Teme, or by a tax on every one fishing in the river; the latter would be, perhaps, the best plan.

Teme. I should desire the license system as contained in the original Bill of 1861, and the rate on all fisheries as now in force in Ireland. If not sufficient money was raised by this means, I would impose an *ad valorem* duty on the amount of fish taken in each season in every fishery.

Usk. A license duty on all rod-fishing, as well as for nets, putts, putchers and all fixed engines.

Usk. I should propose a tax upon rods as the best means.

Usk. Great deficieney is found to exist in the amount of funds raised; as a remedy, I should make the proposal to which all fishermen in this district are quite agreed, that there should be a license duty of 1 *l.* on every salmon rod, and on every net, putt and putcher, according to the power of capture; such license to be obtained at the Clerk of the Peace office in every county, and the proceeds thereof to be handed over by order of the Quarter Sessions to such one conservator as the magistrates may appoint for their county, who shall account to them for the use of such money. In case of a river dividing or running through two or more counties, any differences between the various Courts of Quarter Sessions as to the appropriation of funds or the appointment of conservators, to be adjusted by the Inspectors of fisheries, each license to hold valid for the entire length of each river to be named therein.

Usk. By a tax on rods, similar to the custom in Ireland, over 10 *s.* for salmon fishing, also a tax on all net fishing, putts, putchers and stake nets, as the net fishers benefit more than any one by the preservation of the rivers, and at present do not assist the funds in any way.

Usk. I would put a tax on all rods and salmon fishings, same as in Ireland, say 10 *s.* a rod; no one would object to so small a sum; also a tax on all tidal net fisheries, stake nets, bag nets, &c., for they benefit more than any one by the preservation of the spawning fish, and do not give one penny towards river protection; at present all is done by the gentlemen living on the river, and people who angle, but there are so many tributaries on the Usk, that without a tax or help from Government in some way, the spawning fish will still be killed to a fearful extent.

Usk. I would advise a tax on salmon rods, nets, putts, putchers and stake nets.

Usk. I should propose, as a means for raising funds, that a tax should be levied on all rods, and a heavy one on nets and similar ways of taking fish; these measures might be carried out by certificates similar to game certificates, distinguishing between rods and other more destructive appliances.

Usk. I should most strongly recommend a tax upon rods, as a simple and most fair means of raising funds; the professional or poor angler could afford and ought to pay, because he derives the most benefit, and the amateur would not feel it more than the existing game license.

Usk. I would like to see a tax upon all rods, putts, putchers, and other engines for taking salmon; the amount so obtained in each county to be expended for the

the benefit of all the rivers therein where salmon or salmon-kind are to be found.

I would propose a license duty upon all rods, nets, and other instruments, the proceeds of such license to be handed over to the Court of Quarter Sessions, to such conservators as they may appoint, to be spent in the protection of the river; this sum, which would be considerable, coupled with private protection, would be sufficient to give the experiment of improving our river a fair trial. Usk.

I know no better means of raising funds than by rating the fisheries, putting a tax on rods and all kinds of fishing; even if this were done, I do not think sufficient funds would be raised, but it is fair to expect that the lessees of the first 20, 30, or 40 miles of the river, who get say 18–20ths of the fish, would protect their best interests, contribute largely in addition, seeing how large an increase of fish may be anticipated if an effectual preservation is carried out; hitherto they have subscribed little or nothing, the Duke of Beaufort's last year's subscription excepted. Wye.

It would be impracticable to levy a rate on the proprietors or occupiers, they are so numerous, and their interests so diversified; many who have a large extent of frontage have no salmon fishing; the only feasible mode appears to be a license on rods and nets, and in any individual river for salmon fishing, 20 *s.* in the former, and twice that in the latter, would not be unreasonable, or more than requisite for the purpose; it is but just the putchers in the estuary of the Severn should contribute in some way, as they have the largest share in the matter. Wye.

An Act to enforce assessments on valuation of fisheries, and a license duty imposed on all engines and instruments for catching salmon and trout; such an Act is now in force and working well now in Ireland. Wye.

I would propose a license for both rod and net fishing, to be locally expended. Wye.

There is but the alternative for a net license, for a rod license is out of the question; a rate, and the Chancellor of Exchequer. The first would produce but little, the second would meet opposition, and the third is impossible; better go on as we are at present; probably when it becomes certain that care will pay, subscriptions may increase. Wye.

A license duty on all rods, nets, and all engines for taking of fish, and the assessment of private fisheries. Wye.

The imposition of a license duty upon rods, nets, and all other engines for the capture of salmon, and also the assessment of fisheries; from these sources it is believed sufficient funds will be raised. Wye.

An Act to enforce assessment on valuation of fisheries, and a license duty imposed on all engines for catching salmon and trout—such an Act as is now in force and working so well in Ireland. Wye.

Our funds are inadequate for the purpose, and I see no method of increasing them, except by the tax on the taking of fish, perhaps in the form for a license for rods, nets, weirs and other legal instruments for taking salmon, analogous to the game certificates. Taw and Mole.

This question is full of difficulty; there should in my opinion be a tax on rods, nets, fishing weirs, and all other implements and engines; but I think it is hard that the upper proprietors, the real preservers in fact, should be the only persons to pay a tax; any tax if possible should be so assessed that the consumer should pay. Taw.

The protection of the salmon is for the general advantage of the public; it is not just to make the proprietors of private water pay for the public benefit; and the more so, that it is on their private property that the fish are bred; a tax on nets, fixed engines, weirs and hutches might be advisable; rods also would be an equally just subject for fiscal taxation, but would the license for the Taw be equally good for the Thames? Direct Parliamentary taxation of rods, nets, engines and weirs, and payment by Government of the expenses of protection, would in my opinion be the easiest way to arrange a difficult question, if the House of Commons would agree to it; for although there may be objections to this plan, it would not, I think, meet such opposition or be so unjust as an attempt to tax the proprietor of land happening to adjoin a river, Taw.

river, solely for the ultimate benefit of the public. Government protection might be strictly limited to the care of tidal waters, and let individuals protect individual rights.

Taw. A very great deficiency exists in funds, which might be raised by fishing certificates, like game, say 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to fish for all fish except salmon, and 5 *s.* for all fish. Men would willingly pay a sum such as this if it were laid out in protection so as to give them better sport, partly by a tax on all fixed fishing instruments, and also on all men using nets or other implements in tidal as well as fresh water. I fear a tax on landowners according to their frontage is impracticable; it would give offence, and it is impossible to define how high up each stream it should operate.

Taw and Torridge. I would strongly advise that every machine used in catching a salmon, and that every weir in the main river, and in the rivers running into it, not brooks, not having a ladder passed by the Home Office, should pay a rate until one is put, and that any weir whatever, whether of bronze or stone, having had one-third washed or carried away, should, if reconstructed without a ladder, pay double tax. This should be repeated as often as they do it. I recommend this most strongly; also I recommend a river rate to be indispensable.

Torridge. Every engine used for taking salmon should pay a license, and a tax on all land that is rented for fishing.

Torridge. I would suggest that a tax be imposed on all nets, rods, hutches, and any engine used to take salmon, and that all proprietors whose land forms a frontage to a salmon river should pay a tax at so much per acre. I would also suggest that all fishmongers who sell salmon should pay a tax of 2 *l.*, as the game seller does, and subject them to a heavy penalty unless they buy their salmon from a certified person allowed to kill salmon by a net, rods, &c.

Tamer. I suggest the formation of an association of the proprietors of land facing the river, and of those that claim under them.

Exe. By license for salmon fishing by rod and line on any part of the water within certain limits.

There is a great deficiency in funds, and we can only suggest some enactment in forming a rate on landowners adjoining the river, who mainly reap the benefit by the increase of salmon; and without a compulsory rate, the conservators are unanimously of opinion that there will not be sufficient funds for the protection of the river.

Avon (Hampshire). By a tax raised upon all nets used in the river or within three miles of its mouth.

Avon (Hampshire). I would propose to license every net and every rod. Without some such protection, from a deficiency of voluntary contributions, I do not see how the provisions of the Bill can possibly be carried out.

Avon (Hampshire). I would propose a license of 10 *s.* each for persons using a rod for salmon fishing, and a higher rate of license for persons using nets or other contrivance for taking salmon; these seem to me to be the first means to be used for raising funds.

Yorkshire. I do not know of any other means to raise funds, unless by a rate on engines for taking fish, including rods.

Yorkshire. It is highly necessary in any perfect legislation that funds should be raised by a license duty on all engines used for the capture of salmon, and an assessment system on all private fisheries.

Yorkshire. I consider that provisions inserted in the Bill recommended to Parliament by the Royal Commissioners, had it passed into law, would have provided the proper means of raising fnnds for the protection and cultivation of the Salmon Fisheries.

Yorkshire. The only way would be to lay a trifling tax, say one penny per yard, upon the owners of land on the river's side, in addition to a license upon all engines, nets, &c.; for without an assessment on the river bank proprietors, the latter mode of raising funds will be found insufficient.

Tyne. So far, we have found it quite impossible to obtain any pecuniary help from the sale fisheries in the lower and tidal waters, and I am afraid that until the landowners raise the fishermen's rent, and by that means pay a percentage

themselves

themselves to the association, that we shall receive no support from them. If a deficiency in our funds should arise, the only means we have is to compel the sale fisheries to subscribe to our association. I hear that the sale fisheries are improved to a great extent.

The only source from which we could fairly look to draw funds, besides those we at present draw from, are the lessees of the net fisheries in or near the tidal waters, who are the persons most benefited pecuniarily, and from whom we do not now receive any assistance. I should propose that these fisheries be rated at five per cent on their rental, at which sum they would then be taxed much below the fisheries of the landowners in the upper or non-tidal parts of the river. Tyne.

When money is required in this district for any public purposes, by the experience of four years' residence I am satisfied that funds will be, as they always have been, forthcoming; in confidence that the successful working of the Fisheries Act depends mainly upon public sympathy, which has, in most cases, generally succeeded, I am confident that the Legislature has done all, or nearly all, that is necessary. Otter.

I think the voluntary system is the best. Teign and Tovey.

Having an eye to the great difficulties, I see no other means except by private subscription; if the proprietors of fisheries found that their profits were greatly increased, they would subscribe largely. Taw and Torridge.

In a country of hills and valleys, every valley having its watercourse, the best means of protection is to make it worth the while of every proprietor, large or small, to protect; and the Legislature has hit on the right means by giving power to the constabulary force, to which large and small proprietors contribute by rates, to seize illegal nets and to aid in the speedy apprehension of trespassers, not proprietors, but labourers or men subsisting without any evident employment. If the Legislature continue to aid the proprietors in this simple manner, there need be no call for funds; large proprietors will form associations as they find their interest increase in value. Cumberland.

There appear to be objections to every plan I ever heard of.

Remarks.

The foregoing replies to query 12, many of which represent the aggregate opinions of societies, forwarded through their secretaries, are so preponderating in favour of license duties and rates, that I simply suggest a perusal of them by those who desire information on the subject, feeling that commentary on my part would be superfluous. In the answers to the next query will be found many reiterations of the necessity to legislate for the purpose of providing funds.

Query No. 13.—Are there any defects or deficiencies in the late Act of Parliament for which, in your opinion, amendment is required? If so, you are requested to state them in detail, and the remedy you would propose?

Replies.

There appear to be two or three deficiencies in the late Act which will require amendment:

1. With regard to stake-nets.—It is absolutely necessary that the Commissioners should have full and undoubted powers to cause the removal of all stake-nets in the common estuary of the Eden and the Esk along the Scotch shore, in 1865. Unless this is done, all the exertions of this association to improve these fisheries will be of no avail; and the system of protection now established will inevitably fall to the ground, as it would be simply spending the money of the river proprietors to produce an increase of fish for the stake-net owners to take. Eden.

Esk and Liddell. 2. It will be necessary that the Act should give power to the Commissioners to make bye-laws that will be applicable to the Esk and Liddell, both in England and Scotland, so as to enable them to give an extended open season to the upper proprietors for rod fishing; and that the close time for the tidal fishings should commence on 1st September, the same as the river net fisheries under the English Act.

Esk. 3. It is very desirable that the Commissioners should also have the power under the Act to regulate the public fishings in the estuaries, with a view to the protection of the breeding salmon after the commencement of the annual close time. And in particular, that the parties using those fishings should be made to contribute towards the protection of the fish in the upper and breeding waters.

Eden. I consider that the clause in the Act which prohibited the use of the jack or otter should not have been struck out. I am convinced from experience that an enormous deal of harm is done on the Eden by the use of that most poaching device, in the taking of kelts, by people who could not get them otherwise. I believe this practice is not allowed on any of the northern rivers but the Eden.

Eden. I think that more precise instructions should be given in the Act as to watchers; that they should be sworn constables, to all intents and purposes, so far as the fisheries are concerned, the same as the police; of course confining themselves to their specific duties under the Fisheries Act. That they should be under the control of a county or district inspector, as already suggested, who would be guided by instructions received from the Fisheries Association of the county or district, and responsible to Her Majesty's Inspectors of Fisheries under the Act of 1861.

Solway. If the Solway Act, 44 Geo. 3, be repealed by the recent Act only in respect of salmon and sea trout, it follows that the small mesh-net may be used for taking yellow trout and other river fish, even up to the 25th September in each year. This allowance would not much injure the salmonidæ, provided it were honestly used, and only in the upper waters, say from the 31st March in each year, because the larger trout and chubb, which might be taken, feed on the spawn as well as young of the salmon. The mesh of the net, however, should be somewhat more than an inch between knot and knot, to prevent it taking salmon fry. Such a provision added to the new Act would enlist the upper proprietors in its favour, and to the protection of the breeding salmon.

The use of a "gaff" or "cleek" should be prohibited before the 1st of May, as many old fish are still remaining in the rivers up to that date.

Eden. If any stake-nets are permitted to be set in the estuary of the Solway, the use of them should not be allowed nearer the rivers than in a line running from Southerness, in Scotland, to the Scaur, near Allonby, separate about seven miles; nor should they be set before the 10th of May, to allow free passage to the breeding fish returning from the rivers to feed in the sea.

I would suggest that the late Act is deficient, in not giving power to persons, legally authorised, to seize offenders, their nets, and other instruments used by them, or found in their possession.

Eden. The residue of penalties, after payments to informers, should be paid to the Board in aid of the funds for protection.

Poaching is mostly carried on at night, and even when the offender is known to the watchers, identification is difficult, and in most cases impossible. Proprietors and occupiers, their servants and fishermen, should, in their respective fisheries, be empowered to seize offenders, and the implements used by them; and watchers, legally appointed, should have like powers within their appointed limits. The angling season being now so much extended, it is worth consideration whether some restriction should not be imposed during the fry season, say between the 20th of April and the 20th of May; and also whether angling should not be prohibited between one hour after sunset and sunrise. Poachers avail themselves of their angling privilege to hang about the river until it becomes dark, and then pursue their vocation.

Eden. After nearly 40 years' experience, I hold an opinion that there is a great defect in legislating constantly and solely for the benefit of the proprietors of salmon fisheries in the lower waters of rivers, and in not aiming to combine the

the interests of the proprietors of the upper waters, so as to make them actively careful of the running classes of the salmon tribe when in the breeding streams. Salmon rarely keep their good condition at a distance of beyond 40 miles from the sea, or brackish water, or after having been more than a fortnight in fresh water. Large tributary streams join the Eden above that distance, and ought to be principal spawning beds for the salmon proper; but if, where there are no acknowledged salmon fisheries, the owners of the banks of these streams are not trusted, as to their discretion in taking trout out of pools with nets of a mesh of suitable size, and are limited to the use of nets of a mesh of salmon size only, they at once become, at the least, indifferent to the beneficial working of the Act as regards salmon. Such is human nature, even when highly educated. For instance, as regards Ullswater, a great spring-fed tributary through the Eamont. There must be nearly 20 miles of shore line, the rights of netting fish on which are in the hands of, I think, nine proprietors, not being necessarily owners of the soil where the draughts are exercised. The trout of Ullswater have been recognised as very similar to, or of the same sort as, the trout of Loch Leven, and of Loch Rannock, in Scotland, well flavoured, pink in flesh, and very seldom taken above the weight of two pounds. Generally, they are of large herring size, or about three to the pound; consequently, to take them, every net used in Ullswater was in contravention of the Solway Act, as to size of mesh, and must be so if the proprietors of draught fisheries are to be allowed to enjoy their rights in the trout. Again, Ullswater abounds with remarkably fine eels. The habit of these is to rush in multitudes down the river as soon as the first leap of snow appears on the tops of the mountains, which is generally at the very end of September, or the beginning of October, and this migration lasts three or four nights. While it is in progress the eels are taken by thousands, in pod nets set in a dam sluice; and the size of the mesh used, and the time, are in contravention of the Solway Act, which remains as an Act in force as regards fish other than salmon. And this brings me legitimately to the remedy I should propose. It would be, to do away with the exclusive part of the legislation, and distinctly to recognize the rights to their trout fisheries of the proprietors in the waters above the acknowledged Salmon Fisheries, authorising and making it lawful for them to meet, and for the majority of those present to determine their close-time for the angling for trout and fish other than salmon, and the size of the mesh of their nets, &c. &c. &c.; and I feel sure that this confidence would influence a feeling and course of action greatly in accordance with the purposes of the Salmon Fisheries Act. The proprietors of trout fisheries have cause to be thankful for the portion of the Solway Act left for their benefit and protection, and they act under it; but it seems a little queer that I, as a magistrate, may be called upon to convict a person for fishing in the Eden with a net of mesh of herring size, which I should not scruple to use if fishing for my own purposes in my right of fishery in Ullswater. I am obliged to look upon the 10th Section of the Solway Act as a complete traverse, leaving owners, occupiers, and farmers of fisheries to do just as they please, except as to close-time for salmon.

I think there are both defects and deficiencies in the Act. I shall go through the Act, section by section, and accompany it with suggestions for its improvement. Derwent.

First, in Section 8, prohibiting the use of the spear gaff, &c., I should suggest that the double armoured, or, as it is locally called here, shackle net, should be put in the same category as spear gaffs, &c.; this is a net that is invariably used by poachers, and with deadly effect; it consists of two nets placed together; the one down stream has a very small mesh, so small as to take a fish $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. weight, and is of great depth, that it may hang loose; the other or up-stream net, is of very large mesh, six or eight inches in diameter or more; when the fish strike the first or small mesh-net they push it through the large mesh of the upper one, and are caught in, as it were, a pocket, from which there is no escape. It works with wooden rings on a long pole, and kills fish of any size. Without a net of this kind, poachers could not do much harm. One night last winter, during close-time, the watchers caught two known poachers by the river side with this shackle net, but as they had not absolutely begun to use the net, "not to catch or attempt to catch," Section 17 would not apply, nor would it come under this Section 8, though it is a far more destructive

structive engine than it prohibits; this appears a failure of justice. If these two men had had a gaff they would have been convicted, but having a net with like intent, escape.

Section 11. The intention of this section is virtually defeated by the introduction of the words "immemorial usage;" it would have been far better if these fixed engines, both on the shore and in rivers, had been abolished; they are a perpetual hindrance to the upper proprietors protecting.

Section 19. This section only applies to fish for sale during close-time. There are many fish taken by poachers during close time that are not unclean fish, and are therefore not within Section 14, and without these fish are exposed for sale they escape this Section and Section 19 too; so that if in searching a poacher's house during close-time, you find 20 fish which you cannot prove unclean, you can make nothing of him. This difficulty would be met by leaving out the words "for sale," when it occurs after "possession," in this clause. The Act should assume that all fish are unclean during close-time.

Section 25. In all reasonably good salmon rivers the expense of making passes or ladders over weirs should be thrown on the owners of the same. These dams have originally been made in defiance of the law; by being made, they have given additional value to the property for which they were made at the expence of other interests, and it is not a hardship that this property should be saddled with the cost of partly restoring the interests injured; the Home Office to be the judge when this should be done.

Section 27. Fishing mill dams should be treated as fishing dams or weirs. These dams have originally been erected for mill purposes, and if the owners choose to apply them to another purpose for additional profit, they should not be put in a better position than a dam erected for fishing alone. The owners should elect for what purpose they will use these dams, whether for fishing or milling, but not to evade the intention of this Act by keeping them for both.

Section 29. There is no definition of the shape of the up-stream bars of cribs; if two inches apart, they may be made a foot or two in depth from front to back, and this would effectually prevent fish getting through. The section should read, "The bars or inscales of the heck or up-stream side of the box or crib shall be of a square shape and placed cornerwise, or with corners up and down the stream, and shall not be nearer each other than two inches apart, and shall be placed perpendicularly, and shall be capable of being removed."

All the penalties for offences relating to unclean fish and the close-time should be of an accumulating kind; say, for first offence, not exceeding 5 *l.*, or two months' imprisonment with hard labour; second, 10 *l.* or four months, with hard labour; and third, 20 *l.* or six months with hard labour; in each with costs in addition. I place great importance on giving the magistrates a discretion as to fine or imprisonment; the fine is hardly of any use in this district as a deterring one, as there is a club amongst the poachers and their sympathisers, which makes it of no effect; this last year two old offenders were fined for selling illegal fish of their own catching during close-time, as much as 22 *l.* each. This fine was paid immediately, the parties openly boasting that they would soon pay it off with fish. Now, their dread of gaol is as great as their indifference to a fine and with hard labour in addition. I have no doubt, with this before them, the offence could be nearly put down; this I know from information gained from themselves. I may observe that nearly all the parties prosecuted in this district are old offenders; some having been convicted for similar offences a dozen times or more.

I think also the Home Office should have the power to lengthen as well as shorten the opentime to suit the requirements of particular rivers; this River Derwent is a very back one now; where one salmon enters it before September, 20 go up after; and if it be made of a reasonable money-value it ensures a better protection.

These suggestions and remarks are respectfully submitted for the consideration of the inspectors.

The late Act is, in my opinion, likely to be productive of very beneficial results, and the following suggestions are only submitted with the greatest deference.

Derwent.

The penalties for acting in contravention of Sections 8 and 10, ought, I think, to be increased on the second, third, and subsequent convictions, and the

the justices should have power, if they think proper, to commit offenders to prison with or without hard labour, without giving such offenders the option of paying a fine. The justices ought also to have power to give hard labour to offenders sent to prison when default is made in payment of the penalties. Many persons make a living by illegally killing fish both in and out of season, and when one or more of them is fined the others subscribe, and the fine is immediately paid. It ought also to be stated in the Act whether the penalties are inclusive or exclusive of costs. I think also that the watchers of any owner or lessee of a fishery, or of any angling association, or other association for the protection of salmon, ought to be empowered to enter upon any lands adjoining or near a river, and also be empowered to search such persons as they may reasonably suspect to have any illegal instruments, or any unseasonable fish in their possession.

Sect. 8 (part 3). After the words "foregoing instruments," insert "or any illegal net;" omit the words "at the time," and after the word "catch" (line 3), insert the words "or had caught or attempted to catch." The fact that a person had used, or attempted to use an illegal net, under Sect. 10, might not be actually proved, but he might be found near a river under such circumstances with an illegal net, &c., in his possession, as might leave no doubt in the minds of the justices that he had used or intended to use such net, &c.

Sect. 12 (line 27). A proviso to the following effect might, I think, be added without inflicting much hardship: Provided always that such pass shall, at the least, be of equal width and depth as the coop or trap used for the purpose of taking salmon in such fishing mill-dam. Sect. 13 (line 4). After "navigable canal," insert "or any other public or private works, or any mill wheel or other water wheel."

Sect. 18 (line 3). "Extend or vary." Doubts have been entertained as to the meaning of the word "vary," in this place. If it mean lengthen, so as to allow a lessee to take salmon with the net, &c., after the 31st August, ought he not also to be empowered to sell fish so caught? (Line 8.) I do not see why the words "other than the county, from the justices of which the application proceeds," have been inserted. It has been argued that when a river flows through only one county (as the Derwent), that no notice is required.

Sect. 19 (line 2). After the words "have in his possession for sale," insert the words "or for any other purpose," except only for scientific purposes. (Line 5). After the words "or in his possession," omit the words "for sale."

Sect. 23 (line 1). After "any proprietors of a fishery," add "or any conservators, or any angling association or other association for the preservation of fish."

Sect. 24 (line 2). After "by a proprietor" add "or any other person or persons authorised as aforesaid."

Sect. 29 (part 2). After "not be nearer each other than two inches," insert "and shall be of a round or oval shape, and of not more than two inches in diameter in the widest part."

Sect. 34 I think this section should be altered so as to empower the justices, on information, on oath, &c., by warrant to authorise a water bailiff, &c., to search the dwelling-houses and premises of the suspected persons, and to seize all illegal engines, &c. (naming them), and all nets of any description whatsoever, unless such person can satisfy the justices that he is the owner or lessee of some fishery, or that he is in possession of the same for some lawful purpose, and also on information, &c., to seize all illegal nets in the possession of any owner or lessee of a fishery. And the justices ought to be empowered to order articles so seized to be destroyed.

Magistrates ought to have a discretionary power to punish, either by fine or imprisonment with hard labour, for amounts or periods that may be calculated to deter offenders. Costs should be in addition to fines. The Common Trespass Clause requires amendment; rod fishers, unless they produce a written authority from the proprietors of the land, should be liable to be informed against by the water bailiffs. The present Act contains no provision for funds for protection. Amendment in this respect is imperatively necessary. **Derwent.**

The River Derwent is a late river; where one fish runs up before the 31st August, 50 come up from that time till well into February. The time for

net fishing should be extended to 30 September, and this river being exceptional it, as well as others of the same class, should be specially legislated for and named in a schedule to an amended Act. Should the concessions alluded to be not forthwith made, the money value of the fisheries will not admit of any expenditure for watching, and it will gradually go back to being worthless, to the manifest loss of the public. To be of any use, it should be made of such value as to make it worth while protecting.

Duddon.

In tidal waters, when the channel of the river is continually changing from side to side, or from county to county, or when there are two channels, I think the new Act is not sufficiently distinct as to magistrates' jurisdiction in different counties.

Cumberland and Westmoreland Rivers.

The principal defect of the present Act I conceive to be: first, the want of some power to raise funds from those most interested in the fisheries. During the past year, there has only been subscribed by the owners and occupiers 47 *l.*, while the anglers have subscribed 120 *l.*, which is not all available for protection, as they have to rent two or three fisheries, or they could not exist. Secondly, some local Fishery Board elected by the owners of fisheries, whose duty it would be to see the Act carried out. At present, the association (with the exception of the county police, who have rendered very valuable service in getting search warrants and executing them), are the only party who put the law in force, but as they are under obligation to some of the occupiers of fisheries for leave to angle, they cannot with very good grace see that the law is strictly observed. I do not say that it is not so, but it is far from right that a mere angling association, however well conducted, should be the only party to see such an important law carried out. Thirdly, I would suggest (and hope it will not be overlooked), that all stakes used for poke nets should be branded with the owner's name. We find the utmost difficulty in making out the owners of a net that is found fishing during the weekly closetime, and have been almost obliged to give it up. Also, that they, the poke nets, be specially prohibited from use during the annual close time. At present great numbers of them are continued fishing during the whole winter (professedly for white fish, but really for salmon; in the autumn of 1862, not less than 300 fish were taken), except when prevented with frost; and during September, October, and November, vast numbers of breeding fish are taken, and in December and January they get a considerable quantity of clean fish. I have it on reliable authority, that so many as 15 clean fish were taken daily during December last. The great increase of this net, since the fish are becoming more plentiful, is much to be regretted, and I fear they will become a very serious evil if something is not done to check their multiplying. During the last year there would be fully 2,000 pokes or pockets belonging to the English shore, and as many from the Scotch. Could not an attempt be made in any future Fishery Bill to limit the number to not more than six or eight pockets to each individual.

In conclusion, I would recommend that the sparling net be prohibited during April, May, and June. When fishing for sparlings during these months, they frequently draw out large numbers of salmon fry, and unscrupulous fishers are not always careful to return them. I have seen a large number destroyed this way—(*Eden*).

We should propose that trout be included in the Act; we also think it very desirable that the Act should clearly define the minimum amount of fine to be imposed after a first conviction, increasing always after each succeeding conviction. Our reason is, that magistrates do, many of them, persist in passing over as lightly as possible old offenders, many of whom have been convicted a dozen times. Thus, putting the association to expense and trouble, the result being a conviction with a fine of a few shillings, the amount of which is at once subscribed amongst the poacher's friends, and he is at liberty, when a single night's raid reimburses himself and friends.

We should recommend the prevention of the use of the otter for river fishing.

That flounders or fluke nets should not be made of string that will sustain above a certain weight.

We are of opinion that the Fisheries Act ought to be assimilated to the Game Act; that is, when a policeman lays an information, costs should come out of the county rate.

From

From the partial manner in which the Act has been adopted here, I do not feel myself in a position to offer any decided opinion upon its working.

There should be some more defined power to enable the county police to take cognizance of all offences against the Fisheries Act, and to enable them to stop, search, and apprehend, if necessary, persons suspected of having committed offences. Persons found in the possession of salmon, or the young of salmon, in contravention of the law, should be required to show that they became legally possessed of it; failing so to do, that they should be subject to a penalty. Illegal nets, implements, or engines that might be used for the purpose of taking salmon, or the young of salmon, found in the possession of known or suspected poachers, should be liable to seizure, in the same way as those that had been used are now subject to seizure under the 34th sect. of the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109. It would be also very advantageous if watchers were appointed upon some more satisfactory understanding, and if invested with the powers of constables. Above all things, I am of opinion that in order to efficiently and properly carry out the Fisheries Act, there should be in every county an inspector, or some other responsible officer, whose duty it would be to organize a system of watching, and to see that the law was fully and impartially administered in all its details.

I would suggest that funds be raised by the rating clauses and licensing of all implements used for the catching of salmon; a statutory authority be given to watchers employed in the protection of salmon fisheries to pass over the lands of riparian proprietors. That trout be included in the protection afforded to salmon; that the size of the mesh be reduced to 1 ½ inch, as without this reduction very few sea trout (which in many rivers constitute the main take) can be captured; that the provision of the 13th sect. of present Act should be extended to all artificial channels; power given to construct along the bed of a river a sufficient means of access to all fish passes; that all proprietors of weirs be compelled to maintain the fish pass in an efficient working state. It is very desirable that a minimum as well as a maximum amount should be fixed in the penal sections of the Act, with the option of hard labour. That the police be employed to assist in all cases in the preservation of salmon, &c.; and that the coast-guard may be employed to detect persons fishing with illegal nets, or in the close-time in the estuaries. Lune.

In my opinion, the following deficiencies in the late Act require amendment, viz.:

1. The open season begins a month too early for the River Lune. Lune.

2. All fish passes should be so constructed as to have a constant and sufficient supply of water running through them, and it ought to be an offence to have them otherwise. Sect. 12, p. 2, provides only for the case of actual fishing whilst the pass is dry, but to have a dry pass at all should be illegal.

3. To attempt to catch any fish whatever with a net under the dimensions specified in Sect. 10 ought to be an offence. Many salmon are caught with illegal nets under the pretence of fishing for trout. The trout should be left for angling.

4. Sect. 13 ought to be extended so as to include mill-dams and mill-races. At some weirs the water can be so turned that all the fish are carried into the mill-dam.

I am scarcely prepared at this moment to go into this question. I, however, am fully prepared to say that the Bill as originally prepared was far superior to that which passed the Legislature. The Bill was, in fact, emasculated in the House of Lords, to the great regret of all who took any interest in the subject. Ribble and Hodder.

The defects in the Act of 1861, we think, are chiefly the following:

There ought to be a right of way for conservators through all lands on the banks of salmon rivers, without their being deemed guilty of trespass. Ribble and Hodder.

We think the provision of the Salmon Act ought to extend to trout (so far as regards close-time) in salmon rivers.

There ought to be minimum penalties for breaches of the Act.

The weekly close-time ought to be greatly extended.

There ought to be some easy method of compelling those manufacturers who are

are in the habit of fouling the waters of salmon rivers to reduce this nuisance to a minimum, either by the establishment of tanks, or the precipitation of noxious ingredients before they are turned into the river.

We think that all breaches of the law committed in the estuaries (such as illegal stake nets, &c.) ought to be prosecuted by Government.

Dee.

The first defect in the Fisheries Act of 1861, is the want of means to carry out the provisions of the Act. The remedy is pointed out by all who have taken any interest in the question.

Sect. 5, relating to pollutions, requires to be made more stringent and easier to be enforced. It is a fact that salmon are killed by pollutions turned into this river, but it would be very difficult to bring a case home to any particular poison. The proof of any person knowingly putting any matter into any river to such an extent as to be capable of causing the death of a fish, ought to be sufficient for a conviction and heavy penalty. The word "scare" should be inserted in this section, to prevent sawdust being turned into rivers, which is well known to be capable of driving salmon out of a river.

Sect. 10, as it appears evident to most people, and is stated by the Inspectors of Fisheries, is intended to prevent the use of nets commonly called trammels; but in some rivers these nets are still used with impunity, though there can be no doubt that they do practically diminish the size of the legal mesh; but the meaning of the section requires to be made still clearer.

Sect. 11 requires to be made more decided, in order that its intentions may be enforced.

Sect. 12. No fishing with rod or net should be permitted within 50 yards of a weir; if it is a fish pass can be rendered almost useless.

All mill-races should have gratings; they are all used as traps.

Powers should be given to river bailiffs to examine nets and boats, and corracles at present on the river; fishermen can and do kill kelts with impunity, and can use illegal nets, as most of the fishing is done at night, and the nets are hauled into corracles and boats, and not to shore, and the fishermen defy a watcher to examine them or the fish they take.

In all salmon rivers, trout should be protected as salmon; their not being so leads to infractions of the salmon fishery laws—(*River Dee Salmon Fishery Association.*)

Dee.

Section 5. More power to deal with pollutions.

Section 10. A clearer definition of nets, as magistrates and fishermen, in some cases, have tried to make out that trammels are not two or more nets following each other.

Section 11. Some power to clear away stake-nets, and no law-suit to follow.

Section 12. Fishing in any way within 50 yards of a weir, either above or below, having a fish pass or not, to be forbidden.

Section 13. To be made compulsory on tenants to place guards to mill-heads and tail-races.

Section 14. A proper definition of unclean fish, to keep magistrates out of error.

Wanted, extension of Bill to trout; also a special clause to prevent parties scaring fish from entering passes.

To provide funds for carrying out the Act, the license duty system should be introduced.

Duly appointed conservators should have increased powers of searching premises, boats, &c.

The minimum as well as maximum penalties should be fixed.

Increased powers of preventing the pollution of rivers should be granted.

The provisions of Salmon Fisheries Act should be extended to trout.

No fishing with rod, or net, or otherwise, should be allowed within 50 yards of a weir; vast numbers of salmon are "caught foul" while collected in numbers at the foot of a weir in low water. Many are also scared from the passes, when they happen to be near the bank, as at Llangollen, by persons who pass many hours each day fishing there.

The police should be obliged to assist in carrying out the Act, which is of such public importance.

The proprietors of all weirs should be forced to erect proper fish passes.

There

There are no doubt deficiencies in the late Act, but I am not competent to enumerate them in detail, or to suggest remedies in every case. The want of licenses is, I believe, the most important one. Dee.

Fishermen take their fish to the market towns, and the proprietors derive no advantage whatever from the increase of fish during the open season. I wish to call attention to the fact that the river being imperfectly watched is a source of very great temptation; and several who have been fined heavily during the past season would not have dreamt of fishing if they had any reason for supposing they would be caught. At present I believe there is one watcher paid by the association; his beat is Bala Lake to Rhyl. Dee.

The great defect is the want of means to raise funds. Voluntary associations have all proved failures, as common sense would have suggested at the outset. Any Act, however good in other respects, must prove valueless which provides no means by which its powers may be executed. All Fishery Acts (which are not private) must contain powers to raise funds for carrying out their own provisions, and there appear to be only three available sources, county rates, the consolidated fund, and the licensing system. The two former would not find favour in either House of Legislature, and the latter alone would raise the funds from parties beneficially interested. Dee.

There is also great want of power to search. The boats and fish hawkers set the bailiffs at defiance; and from the ambiguity of the clause permitting magistrates to grant warrants to search, I have been refused a warrant, though I had evidence on oath to show cause for a warrant. There is also want of power for bailiffs and others to go on property adjoining salmon rivers in pursuance of their duties.

Funds.—The greatest defect in the Salmon Fisheries Act (1861), is the want of means to enable conservators to carry out the provisions of said Act. This can be best remedied by provisions to raise funds set forth under the title Licenses in Sec. 26, &c., in the Bill "To amend the Laws relating to Fisheries of Salmon and Trout in England," ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, on the 17 May 1861. In line 40, page 11, of that Bill, I would omit the words "not exceeding." No person objects to pay the fishing tackle maker for his rod, line, &c.; how then can he reasonably object to contribute to the funds necessary for the preservation of that without which his fishing tackle would be useless? Conway.

Stake Nets, &c.—Clause 9, page 4, of the Bill above referred to, would have saved all the expenses at law respecting the stake nets used in the tideway of the Conway, and would have floored every illegal engine of this kind in all the tidal parts of the rivers of England and Wales two years ago. These "Scotch weirs" are either of too recent a date to have acquired a right of user or not. If it is true that they are too recent, a hardship and wrong is inflicted by the present law on conservators of rivers. Conway.

Fish Passes.—It is widely felt that some other power to erect, and maintain after erection, fish passes, should be conferred by Act of Parliament on fishery proprietors than those provided by Sec. 23, 24 & 25 Vict., c. 109. It is a mistake to consider the milling interest of Great Britain as antagonistic to the development of our salmon fisheries; that interest is concentrated in such large cities and towns as Manchester, Leeds, Stockport, Bradford, &c., whose interest it is to keep some of our rivers pure; and, before their great works, such milling interest as is found on the banks of rivers, using water power, falls into utter insignificance, viewed in this just light, in contrast with the interest the nation has in preserving to its use pure water, combined with the increase of a valuable article of food. *A.* owns a weir which, by its erection, has destroyed the property held by *B.* in the salmon fishery of the same river, and this property in the fishery cannot by any means be restored unless the fish have free access to the spawning grounds which the weir prevents; *A.* objects to his weir being interfered with, on which *B.* applies to the Home Office, beating *A.* by a simple law process. Of course *A.* feels aggrieved when he finds he has lost; the moment the pass is completed, *B.* has no legal right of access to the weir, he has merely built a structure on the property of another, and may be warned off by the owner; thus *B.* is excluded from any advantage against damage the law intended for protection to the pass, and *A.* can take any General.

Derwent.

any unfair advantage (if so disposed) of the protection the law affords him against damage to his weir. Weirs which have the most efficient pass for fish act still at times as traps, at the foot of which salmon will still loiter, making them an easy prey to the poacher, and giving an unfair advantage to any who possess the right, as the law now stands, of fishing at the foot of the weir. This might be corrected by making it illegal to fish with rod and line within 25 yards of the foot of any weir, or to net within 25 yards above the weir, or 50 yards below. I feel sure that as the law at present stands, a passage for salmon past some of our weirs will never be made; for example, the weir at Harewood Bridge, on the wharf, which is wholly impassable to salmon, is composed of two weirs having a long connecting apron, this apron and the lower weir rest on loose rubble, filling up a pool 14 feet deep. The county surveyor advises the magistrates of the West Riding of York, that if the structure is at all interfered with, the whole bridge will certainly fall; and although a wooden pass might be placed at this weir to form a buttress,* yet what fishery proprietor with such information would risk the consequences of pulling down a county bridge after reading the whole of Sect. 23, 24 & 25 Vict., c. 109; nevertheless is it certain that, unless salmon can be admitted above Addingham, many miles higher up the wharf than Harewood Bridge, that this river can never again become a salmon producing stream.

Yorkshire.

General.

Close Seasons.—A difficulty has arisen about unclean salmon caught by the rod; although there need be no difficulty, yet all rod fishermen have not had time nor opportunity, nor, perhaps, in some cases, inclination to know a seasonable from an unseasonable fish. During upwards of 15 years, I have found it the rule (to which there are some, but very few, exceptions) that after the 15th October, neither salmon nor trout are fit for market, table, or rod; I would therefore propose that the close season for rod fishing in each year should commence on that day. In giving up the last 14 days of October, the rod fisher will miss little, for the streams are then so full of leaves that it is very difficult and unpleasant to angle, especially when the game caught is worse than a partridge or pheasant killed just on the point of laying her eggs. As a compensation to riparian proprietors for this, I would fix the weekly close-time from 6 P.M. on the Friday to 6 A.M., on the Monday in each week, which would also secure to the spawning grounds an earlier and more abundant supply of breeding fish—a matter of no small importance to our fisheries in their present depressed condition.

General.

Local Government.—It is clearly proved that, without a license system for raising funds, our salmon fisheries cannot be restored, and such a system necessarily involves the necessity that a plan of local government shall be adopted, which will be a guaranty to those who are assessed that the money so collected is faithfully and justly expended for the purpose intended by law. To organise a system for local government there must be a division into districts, which division can only, as far as I see at present, be made by the "Central Authority." This division into districts, election of local boards, provisions with respect to fishery boards, powers of fishery boards, and their offices, the making of bye-laws, &c., are clearly and judiciously set forth in Sect. 32 to 51 inclusive of the Bill, printed 17 May 1861, and any opposition at present offered to these regulations would, I feel convinced, vanish after a very few years' trial.

1. I would include brown trout in the term salmon, or at any rate make it optional by an application in particular cases to the Secretary of State, as under Section 18, present Act.

2. In Section 13, I would add the words "mill-tail" to "any artificial channel," &c.

3. Proper provision for payment of prosecution expenses and appointment of conservators in every locality.

Streams within four miles of each other receive very different treatment.

In one, the conservator, watchers, and police are active, and get many convictions.

In

* I have drawn a plan for such a pass, which has received the approval of the Chairman of the Magistrates of this division of the Riding.

In the other, the conservator is only one in name. Cases are, however, brought up by the police to the same petty sessions; but the cases always failed.

I do not know the "Salmon Fisheries Act of 1861" sufficiently well to be able to give a good opinion as to its deficiencies; but I certainly think several clauses require amendment. It occurs to me that one great defect in the Act (1861) is that no minimum penalties are fixed, and that in all cases minimum as well as maximum penalties should be enacted in future legislation — Conway.

I think that clause (5) of the Act, in regard to polluting the water in rivers, should be made more stringent.

That clause (11) of the Act requires to be made more intelligible, especially with reference to Scotch stake-weirs.

It appears to me that the law is most unsatisfactory as regards the terms seasonable and unseasonable salmon. I certainly do not think a fish can be called unseasonable because it has lost its brilliancy of colour through having been in the fresh water some time. Most of the fish we take on the Conway, owing to the long reach of still-tidalwater, have lost colour, and are many of them red, but are at the same time in the best condition as food. If anglers here are amenable to the law if they kill a red salmon, angling on the Conway will be totally put a stop to. The earliest fish taken here with a rod (generally about the middle of June) are often discoloured.

To leave well alone. Any attempt at increase of power or interference with the management of private property would in all probability excite much opposition. — North Wales.

I would recommend the licensing system as in Ireland, the sale of tickets, and the rating of proprietors. — Vale of Clwyd.

I think hand-fishing, or, as it is commonly called, tickling, should be treated with the same as spearing. I have known young salmon frequently taken in that way; and I believe, under the present Act, persons so doing escape punishment. — Dovey.

The 5th Section appears to me to be in many respects defective 1. Nuisances of the kind contemplated by it are generally committed by companies, who should be made responsible for their servants. 2. It seems to render it necessary to prove the fact of the killing of fish by the particular matter introduced into the waters or their tributaries. 3. The word poison, or some substitute, should be used in such a sense as to show that it differed from the word kill, and meant a dangerous detriment to health. 4. The proviso is not well expressed. — Dovey.

I send the following rough draft, to indicate the kind of alterations which appear to me to be necessary (subdividing Section 5).

> Sect. 5. Every person who causes or knowingly permits to flow, or puts, or knowingly permits to be put, and every company or corporation, of which any servant or officer causes or knowingly permits to flow, or puts, or knowingly permits to be put, into any water containing salmon, or which, but for the prevalence therein of noxious matter, would contain salmon, any liquid or solid matter of such kind and quantity as to be calculated to kill, or to poison, or to prove pernicious to the health of fish in such water or tributary shall incur the following penalties, that is to say, &c.
>
> Sect. 6. No person shall be subject to the foregoing penalties for any act done in the exercise of any right to which he is by law entitled, if he prove to the satisfaction of the court before whom he is tried that he has such right, and that he has used the best practicable means within a reasonable cost, to render harmless, &c. (to the end).
>
> Sect. 7. Where any proceedings are instituted by any complainant against any person for the recovery of any penalties alleged to have been incurred under the 5th section of this Act, if such person hereinafter referred to as the defendant, on appearing before the Justices constituting the court by which he is to be tried, in pursuance of this Act, proves to the satisfaction of the court, by way of defence, that he has done the act complained of in the exercise of a right, and that he has expended upwards of 100 *l.* in

endeavouring to render such matter harmless, and that, in the event of the complaint being decided against him, the expense of permanently preventing the matter complained of would, exclusive of costs, exceed the further sum of 100*l.*, and gives security, &c. (copy to "whereby the question," and then continue as follows): whereby the question whether he has the right to cause or permit to flow, or to put the matter to the extent in which he has caused or permitted it to flow, or put it into such water or tributary, and the question whether he has used the best practicable means to render such matter harmless, may be tried.

Alter Section 19. No person shall buy, sell, or expose for sale, or have in his possession for sale any salmon between the 3d day of September and the 2d of February following, or have any salmon in his possession, except for the culture of fish, or some scientific purpose, between the 4th day of November and the 1st of February following; and any person acting in contravention of this Act shall forfeit any fish, &c., bought, sold, or exposed for sale, or in his possession, &c.

I think that it would be better to substitute the word "instrument" for "engine," in Sect. 34, as engine seems to indicate something of a complicated kind.

Dovey. — The licensing system requires to be introduced, also a minimum penalty for offenders against the law. The pollution of the waters of rivers is also, in my opinion, not nearly sufficiently guarded against; the expense of purifying having been proved trifling, I think the penalties, &c., should be much more stringent.

The defects and deficiencies of the late Act of Parliament, and the amendments required, have been forwarded to your offices lately in the form of resolutions passed by the fishermen of the Tivyside at a numerously attended meeting held by them in the village of Llechryd, on Wednesday, the 27th day of January 1864.

In addition, it may be suggested, that no nets for fishing in rivers should be more than eight yards in length, nor should two or more of such nets be used together in order to evade the law. Also, that fixed nets of all descriptions, however used, should become illegal, and that angling should be prohibited during the months of March and April, when the river swarms with salmon peals.

Tify. — The defects of the Act of 1861 are numerous and important. First the river is closed too early by two months; secondly, the Act of 1861 is not sufficiently definite as regards cross, standing, and fixed nets, which should be strictly prohibited. Fishermen are refused fishing at the very time that fish are in their very best condition. Salting is not practicable during the summer months, and when that process becomes desirable, the river is closed by the Act, and therefore fishermen and fish salesmen resort to the evasion of the law to supply their want of fish.

There are some few defects in the late Act of Parliament, but I do not consider myself in a position to offer any further remarks, except that the fence months should be changed.

I shall be most happy to give any further information at any time.

Tify. — One of the deficiencies, I think, in the late Act of Parliament, is the want of a clause making it compulsible on all waterpower tenants to erect efficient gratings at both ends of their leets, one for the purpose of preventing the fish from ascending, and the other to prevent the smolts from descending the leet.

Tify Association. — In addition to the amendments pointed out by the resolutions agreed to at the conference held last July, at Worcester, and which have since been adopted and submitted to the Home Office by the quarter sessions of the counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke, I think it would be very desirable to assimilate the penalties for salmon poaching by night to those of the game laws. Some power for arresting persons found fishing by night should be given, as identification is very difficult, and there is no power of stopping persons, though actually poaching. I also think that persons found at night, during close time, near a salmon river, with nets or fishing engines of any sort, should be subject to heavy penalties. I also think that magistrates should have the power of giving "hard labour." All boats and coracles should be registered and numbered, the numbers being distinctly painted on each boat or coracle.

I have

I have not looked at the Act sufficiently to give an opinion; but there was a motion made at the last quarter sessions here, that a memorial be presented by the court to the Home Secretary, urging the necessity of the immediate amendment of the "Salmon Fisheries Act of 1861." Tify.

The carrying out the resolutions I have above referred to, are, I think, in a great measure, remedying the defects and deficiencies in the late Act.

A public meeting to consider this clause has been held at this village of Llechryd, on the 27th January, and the resolutions passed unanimously at that numerously attended meeting were forwarded to the Home Office by the chairman, Rowley Lascelles, Esq., J. P. Peneraig.

The fence-mouths for the rivers in Carmarthenshire should be extended to (at least) the 15th April, as for every fresh salmon taken between the 1st February and the 15th April there are at least 100 unseasonable ones taken. Towey.

I am also of opinion that more power should be given the authorities for the purpose of detecting persons with having salmon fry, and also unseasonable salmon in their possession. As the Act now stands, a conservator or policeman may see a man take a salmon (which he believes to be an unseasonable one), and put it in his pocket; and he can do nothing without a search warrant, which, by the time he gets it, in 19 cases out of 20 would be of no use, as out of the eight police stations in my division (seven of which are on the Rivers Sowy and Cothi) in five of them a policeman would have to travel at least 10 miles before he could get one, and then would have some difficulty in finding a magistrate to sign it. An incredible number of these fish are taken every year between February and May, especially with rods and lines, and often by persons who do not know the difference between an old and new fish.

Coupled with an amendment, as moved by me in quarter sessions to the effect that all mills or other streams turned from the main channel should have gratings, in sect. 13, I think the law requires the resolutions adopted at the Worcester meeting to be considered, and adopted, if practicable. Ayron.

Sect. 13 is of no use in Wales, where mills kill thousands of small fish.

Sect. 15 is excellent, but a considerable difficulty always arises in Wales when fly fishing for trout, as it is impossible to avoid taking fry.

Sect. 17. With reference to close time, I trust the Home Office will invariably guard against alterations made by different counties where rivers bound each, as in the Tivy.

My impression is, that the close time should extend to the 1st April. No alteration in the commencement.

Sect. 33 appoints conservators, but neglects to give them power to go over lands. The section is useless therefore.

Sect. 35. A minimum penalty should be named; and, lastly, no one should be allowed to fish except with a license.

No; but I am of opinion that an alteration in the close time of rivers, in South Wales would be beneficial. Salmon run up late and remain till end of March (if not later), and numbers of unclean fish are killed. I should suggest the close time to be from 1st December to 30th April; salmon fishing to commence on 1st May, and end on 30th November. Very few salmon run up the rivers in this neighbourhood before end of July; and the best rod-fishing is in August, September, and October. Tave.

I would adopt the recommendations of the "Conference on the Salmon Fishery Laws," held at Worcester during the last year, especially those which advocate the licensing system, and the fixing of a minimum as well as a maximum penalty. Tave.

I would also suggest that rods used in the capture of unclean or unseasonable salmon, should be forfeited in the same manner as rods used in the capture of the young of salmon.

That nets used for the capture of salmon during the annual close time should be forfeited, as those used during the weekly close time.

That a penalty be imposed on any person having an illegal net or other illegal instrument in his possession. Last year I seized five illegal nets under search warrant; I had all costs to pay, and the poachers merely lost their nets.

Salmon roe for fishing is here made into a paste. Would it be too much

to ask that the burthen of proving this paste is not made of salmon roe should lie on the person using such paste.

The month of February may with advantage be added to the close time.

Romney. As far as the river Romney is concerned, I consider the late Act sufficiently stringent if acted upon.

Wales. I consider the fence months do not commence soon enough, and end too soon. The number of fish caught in October and November full of spawn, will eventually destroy the river, and I should recommend the fence months commencing the 1st November, and ending the 15th of March. If it was not for the sake of the fisher on the upper part of the river, the fence months ought to commence the 1st of October.

Gratings ought to be placed on every mill race and tail, so as to prevent fish entering when coming up and going down.

The right of search and entrance into mills to see all is correct.

Leave in some places is given by the conservators to some parties to kill and sell spent fish if they are in pretty good condition; this ought not to be allowed. All spent fish should be returned to the river. The police ought to be empowered and ordered to assist in prosecuting all takers of spent fish.

Severn. The defects and presumed deficiencies of the Act are fairly set forth in the Annual Report for 1864 of the "United Association for the Protection of Fisheries," held at Worcester, January last, which I believe has been transmitted to the Inspectors of Fisheries by Mr. George, of Worcester, the Honourable Secretary.

Leven. It is the wish of those connected with the Angling Association that the Act should be extended to trout and char; and—

That "lath fishing," or fishing with the "otter," should be made illegal.

Severn. The old and new laws should be brought into harmony, and made more perfect.

Greater and well-defined powers should be given to conservators.

There should be power upon reasonable suspicion to compel boats and coracles to be brought to shore for examination, with power to seize, impound, and forfeit them, in case prohibited fish be found in them.

Above all, there should be compulsory powers to raise funds in order to give efficient and continuous effect to the law. This is the sole pivot upon which improved legislation can be made to work.

Severn. The amalgamation of the old law and new law with a clearer definement of the one after the clashing clauses are omitted. The duties of conservators more clearly expressed trout to be included. No salmon to be imported during fence months, and all rivers in the United Kingdom and Ireland to have the same fence months.

Severn. Alterations suggested, viz.:

1. To tax all fixed engines.
2. To raise a rate on all riparian proprietors, for their own and the public advantage, in the conservation and increase of river fish.
3. To encourage and promote the artificial culture of fish.
4. To fine those who retain unlawful nets in their possession.
5. To fine those who are fishing with rods on private property, without leave or right from the proprietor.

Severn. The opinion of this Association on the defects in the law, with suggestions for their amendment, are pointed out in the printed suggestions accompanying this paper, and the proposed amendments are inserted in the Act, which is also sent herewith. I may add, that nearly all the amendments were submitted to and approved by the National Conference on the Fishery Laws, held in Worcester in July last.

It will be necessary, in order efficiently to regulate the fisheries of the Severn, to amend the Act of the 18th Geo. 3, cap. 33, commonly called "The Severn Fishery Act," and to clear away the anomalies which now exist between it and "The Salmon Fisheries Act, 1861."

SUGGESTIONS by the United Association for the Preservation of the Fisheries of the Severn and its Tributaries, for amending the "Salmon Fisheries Act, 1861." Severn.

The following suggestions, based upon the experience of the officers of the Severn Association of the working of the new law, are published with a view to obtain the opinion of similar associations, and of others interested in the improvement of the Salmon Fisheries of England and Wales, upon the points mooted preparatory to embodying such opinions into definite suggestions, to be urged upon the attention of the Government as desirable improvements of the law.

Note.—In the Clauses set out the words in *italics* denote the additions proposed to be made, and the words within brackets denote the parts proposed to be left out.

5. As this clause stands, there is often great difficulty in convicting offenders, even where much damage is caused by noxious infusions, such as the refuse of gas works, which may perhaps be amended, by introducing into the clause, in the passage "to poison or kill fish," the word "sicken," so that it shall read "to poison, sicken, or kill fish, or hinder their upward migration."

9. The (2) section of this clause is too vague, and should be amended by substituting the word "fish" for salmon, and adding the words "separated from the fish."

10. In the fresh-water portions of salmon rivers a six-inch mesh should be permitted to be used for the capture of salmon and all other kinds of fish, and no other allowed. This would get rid of the difficulty now experienced in prosecuting parties for using a net under eight inches in the mesh, whose plea is that they are fishing for other than fish of the salmon kind. The use of such a mesh too could not affect the salmon, inasmuch as they are rarely found in the inland waters, from the time they leave as smelts until they have attained a size too large to pass through an eight-inch mesh.

11. This clause requires to be made more intelligible, and the proviso in favour of ancient rights or modes of fishing should be clearly defined to include such engines only as were actually in use at the time of the passing of the Act, which it is believed was the intention of the Legislature. In two cases prosecuted by the Severn Association during the past year for using fixed engines, which were not placed or used at the time of the passing of the Act, they failed to convict, the bench before whom the cases were heard deciding, that though not actually in use at the time of the passing of the Act, the right to use them was lawfully exercised at that time by virtue of immemorial usage.

So long as fixed engines are not abolished altogether, the Act should require them to be so constructed as to allow fish to pass through of such a size as would pass through an eight-inch mesh.

12. The prohibition from fishing near dams in the (2) section of this clause should be extended to 100 yards, and as well *above* as below the dams, and fishing in any manner within the prescribed distance (except by angling), or wilfully disturbing the fish there, should be prohibited, whether a fish-pass is attached to the dam or not. It is evident, that if fishing is permitted close to a dam, it may be so worked as to prevent all fish from passing, and so the pass be rendered entirely useless. The dammed water at the head of weirs is a favourite resort for old fish after spawning, where they are frequently detained by draughts, and may be easily taken; it is therefore proposed to alter the second portion of this clause as follows:—

(2.) No person shall catch or attempt to catch (except by rod and line), *or wilfully disturb or attempt to disturb*, any salmon in the head race or tail race of any mill, or within [fifty] 100 yards *above or* below any dam; *or use any net or fishing implement of any kind (angling excepted) within such distance;* [unless such mill or dam has attached thereto a fish-pass of such form and dimensions as may be approved by the Home Office, and such fish-pass has constantly running through it such a flow of water as will enable salmon to pass up and down it]; and if any person acts in contravention of the foregoing provision—

1. He shall incur a penalty not exceeding two pounds for each offence, and a further penalty, not exceeding one pound, for every salmon so caught:

2. He shall forfeit all salmon caught in contravention of this section, and all nets or other instruments used or placed for catching the same.

14. In section (1) of this clause it should be made unlawful to attempt to take, kill, or injure salmon at any time, and the meaning of unclean and unseasonable salmon, in section (2), should be clearly defined; it is therefore proposed to alter this part of the clause thus—

No person shall do any of the following things; (that is to say);

(1.) Wilfully take, *kill, or injure, or attempt to take,* any unclean or unseasonable salmon *at any time;*

(2.) Buy, sell, or expose for sale, or have in his possession at any time, any unclean or unseasonable salmon, or any part thereof; and for the purposes of this Act, "*Any black or red fish, or any kipper fish in a gravid state, or any shedder fish, kilt or laurel, whether fresh or cured,*" shall be deemed unclean and unseasonable. *And, &c.*

9, 14, 15, and 16. A provision for regulating the manner in which the permission to take breeding salmon, or have salmon fry in possession for artificial propagation of the species, or other scientific purposes, shall be exercised, should also be introduced into these clauses. Perhaps it might be expedient to empower Her Majesty's Inspectors of Fisheries to authorise the taking of salmon or their young for such purposes, on the application of persons whom they might believe to have a reasonable cause for such application, and who shall have obtained permission, signified in writing from the owner of the fishery or water from which it is intended to take salmon for the said purposes.

Section (3) of Clause 15 requires to be more stringent, in order to guard against the destruction of salmon fry at mills, &c.

17. The close time fixed by this clause should be made universal throughout the United Kingdom; there are many rivers in Ireland open on the 1st of January, while others do not close until October, and as fish caught in these rivers may now be lawfully sold in England during the English close time, it opens a wide door to poaching in the English rivers. So long as the importation of salmon is permitted during close time, great encouragement is thereby given to poaching the fish, and although the evil has been abated to some extent, by the Act just passed prohibiting its export, still, so long as it is allowed to be imported and may lawfully be sold, the encouragement still exists. It is to be lamented that the Bill passed in the present Session to prevent export of salmon should not have included the prohibition of importation as well.

Netting of every description should be prohibited, both in the inland and tidal portions of salmon rivers during close time (except for eels and sea fish other than fish of the salmon kind), and a penalty should be imposed on all persons found with nets, or other implements of fishing, on salmon rivers, or lands adjoining thereto, during fence time, with intent to fish (except as aforesaid), and all such nets or implements should be liable to be seized by any person. It is, therefore, proposed to substitute the following in lieu of this clause:—

No person shall fish for, catch, or attempt to catch, or kill, *or injure* salmon, *or use any net in any water containing salmon,* between the days hereinafter mentioned (which interval is herein referred to as the close season); that is to say, between the 1st day of *September* and the 1st day of *February* following, both inclusive, except only that it shall be lawful to fish with a rod and line between the 1st day of *September* and the 1st day of *October* following, both inclusive, *and to use any net for the purpose of taking eels, or sea fish, other than fish of the salmon kind, at any period of the close time*; and any person acting in contravention of this section shall forfeit any salmon caught by him, and the net, engine, or implement used, and shall in addition thereto incur a penalty not exceeding *ten pounds, or less than* five pounds, and a further penalty not exceeding two pounds in respect of each salmon so caught. *And every person who enters, or is found upon any ground adjacent or near to any river, or in or upon any river, with any net or fishing implement wherewith salmon are usually taken or killed, during any period of the annual close time, or who is found in company with any such person, with intent to take or kill salmon, shall for every such offence, besides the forfeiture of the nets or fishing implements, incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds; and the possession of any such nets or implements shall be deemed and taken to be sufficient evidence of the intent of such person to commit the offence specified in this section, unless the contrary be shown; and if any net, engine, or device adapted for the taking or destroying salmon, the owner of which shall not be known to the person discovering the same, shall be left or placed in any river, or on or near to the banks thereof, after the expiration of thirty-six hours from the commencement of the close season, it shall be lawful for any conservator or other person to seize and remove the same, and to convey or cause the same to be conveyed before a justice, or to deliver the same to a constable, who is required to convey the same before a justice, and the justice, upon proof of such finding and seizure, may order the same to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of.*

18. The words "or vary," in the third line of this clause should be struck out, as unintelligible. It is evident that the intention of the Legislature was only to give power to *extend* the close time in certain cases, and to vary such extended time; at any rate the power of justices should be limited to that.

2d. Does the Act contemplate an extension before and after?

19. Another

19. Another defect in the law of close time (which it is believed arose accidentally, but is one of great importance) is, that in the case of a person found in possession of salmon during close time there must be proof of the sale, or offer, or exposure for sale, of the fish, to sustain a conviction. The Act should make the *possession* of salmon during close time (except clean fish caught by angling within the prescribed time) *of itself* an offence, without the necessity of proof that it is for sale. This was the case under the old laws. The introduction of the words "for sale" opens a very wide door for breaking close time, especially so long as the use of nets is not prohibited, inasmuch as netters may, during the dark winter nights, fish with impunity, with little chance of detection in taking salmon, and if afterwards the fish are found in their possession, how is it to be proved that they are for sale? This clause is therefore proposed to be altered thus:—

> No person shall buy, sell, or expose for sale, or have in his possession [for sale], any salmon between the 3d day of *September* and the 2d day of *February* following; and any person acting in contravention of this Act shall forfeit any fish so bought, sold, or exposed for sale, or in his possession [for sale], and shall incur a penalty not exceeding *five pounds, nor less than* two pounds for each such fish; but this section shall not apply to any person buying, selling, or exposing for sale, or having in his possession [for sale], salmon cured, pickled, or dried, *prior to the commencement of close time,* or any fresh salmon caught beyond the limits of this Act, *nor to any person having in his possession salmon caught by angling between the* 1st *day of September and the* 1st *day of October,* nevertheless the burden of proving any fresh salmon that is sold, or exposed, or in the possession of any person [for sale] between the said 3d day of *September* and the said 2d day of *February* to have been caught beyond the limits of this Act shall lie on the person selling or exposing the same for sale, or having the same in his possession [for sale], *and the burden of proving any salmon to have been caught by angling shall lie on the person having the same in his possession.*

20. It is very doubtful whether puts and putchers come within the provisions of this clause; the omission, there can be no doubt, is an unintentional one, and should be amended. The clause should stand thus:—

> The proprietor or occupier of every fishery for salmon shall, within 36 hours after the commencement of the close season, cause to be removed and carried away from the waters within his fishery *all fixed implements, or engines for taking or facilitating the taking of salmon, and* the inscales, hecks, tops, and rails of all cruives, boxes, or cribs, and all planks and temporary fixtures used for taking or killing salmon, and all other obstructions to the free passage of fish in or through the cruives, cribs, and boxes, *or other fixed engines* within his fishery; and if any proprietor or occupier omits to remove and carry away in manner aforesaid any *implements,* engines, *or other* things, hereby required to be removed and carried away, he shall incur the following penalties; (that is to say),
>
> (1.) He shall forfeit all the *implements,* engines, or other things, that are not removed and carried away in compliance with this section:
>
> (2.) He shall, for every day during which he suffers such things to remain unremoved beyond the period prescribed by this Act, pay a sum not exceeding 10 *l.*

21. The following words should be added to this clause:—" And any person neglecting during the times aforesaid to use such device as the Home Office shall from time to time approve, shall incur a penalty not exceeding 5 *l.*

23. This clause should be amended by introducing the following sentence after the words "fish pass" in the sixth line, "and the owner of such dam to which a fish pass may have been attached shall ever afterwards maintain such fish pass in an efficient state." A fish pass or the entrance thereto may be choked up by putcheons, wheels, or nets for taking eels, lampreon, or other fish, as has been the case in the Severn weirs, much to the obstruction of salmon; but as the Act is now worded, no offence is committed, as it must be shown that the act was done *for the purpose of preventing salmon* from passing, the introduction of the following words are therefore required after the words "fish pass" in the 15th line, "or whereby salmon may be prevented or hindered from passing through the same."

30, 29. These clauses should extend to any engine used in fishing weirs or fishing mill dams.

33. The conservators' powers should be defined, and they ought to have authority in the execution of their duty to enter lands adjoining salmon rivers to examine nets, &c., and to seize illegal nets or other engines, unseasonable fish, &c., and also to apprehend offenders when found committing an offence, as was the case under the old law. It is therefore suggested to make the following addition to the 33rd clause:—

> Every conservator appointed under the provisions of this Act shall be empowered and required to exercise the powers and authorities of a constable for the

the enforcement of the provisions of this Act, and shall be at liberty at all times and seasons, without any let or hindrance whatsoever, to enter into and pass through or along the banks or borders of any inland or tidal waters for the protection of the fisheries thereof, and with boats or otherwise to enter upon any inland or tidal waters, and to enter upon and examine any weir, cruive, fishing cage, putt, putcheon, trumpet, or other device, sluice, mill-dam, mill-race, and watercourse communicating therewith, and to pass along the same, and to enter any boat or vessel used or engaged in fishing, and to examine any part of the said boat or vessel, and any net which he may find therein, or which he may see being used, or lying or hanging to dry near any inland or tidal waters, or which he may find in the possession of any person proceeding to fish, or returning from fishing therein, and to seize any illegal net which he may so find as aforesaid, and any net, the construction of which may be legal, being used at an unlawful time or in an unlawful manner, and also any crib, putt, putcheon, trumpet, or other engine, instrument, or device whatsoever, for taking salmon or the young of salmon, which he may find being used illegally, and any spawn, or young of salmon, and any unsizeable or unseasonable fish, in any state, and any salmon caught during fence time (except such as are caught by angling during the month of September), wherever he may find them, together with any basket or package in which the same may be found, and to do all such other acts, matters, and things as he shall be required to do by this Act, or by any warrant issued by any justice or justices of the peace, and the production of his appointment shall be a sufficient warrant for his acting in any of the cases aforesaid, or for any person acting by his order or in his aid.

Note.—In the event of legal provision being made for the superintendence and management of the fisheries, as hereafter suggested, the functions of conservators could be assigned in such provision.

34. The word "concealed" should be struck out of this clause as nullifying its effect; take, for instance, the case of an unseasonable salmon lying exposed, with no attempt at concealment, in a fishmonger's shop, the Act gives no power to seize it, nor is there any power to grant a search warrant, it not being concealed.

35. The mode of procedure for recovery of penalties is required to be taken under Jervis's Acts, which is by information and summons, or warrant. In default of payment of the penalty awarded that Act fixes the extreme term of imprisonment at *three months without* hard labour; whereas, under the repealed Acts, *hard labour* was authorised to be inflicted with imprisonment for *six months* as the extreme punishment, and it is thought that the same power of punishment, at least to the extent of hard labour, should be authorised under the new law.

Notwithstanding the maximum penalties for the majority of offences under the new Act are very properly high, there is an entire omission to fix minimum penalties, leaving it in the power of justices, in their discretion, to fine in the smallest fraction. This is a very objectionable feature in the Act, and should be amended: under the old laws the minimum penalties were fixed at 5*l.* for most of the principal offences.

15. More stringent regulations are required against taking old salmon and young fry at mills and weirs. It is necessary that the use of all traps for taking eels or other fish at those places should be prohibited from being used during the period of the year when the old fish and young fry are migrating to the sea, say from January to July, and that a grating or other sufficient guard should be placed before mill-wheels during the same period. It is evident that so long as the use of traps at mills and weirs is not prohibited, and conservators have no power to inspect them, that great destruction to the fry of salmon may arise in those places.

A clause is required prohibiting netting in the night time in the inland or freshwater portion of all salmon rivers. So long as fishing for salmon in the night time is permitted, all kinds of illegal practices will be carried on with impunity.

It is thought that the provisions of the Act may be with advantage extended to trout, in so far as necessary for the protection of salmon, inasmuch as the spawning time of both fish is the same. At present many of the provisions of the Act, particularly those contained in clause 8, are infringed by offenders excusing themselves on the plea that they are fishing for trout; such an extension of the law, as proposed, would remedy the evil.

The most important omission of the Act is the want of some provision for superintendence and management, and for creating a fund from which the cost of an efficient protection of salmon rivers can be obtained. It is inequitable, unreasonable, and contrary to experience to believe that an efficient system of protection can be sustained permanently, or even for any length of time, upon the voluntary principle, especially in such rivers or portions of rivers as are public property; but that this may be attained by the adoption of the same system as is in force in Ireland, namely, by assessing private fisheries, and licensing nets and rods in public ones. The licensing system would be a great check against the commission of offences, as the forfeiture of the license might form part of the punishment of a second or third offence.

Yes;

Yes; 1st, the raising a common fund under proper regulations by licenses, as above suggested. Severn.

2nd. No net should be allowed to be used with a mesh of less than eight inches, except a bait net three yards long.

3rd. No net should be allowed to be used, except a bait net of three yards long, on any ford, or within 20 yards of one.

4th. The fence time should be made the same in all rivers in the United Kingdom.

5th. All the old Acts should be repealed without exception. The partial repeal has created such confusion that no man living can tell exactly what is in force and what not.

N.B.—Unless Nos. 2 and 3 are enacted the anglers with trout rods (a very numerous class) will never cordially join in the protection of the river. I cannot too strongly state the necessity of these two provisions. If these were adopted, the river would become a good trout and grayling river, as well as a salmon river.

Many; first and foremost amongst which are the inconsistencies and clashings between the new law and the 18 Geo. 3, c. 23, hitherto governing the river. A total repeal of the latter (as well as any others bearing upon it), after engrafting some few of its undoubtedly useful provisions in the new law, is absolutely required; neither law can now be efficiently worked.

2. Funds must be raised, as by answer 12.
3. Powers of conservators must be enlarged.
4. Provision to prevent night fishing.
5. Trout and all salmonidæ giving names to be included in the Act.
6. Clause 5 to be made more comprehensive and stringent; poisoning or sickening fish of any description whatever would much strengthen this clause.
7. Provision against the importation of salmon during fence time. This is most important; there is salmon exposed for sale, this day (19 January) in this town.
8. Provision for legalising means for taking the white and coarse fish with which the river abounds, and which are undoubtedly amongst some of the greatest enemies of salmonkind.
9. A clear and unmistakeable definition of an unclean and unseasonable fish.

It appears to me that the power of the Act might be extended with great advantage, so as to affect the protection of trout and grayling as well as salmon.

A comprehensive Act might be framed for this end, if all previous Acts, local or other, were first entirely repealed.

No night lines should be used; from my own knowledge, they are the most destructive means of taking trout, especially in the early spring.

I think the use of nets of any description or at any time on streams and fords should be absolutely forbidden. I think also that the use of the 5½-inch mesh should be restricted to the months of June and July. Severn.

The late Act was manufactured by the proprietors of the upper part of the Severn where puts and putchers are not used, and where nets are more used, and fish more easily captured, and is manifestly most unfair to the proprietors below Frampton to the mouth of the Estuary. Severn.

The weekly close time presses very unfairly upon those who can only use puts and putchers, and speaking of my own fishery, it will eventually be worth nothing.

I would wish that Act repealed, and the time of closing altered, and the season shortened.

It is currently reported that the Worcester Association will endeavour to obtain powers to enter on lands, and the fisheries along the Severn to its mouth. I conceive this would be an attack on private property and its rights that will not be assented to; it would lead to endless disputes and violence, and I for one wish to have nothing whatever to do with the Worcester Association.

The new and the old law seem to me to clash. I would repeal the old law and put many amendments into the new one. The duties of conservators more clearly defined. No night fishing should be allowed. Trout should be included; and, more than all, a general similarity of fence months throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and a law against any importation during the fence time, and Severn.

means devised for capturing white fish, which are rather numerous in our river.

Severn. I have not attempted to answer many of these questions, not being in a position to do so without considerable inquiry. As the inspectors have probably sent these queries to persons residing near the Severn, and who are more conversant than I am with the state of the salmon fishery of that river, I have thought it best to confine myself to such information as I am enabled by official position to give promptly and accurately.

Severn. Yes; the Act should apply to trout and grayling as well as salmon.

2. The whole of the old Acts relating to the Severn and Vernew should be repealed.

3. No net should be allowed of less than 8 inches in the mesh (except one for baits of 3 yards long).

4. No net (except a bait net) should be used on any ford, or within 20 yards of one.

This would meet the views of the anglers (a very numerous body), and would create a permanent fund of a considerable amount, and also give them an interest in the preservation of the river.

The 5½-inch mesh completely destroys the angler's sport.

Teme. Yes; I think that the erection of fish passes over weirs belonging to opposing proprietors should not be left to private individuals or fishing associations. They are deterred from undertaking them by the penalties attaching to their damaging, or being supposed to damage, the weir on which the passes are to be placed.

The power of erecting passes should be given to the inspectors of fisheries, or some body or individual appointed by the Government with full powers.

The case of the Bransford Weir is a case in point. Notice of the intention to erect a fish pass over the weir was given on the 15th August last by the Teme Fishing Association, but nothing has been done or can be done towards constructing it in consequence of the Home Office requiring a consent which cannot be obtained, and because the association are afraid of rendering themselves liable to an action for damage at the suit of the opposing weir owner—(*Teme Fishery Association*).

Teme. Yes; I would suggest the following amendment to the Act as it now stands.

Section 5 should be made more stringent by introducing after the word "poison" the words "sicken, kill, or scare, or shall discharge into any water sawdust, to such an extent as to injure the fish."

Section 9. After words, "scientific purposes," omit the rest of the clause, and insert, "provided he has the consent of the Home Office in writing to his having such rod."

Sect. 10. At the end insert, "provided always that nothing herein contained shall apply to persons fishing for shad and twaite with a net 1⅜ inch from knot to knot, or 5½ all round, between the 1st of May and 24th of June."

Sect. 11 requires to be made more explicit, and only to include those fixed engines and other devices that were legally in full use at the time of the passing of the Act of 1861.

Sect. 12. At the end insert, "but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to any person who shall show to the court before whom he is tried that he has used all the means in his power to secure a constant supply of water for the fish-pass."

Sect. 14. Unseasonable salmon should be clearly defined.

Sect. 16. At the end insert, "and no person shall be allowed to take, or attempt to take, any salmon, or salmon spawn, unless he shall have previously obtained the consent of the Home Office in writing for that purpose."

Sect. 17. A fortnight's longer netting should be allowed, say, till 15th September, and there should be an universal close-time throughout the United Kingdom.

Sect. 19. All possession of salmon during close-time, except with the consent of the Home Office in writing, should be made illegal.

Sect. 26. At the end insert, "and when there is a sufficient supply of water flowing through the fish-pass."

Sect. 33. At the end insert, "and for the enforcing the provisions of this Act, every conservator shall have the power of a police constable."

In

In a future Act there should be minimum penalties in all cases, and the Act should be extended to trout, and, if possible, to eels. The value and importance of the eel fishery is falling off through the great destruction of elvers.

If some provision could be made as to lamprons, it would confer a great benefit on the Severn; the supply is rapidly decreasing, and unless something is done we shall soon have none, and an article of food and a source of considerable profit will be lost.

No person should be allowed to place a net (even for eels) all across a salmon river, and continue it there. This is now constantly done; no fish can pass it, and we are unable to prosecute.

With all due deference in replying to this question, I should say there were numerous deficiencies in both the last and former Acts of Parliament bearing upon this question. Severn.

In obedience to the wishes of the Government, and with the humble desire of assisting its operations, I have drawn up a number of clauses to be hereafter submitted to that branch of the Home Office called the Fisheries Department, and should be willing to lay my suggestions before the Royal Commissioners whenever permission shall be granted to bring the matter before their notice. The space allotted to these questions not admitting detailed replies, I would put my suggestions together in an addendum.

A system of license duty on all rods and engines employed in taking fish should be provided. The protection of salmon should be extended to trout. A minimum as well as maximum penalty should be enacted, the necessity for which has been fully proved in this district. Conservators and keepers, duly appointed, should have power to go upon lands, and also to examine mill-races, to see that the Act is duly observed. For want of power in this district, they have been warned off lands for the sole purpose of enabling the small proprietors and occupiers and others to destroy more easily the fish which resort to those waters in the close season. All persons should be prohibited from throwing lime or lime water, refuse of mines, and cinders into rivers and tributaries, or placing the spoil banks and tips so near the stream that when swollen with rain it may wash them down. Usk.

From one work alone millions of tons of cinders, ashes, and spoil have been discharged into one of the tributaries of the Usk, not from any necessity consequent upon the working of the mines, but in order to save the expense of providing rubbish room. These cinders are carried down the river for many miles, and the spawing beds are covered with the rubbish and sickening materials thus discharged, and the water rendered unfit for use. All gasworks should be placed under the same penalty of fouling water.

In water frequented by salmon no net should be used having a mesh of less dimensions than two inches from knot to knot.

All fixed engines should be removed during fence months, if they are not altogether prohibited; and if they are not so prohibited, the saving clause, sect. 11 of the Act as to ancient right, should be much more clearly defined, and the Commissioners should be empowered to inquire into and determine the legality of rights claimed as ancient, and to the great increase of fixed engines since the passing of the Act of 1861.

The provisions in sect. 13 of the Act as regards gratings should be extended to all mill streams. The destruction of fish at the mill-wheels is very great.

Power should be given to the conservators and their water-bailiffs to seize or order the seizure of unclean fish, and of nets and engines unlawfully used in contravention of the Act, and to detain the offenders until the officers shall have ascertained their names and address.

The protection of salmon should be extended to trout. Trout are rapidly decreasing in the Usk, which used to be famous for those fish. The trout go up the smaller tributary streams to spawn; they are then killed in great quantities, and are sold in the markets. A few days ago upwards of 50 lbs. of trout were exposed for sale in Abergavenny Market, and not long ago about 300 lbs. weight were offered for sale in one day in a town not far distant, all these fish being at this time of the year in a state wholly unfit for human food.

I have no doubt there are many clauses in the late Act which require amendment. Usk.

I think there ought to be the same protection for trout as for salmon; I mean a close-time.

Usk. (1.) A minimum fine of 10*s*. to be provided.

(2.) Unseasonable salmon to be more clearly defined.

(3.) The clause preventing the pollution of water to be made stricter and more explicit.

(4.) A clause defining the ancient right of fisheries, and limiting them to their extent at the time of the passing of the late Act.

(5.) Power to purchase all right of using fixed engines at a valuation based on their present rental.

(6.) Increased power to be given conservators to pass over lands, and seize fish and implements, when seen to be illegally taken or used, and to swear in water-bailiffs and confer on them the same powers.

(7.) The months of November, December, and January to be appointed fence months for trout.

(8.) No net to be used in any inland stream of less mesh than one inch from knot to knot.

(9.) Mill-owners to be required to maintain gratings at the head of their mill-races, with openings of not more than 1½ inch apart, and when applied to by the conservators to shut the sluice at the head of the mill-race, or open the waste sluices as may be most convenient, whenever the water is not required for milling purposes.

(10.) A license duty on all salmon rods of 1*l*., and on nets and all other engines, *ad valorem:* the proceeds to be expended in protection, as explained in No. 12 reply.

Usk. The want of a minimum penalty is felt, also an accumulative penalty for second offence.

Usk. The only defect in the Act that in my opinion requires alteration is that the net fishermen are allowed to use nets with an 8-inch mesh. A 10-inch mesh should be inserted, it only being fair to the rod fishermen, who deserve some advantages, considering that they protect the fish during the breeding seasons, both by their subscriptions to the associations, and by their personal superintendence, without which support the net fishermen would derive no benefit.

Should the tributaries not be protected during the fence months, there would soon be no fish at all, as the hill farmers are in the habit of keeping their families on this food during the winter season.

Usk. More power ought to be given to conservators, and to the watchers appointed by them; there ought to be a minimum as well as a maximum penalty, and an increased penalty for second and third offence, &c. I would give appointed watchers the power of going over land by the water-side to protect the fish; as it is at present the farmers warn the keepers off, and spear the fish as soon as they are out of sight. The small farmers in those parts poach and encourage poaching more than any one, and are the most difficult to convict.

Usk. There should be an increased power to conservators to visit suspected places without being subject to prosecution for trespass, and also a minimum penalty stated.

Usk. The defects are, that no fund is provided for carrying out the object of the Act; I would suggest that England and Wales should be divided into districts, and that the proceeds of the tax upon rods, nets, and other appliances for taking fish, should be paid or granted by Government to the various local associations for the preservation of the fish; to be expended by them with that view. That an Act for the preservation of trout, similar in its provisions to the recent Salmon Act, so far as the difference in the habits of the fish would allow, should be prepared immediately, and presented to Parliament. There would be no increase of expense, as both trout and salmon spawn about the same time, and the months of October, November, December, and January, would constitute the fence months for the former.

I am not aware of any difficulties in the late Act of Parliament, and I think it works

works well. I should, however, most strongly advocate the protection of trout as well as salmon, and that both should be included in the same close time.

In this district trout are more valuable than salmon, because we get more of them, and the river suits them, and we are not dependent upon a wet summer for a plentiful supply; further than this, the excuse of trout fishing during the close time brings many a poacher to the river side, and consequently the salmon suffer.

I consider conservators should have power to inspect suspected places without being subject to action by trespass. That a minimum fine should be named, in consequence of the very small one which has been so often imposed, amounting to almost an evasion of the Act. **Usk.**

I consider that trout should be protected, or included in the present Act. That fence months for them should be named, and that the size of the net when used for taking them in any salmon or salmon trout river, should be of such a measure as to prevent altogether the taking of the salmon fry accidentally. I also think that an unseasonable and unclean fish should be more fully explained.

On my part I have nothing to blame or to propose. But I must say that it is very unfair and ridiculous that this little rivulet should go under the same Act and restrictions as that of the Tivy and others, because here are sewin and salmon coming up the Tivy so early as February; and I defy any one to have either of them until the month of June in this river. And I have lived here for 64 years, and I never saw them come here until June. **Usk.**

Consequently those at Cardigan have four months of good fishing before we see them at all here. And yet we are obliged to give up by the 1st September, like others that had four or five months extra in advance.

We should like also to have an explanation (if it is to be had), how the fish goes unclean and unseasonable by the net on the 1st September, and yet so beautiful and wholesome for another month taken by the rod and line.

There are many defects. **Usk.**

1. Power for water bailiffs to pass along the banks of the rivers in execution of their duty.
2. Power for water bailiffs to seize fish, on inquiries, when seen to be illegally used or taken.
3. A minimum penalty of 10*s.* in all cases of first offence, and 1*l.* of second.
4. Fence months for trout from the 15th October to the 15th January.
5. No net to be used in any fresh water of less mesh than one inch from knot to knot.
6. Limitation of fixed engines to their extent at the passing of the late Act, and power to purchase their rights, at 20 years' value on their then rental.
7. License duties of 1*l.* on rods, and on nets and other engines *ad valorem.*
8. Power to remove natural obstructions to the passage of fish, and to put gratings at the head of all mill races.
9. A better definition of unseasonable fish.

Wye.

1. A total repeal of the 18 Geo. 3, c. 33, and all former Acts.
2. A new and comprehensive Act, embodying what is good in the last.
3. Funds wanted.
4. The Acts to be made more stringent against nuisances turned into the river.
5. Prohibition of sale of salmon from abroad during fence time.
6. Universal fence time through the three kingdoms.
7. Provision to allow the taking of white or coarse fish.

There is a great deficiency in the present Act of Parliament, in so far as it does not enforce assessments and license duty to raise funds to protect the English and Welsh rivers, and we believe voluntary subscriptions never can be relied upon. Great difficulty arises for want of power to the water bailiff to walk along the banks of rivers where fish frequents. Power should be given to bailiffs, and liberty without let or hindrance, to enter and pass through and along the banks of rivers and tributaries, and examine all weirs and cribs, and all engines for the catching of salmon. A warrant, or certificate, signed by three of the conservators, would be sufficient for his authority. **Wye.**

Power should be given to the Commissioners to inquire into the legal rights of all

all fixed engines in rivers and estuaries. That minimum as well as maximum penalties should be specified. That the fence time for England and Wales be 168 days, as provided for in the Scotch and Irish Acts for 1862 and 1863.

Wye. Sec. 6 of the Act, and the word "wilfully" in secs. 14, 15, and 16, should be expunged. The words unclean and unseasonable should be clearly defined in sec. 14. The Act should extend to trout as far as protection is concerned. Power should be given to watchers to enter on lands and pass along the banks of rivers, and also to apprehend and search persons suspected with having committed a breach of the law without being liable to prosecution for trespass. Persons found disguised and armed by night on the banks of rivers, should be liable to a term of imprisonment, without the option of paying a fine. Minimum as well as maximum penalties should be fixed. The river watchers should be empowered to search suspected premises without a warrant. Every salmon river, and its tributaries, should be managed by a Fishery Board.

Provision should be made that justices, being members of the Fishery Board, or otherwise interested in the fisheries, should have power to enforce penalties for breaches of the law.

Wye. Yes. We would propose a license duty on all rods, nets, and all other engines for the taking of fish, and the assessment of private fisheries; that netting in the night time should be prohibited in all rivers above the tide-way; that protection should be extended to trout, so far as is necessary for the preservation of salmon; that a clear definition of the term seasonable or unclean in section 14, should be made; and it should be determined by the Act whether a gravid fish taken in the open season be an unclean or unseasonable fish. Minimum as well as maximum penalties should be fixed for all offences under the Act. Conservators and keepers, duly appointed, should be empowered to enter on lands, and pass along the banks of rivers, and perform other acts in the execution of their duty without becoming liable to prosecution for trespass. For want of this power our keepers have been warned off lands in the upper districts for the sole purpose of enabling the small proprietors and occupiers and others to destroy more easily the spawning fish. They should also have the power of searching persons seen fishing for the young of salmon or unclean or unseasonale fish. The Commissioners of Fisheries should be empowered to inquire into and determine the legality of rights claimed as ancient. All fixed engines should be removed during the fence months.

The answers to these questions were agreed to at a committeemeeting of the Wye Preservation Association.

In my opinion, greater severity is desirable, as well as greater facilities, in dealing with those who are in possession of foul fish or "landsprings;" at present the consumer of "landsprings" is as ravenous and as foolish as ever. Nothing will convince him of the mischief he is doing by encouraging the take of these fry. Were the offence really considered to be one, it would cease just as poaching would to a great degree be put an end to if made felony.

Wye. I would propose that the Act should be more stringent regarding rivers; also that it should be made clearer what is an unclean and unseasonable fish; and also that the young of salmon should be more clearly defined.

Wye. There is a great difficulty in the present Act of Parliament, in so far as it does not enforce assessment and license duty to raise funds to protect the English rivers, and we believe voluntary subscriptions never can be relied on. I state this from experience, as the association had much greater difficulty in raising funds than last season; the funds are much less, and took more pressure to get them up to what they are. Great difficulty arises for want of power to the water-bailiff to walk along the banks of the rivers, and almost every instant the bailiffs are forbidden to walk over lands adjoining the rivers, except by gentlemen who subscribe to the association. The present Act gives no power to bailiffs to seize illegal instruments, nor unseasonable fish. The powers of a constable should be given to bailiffs, and liberty without let or hindrance to enter and pass along the banks of rivers where salmon frequents, and examine all weirs and cribs, and all engines for the catching of salmon; a certificate, signed by three of the conservators, should be sufficient for his authority to act.

That power should be given to the Commissioners to inquire into the right of all fixed engines.

That

That power should be given to the Commissioners to form District Boards.

That the fence time for England and Wales be 158 days, the same as Irish and Scotch Act for 1862-63.

The power of using nets within a short distance of rivers should be entirely abolished; the only other defect I know of is the omission of any clause relating to trout; their capture, or attempt at capture, should be made illegal during the three months of November, December, and January; at present many persons visit the rivers and brooks in those months with a trout rod in their hands, and a gaff in their pockets: during those months trout are utterly unfit for food, and their preservation, even without reference to that of salmon, would be a great public boon. Wye.

The defects of the Act are— Wye.

The non-providing funds for carrying out its provisions.

The not giving power to watchers, &c., to go on lands adjoining the river side, which in some instances is refused.

The want of a minimum penalty, as well as a maximum, the fines inflicted having in many instances been too low to prevent repetition of the offences.

It will be expedient also that power be given to watchers to arrest persons caught in the act of spearing, &c. who, in dark nights, it is almost impossible to identify, their faces being generally blackened, and they otherwise disguised.

The assistance of the police force would be most valuable; at present the chief constables and magistracy object to this, except to a very limited degree. In the Tweed, and other rivers, I believe the police are employed; why should not this be done in English rivers?

Clause No. 8 should be made more stringent in regard to the forfeiture of instruments of destruction. Power should be given to watchers and others to take them from parties detected in spearing, &c. who refuse to give them up on demand.

That part of Clause 5 in the Act as regards "using the best practicable means at a reasonable cost," wants reconsideration.

In the 19th clause the words "for sale," in the second line, should, I think, be omitted.

I think the close time should be extended; the fishing to commence on the 1st of March, instead of the 1st of February, as large quantities of unclean fish are now being caught during this month, February; but I do not agree with the opinions I see expressed by the conservators on other rivers, that September should be an open month, for during September 1863 very great quantities of fish passed up to spawn that would otherwise have been caught. It is also desirable that the head and tail race to mills should be more clearly defined, magistrates hesitating to convict where even so small a stream runs into it. Dart.

I observe that there is no provision enabling conservators to deal with mill-dams, and in one case on the river was met by this objection; but practically I found no difficulty in dealing with the miller. He might have been rendered hostile, and though his dam might have been interfered with had the law permitted, its enforcement would probably have made a permanent foe. He is now a friend, and his dam is, or will be shortly, at a small cost rendered complete. I have not happily, as a magistrate, as yet had sufficient opportunities of testing its defects or deficiencies to make a remark of mine of any value Otter.

Sect. 5. The offence under this section is almost impossible of proof in respect of rivers. The penalty should be imposed on any person allowing poisonous matter sufficiently strong to kill fish to flow into any waters, &c. In our rivers this section is constantly infringed upon; but as there are more than one source of poisonous matter, it cannot be proved that one of these alone kills the fish, which are picked up dead by dozens. Devonshire.

Sect. 6. The limit of 100*l.* as the expense to be incurred is bad, and in several instances altogether prevents steps being taken to enforce compliance with the Act.

Sect. 10. This section to be of much use must be extended to all fish except sprats, and such like. A great deal of fishing is exercised at the mouths of our rivers, and several salmon are caught in the small mesh nets, which cannot be detected by the keepers. I am strongly of opinion this extension would work well, and eventually prove a great boon to fishermen.

Sect. 12. The race of a mill should be defined. In a case in which I was concerned, the defendants set up as an answer that a small stream joining the race of a mill at once ended the race, and in this the magistrates concurred. A head race is, I apprehend, the gut from the river to the mill, and the tail race the gut from the mill to the river.

Sect. 13. This section is defective. Gratings should be put at the mouths of all mill streams, and thereby thousands of fry would be saved that are now only killed by the wheels.

Sect. 19. Under cover of this section a great quantity of salmon illegally caught are got rid of. Salmon are caught here during close time, pickled, and sold. I think the burthen of proving that the salmon has been cured before the commencement of close time should also be thrown on the vendors. An alteration to this effect would only interfere with the poachers and their assistants.

Taw. There is a general opinion in this county, in which I concur, that it should be obligatory to place gratings across the entrances of the sluices leading from the rivers to drive the wheels of flour-mills. Spawning fish ascending the rivers are apt to enter these sluices, and thus to present a temptation to the miller, which is often irresistible.

An agitation has been got up by some of the fishermen in the estuary of the Taw and Torridge to petition for the shortening of the close time in the Autumn. I must say I think it unadvisable at present to make any alteration in the close time.

I think the police might be armed with power to search persons reasonably suspected of the possession of unclean salmon.

Taw. A Few.—1st. Where salmon or their young are led aside out of a main stream by any artificial channel whatever, whether for the purpose of irrigation or otherwise, gratings should be placed to prevent their descent. I have seen salmon left in the gutters in the water meadows, and also large quantities of gravelling, to be dried up and die, and I believe a very great destruction of both old and young salmon occurs in those places. I know one meadow in particular where gulls may constantly be seen during March and April, feeding, I believe, on the young salmon that are led aside by the watering gutters, and left on the grass—not omitting the great temptation fish in those places are to farm labourers, and not unfrequently to the farmer himself. A conviction has been had here on that account.

2nd. Conservators duly appointed by the Quarter Sessions should be empowered, on production of the certificate of their appointment, to visit and search all suspected premises, and to seize all illegal fish and engines without the necessity of a warrant first obtained. At any rate it should be made lawful, under sec. 34, to seize the person, if necessary, in possession of, as well as any illegal engines or salmon under the Justice's warrant.

3rd. "Unseasonable" and "unclean" fish should be defined in the interpretation clause (sec. 4).

4th. Stake-weirs and brush-weirs should be included either under the term "fixed engine" or "fishing-weir," as may be deemed best. The term "fishing-weir" is a dam only; stake-weirs, although really fishing-weirs, dam up nothing but the fish.

5th. Sec. 17 should be amended in this way, "except only that it shall be lawful to fish (for and take salmon—to be added) with a rod and line," &c. Anybody can fish with a rod and line; and then a clause should be introduced making it unlawful for any person whatever (whether for sale or otherwise) to have salmon in possession between the 6th day of September and the 2nd day of February following, unless taken as aforesaid, *i.e.* with a rod and line. And the burden of proving the manner of taking to be on the party in possession. There is nothing that I can see in the present Act which prevents any person from having any quantity of salmon in his possession, no matter how taken, provided they are not for sale. Possession for sale the 19th sec. guards against, but not the possession of salmon illegally taken after the fence time.

Taw. In Clause 4 the words "unclean" and "unseasonable" should be defined and in the same clause, under definition of "fixed engine," the words "stake-weirs" should be introduced.

Clause 13 should have inserted "for supplying water to mills, or for the purpose

purpose of irrigation." Thousands of parr or gravelling are taken out by buckets from mill-leats, and an equal number spread by irrigation over the land, and picked up by gulls and other birds. Salmon are also often destroyed by the miller or the farmer. A grating puts them out of temptation.

Clause 17, in a very general manner authorises rod and line fishing until November, but does not clearly state "that it is lawful to fish for, catch, and kill salmon with a rod and line, and have such salmon in possession." I suggest the addition of these words.

Clause 19. Mere "possession" ought to be punishable. At present it must be "possession for sale." In some cases of mere possession of salmon during close time I have not ventured to prosecute.

Clause 34. After the words "to have been committed" in the third line, I suggest the addition of these very important words, "or about to be committed." For the conservators often have knowledge that the Salmon Fisheries Act is going to be violated, but, until it is too late to act, have no power

Section 13. Gratings are ordered only in channels used to supply towns with water, and in navigable canals, but they ought also to be ordered in all artificial channels used for the purpose of driving the water-wheels of mills, *i.e.*, where there is an artificial channel up stream between the mill and the main river; the millers here have been in the habit of killing great numbers of parr when going to sea in baskets fixed temporarily in such artificial streams. Taw.

Section 14. The words "unclean or unseasonable" should be defined as clearly as possible. Salmon just ready to spawn are far more unclean (they are actually poisonous) than salmon which have spawned, and then remained some time in the rivers until they are well recovered, so as to be quite fit to go to sea. I have often, before the passing of the last Salmon Fisheries Act, killed with rod and line these latter fish, with their scales up again, beautifully silvery and green in colour, quite as strong when hooked as any new fish, and with flesh, when dressed, pink and firm, but they are not so thick and heavy for their length as new fish. At present, witness the Holyoake case; magistrates are unwilling to decide that any fish not having spawned is unclean. I have dressed fish in all states, and therefore speak from my own personal experience.

Section 17 to 21. On no account whatever alter or vary the present close times.

Section 34. Power should be given to conservators to inspect all fixed fishing engines everywhere, and to police and keepers to search all persons suspected on good cause of killing or having in their possession salmon during the close time.

1st. The want of a fund, more particularly at the estuary.

2nd. A warrant should be in the possession of the conservator at the estuary, and on two or three other places, according to its length in conservator's hands, and a power of his watcher passing up and down the river at all times.

3rd. A discipline.

4th. The Act to be recognized by the police and all servants of the crown.

5th. No net should be allowed to be used between sunset and sunrise in the fresh water, if any at all.

6th. In the estuary no net less than one inch and a-half from knot to knot ought to be allowed to go into the water, and all knots ought to be prohibited during the close time as far as two miles from the land, excepting for herrings, mackerel, or pilchards, and then not within any bar. This would materially improve all kind of fishing, and would stop the poaching for salmon.

7th. No fish of any description, not even an eel, ought to be caught, or attempted to be caught, or anything used to catch a fish except by rod or line in a leat, whether for killing or otherwise.

I think the Act is defective, or rather I should say oppressive, inasmuch as in my judgment it unnecessarily and without any corresponding benefit to the fish, interferes with milling powers, and through the medium of the fish passes imposes obligations which it is next to impossible to comply with. It is a fallacy to require a constant minimum quantity of water on a fish pass, when in truth the fish would not use such pass with only such minimum quantity of water, and under such circumstances it is also manifestly unjust to impose such an extreme penalty as the destruction of a fishery because such minimum quantity Taw.

may not have been constantly preserved, chiefly perhaps through the fulfilment of other requirements of the Act. It cannot be a good law, the observance of which on the one hand causes its infringement on the other.

Taw. No. 8. Every man that rents a water should be allowed to use a gaff for taking salmon during the season allowed by the Act.

No. 19. A poor man should be allowed to sell his salmon if taken fairly with the fly until the 1st day of November.

No. 23. All brush weirs should have fish passes, because they are repaired every year, and made more difficult for the fish to pass up.

No. 34. Conservators should have the power to search at all times, also be allowed police officers when he requires them for the better carrying out the "Act."

No. 10. No person should use a net from sunset to sunrise.

No. 19. Fishing with rod and line to extend a fortnight later, even if we give up that fortnight at the commencement of the season.

Torridge. That at the entrance to all mill-races, the millers shall be compelled to erect gratings, to prevent the descent both of salmon and "smoults" down the leat; that a larger, *i.e.* a wider, grating be a fixture; and that a smaller one, made of vulcanised wire, be put over the fixed one. From the 1st of April till the middle, say end of June, and that below, just below the fixed grating, a sluice be fixed, which shall be kept shut at all hours when the miller is not working his mill. This would raise the water in the main stream, and in dry weather allow not only the kelts, but the "smoults" also to descend.

Define more lucidly what an "unseasonable fish" is. This may be done by stating that all "red fish" are unseasonable.

Define more clearly what an unseasonable female is—*i. e.* may she be killed within two months of her spawning?—That no extension of time for netting be granted to any applications until the Act has been in force at least six years, for its good effect will not be apparent in a less period. That all rod fishing be put a stop to after 1st of October. That all watchers or keepers on a salmon river should have a right of entry on any proprietor's lands which adjoin a salmon stream, without being subject to the law of trespass. That a keeper should have a right of searching any person he finds on a salmon river, and suspects of having in his possession any gaff, spear, engine, &c., &c., for the destruction of fish. That if a keeper sees a poacher enter a house with a salmon, which he suspects was taken in his leat, that he shall have power to enter the house, and make his search without a search warrant.

Tamar. I think for the proper preservation of salmon, a fund should be raised by licensing fixed engines, nets, and rods, taxing each in proportion to their supposed powers of destruction; I would also give power to a properly-appointed officer to search places and persons, with reasonable grounds for suspicion, without a warrant.

Exe. It is suggested that no net should be used within the bar at Exmouth with meshes less than two inches from knot to knot, except for herrings and sprats. That the coast-guard who are now bound to inspect every boat or vessel for smuggled goods should be bound to do the same to all boats fishing or having nets on board, and that boats fishing for salmon in tidal waters be registered and licensed.

In conclusion, the conservators desire to express their strong conviction that the co-operation of the landowners, the appointment of watchers throughout the whole extent of the river, a compulsory rate on the land for the payment of watchers, and other necessary expenses for carrying the law into execution, an amendment of the present law as regards the making of fish passes, the more easy punishment of offenders allowing noxious matters to flow into the rivers, the entire and total suppression of all eel-traps and the like now existing in almost every mill and factory; that millowners and occupiers be compelled to erect gratings at the heads and tails of their mill leats to prevent salmon and the young of salmon from entering the same; and that power be granted to and it be the duty of the police and coast-guard to enter boats, mills, and other buildings and places, to search for and seize all unlawful nets, traps, &c., and any unwholesome and other fish unlawfully taken, &c.

The

The Committee of the Conservators have requested me to forward the above answers, and respectfully to submit these few suggestions for the consideration of the Inspectors of Fisheries. Taw.

The alterations I would suggest are as follows:

1. The division of England into salmon or outfall districts, in accordance with the map showing the drainage areas compiled for the Sewage Commissioners. Two or more districts may be combined for purposes of Act on recommendation of Fishing Commissioners.

2. All owners of several fisheries to serve notice on Home Office, defining nature and extent of these fisheries.

3. Board of Conservators to be named by Home Office in first instance; afterwards to be elected by registered owners of fisheries. Magistrates *ex officio* conservators if residing in district; owners of licences to vote.

4. Districts to be subdivided into tidal and fresh-water.

5. Municipalities to be conservators of tidal if any within district.

6. Any owner of fishery not registering within one year, to pay 1 *l.* fine; 5 years, 10 *l.*; after 20 years, all fisheries not registered to become open waters or free fisheries.

7. Board of Conservators to have power of rating owners of fisheries for certain purposes, making passes over weirs, fixing sluices and gratings to mill-dams, tail-races, &c.

8. All fixed engines and other devices, rods, &c., to be rated according to schedule fixed by the Act.

9. Salmon rivers to be defined for purpose of rating when average breadth of river does not exceed \ yards. Axe.

10. Time for search warrants to be extended to three weeks.

11. Hutches or sluices to restrain water may be placed by Board of Conservators at the mouths of mill leats where none exist, and bailiffs may enter and close the same during weekly close time. Obligation to open same before 6 o'clock on Monday morning; if not, owner of mill-stream may do it himself. Penalty of 5 *s.* for not opening in proper time.

12. Conservators to have power to place 2-inch gratings to prevent descent of salmon to mill-stream from 1st January to 1st April, and ½ inch from 1st April to 1st July.

13. Area of water passage not to be reduced beyond what required for ful. work. In case of dispute Inspector of Fisheries to decide.

14. Conservators to have power to place 2-inch gratings at entrance to tail vales or small streams, with approval of Fishery Commissioners; not to injure mill power.

15. No net to be drawn within 100 yards of weir when no free pass exists.

17. Owner of fishery, for purposes of Salmon Acts, to be defined to be registered owner.

18. Seasonable salmon to be defined to be fish that have spawned and fish killed during the fence months.

1. The great defect as applied to the Axe, is the early expiration of the annual close time. The 1st of February is much too early. Under the old law the date was the 18th of April, and that was sufficiently early, as a new fish is never found in the river till the middle of May. In February it will be impossible to take any but unclean and back fish, to the injury of the fry, by disturbing the water, and with great havoc to the general supply.

2. Protection, perhaps, should be given to parties entering lands, and for the purpose of looking after persons suspected of illegal fishing.

3. The distinction between "Fishing Weirs" and "Mill Weirs" should, I think, be rendered clearer. The mill-dams across the Axe and Colz do not come under the definition "Fishing Weir," and there seems to be no power to compel the erection of salmon ladders over such mill dams.

I would make catching fish with the hand an offence against the Act. I know a case occurred in the Camel River last year, when the water was very low, that a man drove fish from deep into shallow water, and caught in one afternoon 16 nice salmon peel with his hand. I think, also, that the magistrates of this county have decided that boats are included under the head of Tackle in the 10th section of the Act; it would be more satisfactory if the Act itself said "Nets, Boats and Tackle." Camel and Fowey.

Avon.

This is a very large question. On receiving the paper of queries, I called together the Salmon Fisheries Committee, appointed at the Quarter Sessions; but few were able to attend. The general opinion is that much good has been already done, and that the number of fish in all rivers has greatly increased. The law does not require much amendment; but it is to a great degree inoperative, owing to the following reasons:—The proprietors, in many cases, are zealous in protecting the rivers and aiding the Association; but in others there is a sort of jealousy of interference with private rights, and this, as we know from experience, must be dealt with gently. The difficulty also is great in providing sufficient funds to pay the expenses of conservators, and, perhaps, there is a dislike to the employment of the police on the rivers. There is also a difficulty in dealing with existing rights, and with mines at work before the passing of this Act.

My own opinion is that at present little or no amendment is required until the working of the law is more fully ascertained. If in the next season the quantity of fish in this county is increased, and sells at a low price, there will be no difficulty in making some improvements in the law, with the consent of all; but at present we cannot judge of its effects. No doubt an effort will be made to alter the size of the mesh in nets from 2 inches to 1½, and I do not see much objection to it. There is also a strong feeling in favour of altering the close time, but I trust this will not be permitted. I should have no objection to closing the rivers to the 1st of April, but on no account to keep them open after the 1st September. The whole success of the Act of Parliament depends on the early closing and the free passage of the fish to the upper waters for breeding.

Avon.

The deficiencies in the late Act of Parliament are as follow:—

There is no provision for the enforcement of a grating above mill wheels to prevent the spent black fish or kelts coming beneath them, as they constantly do, and thus by a blow being killed. For the last three years kelts so killed have come down to me from "Topley Mill," on the branch of the river above me. There is not sufficient restriction put to the eel stages on salmon rivers. I have given to this fact the most close inspection, as the eel stage at my weirs is a very remunerative one. At eel stages the "runners" should never be in legal use before the 1st of August. On the 1st of August the stage might come into use, and the use of it should cease and the "runners" be up on the 1st of December. Between those dates, when the runners should be up, there is no run of eels, and during this time thus stated the smelts and kelts would have uninterrupted access to the sea. It is within my knowledge that by eel stages always kept set, smolts and black fish have been taken in such quantities as to be sold by the bushel for pigs. A power should be given, then, thus to restrain such ruinous destruction of salmon, and that power can be given without in any way injuring an eel fishery. This restriction only to extend to eel stages on salmon rivers. The clause also in the late Salmon Act as to the disturbance of breeding salmon on the banks of a river should be revised, better explained, and strengthened. I summoned two trespassers in a boat, where there was no public right of way, for disturbing my breeding fish with a punt pole, and for firing a gun over the fish, which in truth amounted to very great disturbance. The Bench refused to convict because the intent to disturb salmon was not proved, the defendant having shot at a moor hen. The clause as it at present stands before any Bench may be considered inoperative. Gratings above mill wheels should be enforced; restrictions to eel stages should be enforced; disturbance of breeding fish should be enforced. No eel stage should be erected under cover, such as the one at the mill at Ringwood. Any trap of the sort of fixed erection should be open to inspection. The "runners" at Ringwood I hear are always in, and I have seen them in in December, when the run of eels was over.

Avon.

So far as regards the peculiar circumstances of this river, I believe the chief would be the power of taxation upon nets, the proceeds being put into the hands of a local board, appointed, say, by quarter sessions, to empower paid conservators to proceed upon all lands, where necessary, and to visit all impediments, such as mills, putch ways, &c., upon the river; to place fishing mill dams, and mill dams simple, in the same category, and to require that all such shall have fish passes made over them.

To restrict the right of eel stages between the 1st of January and the 1st of July.

The

The great defect in the present Bill is that sufficient power is not given to conservators. There is no power of entry, if an eel stage, as at Ringwood, is under lock and key, except by the circuitous mode of a search warrant. I have every reason to believe that large quantities of young salmon have been taken there, and sold by the bushel. Avon.

The miller, a respectable man, lets the eel stage; the man who rents it has no sort of interest in the preservation of salmon, and sells whatever he catches.

Again, the fishing weirs shall be carefully watched, as well as the mills.

I would not trust any fisherman not to play tricks with the water, if by so doing he could catch more fish.

I have recently bought three miles of salmon water, with two fishing weirs on it, adjoining the Royalty, at Christchurch, and shall do all I can to promote the objects of the Bill; and yet I would not trust my own people not to play tricks with the water if not watched.

I have not at hand the Act to refer to. Avon.

If the prosecution to which I have referred in my answer to the third query failed from any obscurity or defect in the Act, I think it should be amended in any future legislation on the subject.

With regard to any other amendment, I have not sufficiently considered the subject to presume to offer any suggestions.

More stringent clauses are required to protect the upper against the lower proprietors. Teste.

More protection against net fishing must absolutely be given, if the experiment of increasing the number of fish is to succeed.

I have always considered that the mesh is of that size that it destroys a great number of small fish. A fish once meshed has a mark upon it that is sure to result in disease. A larger mesh would let such fish through, and would only mesh such as are nearly fit to kill. The mesh ought to be of that size as only to take fish of a legal size, and let all others through unharmed. Itchin.

The 23d section perplexes many—as to who is the owner or proprietor of a fishery—in the Itchin, Mr. T. W. Fleming claims to be the owner, and to have the exclusive right to all the salmon, not only in the Wood Mill Pool, but up the whole course of the river. Then the Act is permissive, "may attach, &c.;" but if he will not, the object of the Act is defeated.

Speaking particularly in reference to the Derbyshire rivers, I think the late Act requires amendment in the following particulars:— Derbyshire.

1. That the town proprieters should be compelled to contribute to the expense of opening up the rivers.
2. That the proprietors of engines, &c., should pay a license duty.
3. That the voluntary principle will not be found sufficient to enforce the Act.
4. That the duties and immunities of conservators should be more clearly defined.
5. That trout in salmon rivers should be comprised within the Act.
6. That minimum as well as maximum penalties should be fixed.
7. That the clause against the pollution of waters should be more stringent.

I know of none. Trent.

So little attention has been called in the neighbourhood of the Trent to the Act of Parliament, that if defects or deficiencies occur, they have not been brought to my attention.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the subject to give an opinion upon it. Yorkshire.

To this query, I beg to append my suggestions for an amendment in the law, submitted to a meeting of the Yorkshire Association, held at York in December last.

At a meeting of members of the Yorkshire Salmon Fishery Preservation Society, held in the Guildhall, at York, on Thursday, the 3d of December 1863, Lord Teignmouth in the chair, the following Resolution was submitted to the meeting, and carried unanimously:—

> "In consequence of the slender attendance at this meeting—Resolved, that the Honorary Secretary of the Salmon Fishery Association be requested to have the suggestions submitted and read by him to the meeting circu-

lated among the Yorkshire River Proprietors, and that they be requested to communicate to him any opinions on the merits of those suggestions which they may be disposed to offer."

The following suggestions, based upon the experience of the officers of this and other kindred associations, of the working of the new law, are published with a view to obtain the opinions of river proprietors and of others interested in the improvement of the Salmon Fisheries in Yorkshire, upon the points mooted preparatory to embodying such opinions into definite suggestions to be urged upon the attention of Government as desirable amendments of the "Salmon Fishery Act of 1861" in the next Session of Parliament.

1. That this meeting fully appreciates the value of some of the provisions contained in the "Salmon Fisheries Act (1861)," but the experience of the last two years has amply proved that those provisions are totally inadequate for the development, cultivation, and protection of the Salmon Fisheries in England and Wales.

2. The inadequacy of the funds that can be raised by voluntary subscriptions, and the unfairness of this system of providing funds, is now fully proved, it being an invariable rule, on all rivers, that those who derive the greatest advantage from the preservation of salmon subscribe nothing, or, if anything, much less than those who have the least interest in such preservation, thus removing all hopes that any permanent advantage can be established; it is therefore resolved, that it is necessary, in any future legislation, funds must be raised by a license duty on all engines used for the capture of salmon, and an assessment system in private fisheries.

3. It is now an established fact that the main cause of the decline of the Salmon Fisheries lays in the fish being denied access to their natural spawning grounds, by the erection of artificial obstructions, and to remedy this evil by the erection of fish-passes will require a considerable outlay of money; this meeting is of opinion that if fishery proprietors are to bear the burden of correcting an evil which has all but destroyed their property for the benefit of others, they ought to have some security that a fish pass, when once erected, shall be protected and kept in repair by the weir owner.

4. As the stock of Salmon in any river is the common property of all who are entitled to share in the produce, it is not only equitable that all should contribute for its protection, but also that the water bailiffs should be the common servants of all, and have the powers of a constable for the enforcement of the provisions of the Fisheries Act, and be possessed of powers without let or hindrance, as set forth in the "Bill for the Amendment of the Law relating to Salmon Fisheries in England," originally introduced in the Session of 1861.

5. That one great defect in the Act (1861) is that no minimum penalties are fixed, and it is the opinion of this meeting that in all cases minimum as well as maximum penalties should be enacted in future legislation.

6. That the importance of arresting the practice of polluting the water in the rivers of England and Wales is now admitted on all hands; this meeting is of opinion that Clause (5) of the Act of 1861 should be made more stringent.

7. That the provisions of the Salmon Fisheries Act should be extended to trout in all salmon rivers.

8. That Clause (11) of the Salmon Fisheries Act requires to be made more intelligible, especially with reference to putts, putchers, and stake nets or Scotch weirs. The expenses incurred by the conservators on the Conway in their late trial with the owners of some stake nets in the tideway of that river (which case is still pending, on a point of law), deter conservators on other rivers from proceeding against this unfair and evidently illegal mode of fishing.

9. That any owner or lessee of a fishery who wishes to take salmon or salmon ova, during fence months, from any river for artificial breeding or other scientific purposes, shall, before doing so, obtain the consent in writing of two-thirds (in value) of the owners of fisheries on such river.

10. That this meeting highly approves of the regulations which were included in the Bill, based upon the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners as originally introduced in the Session of 1861, which opinion is confirmed by the reports presented to Parliament by the Inspectors of Fisheries (England), showing the absolute necessity of further legislation.

11. That

11. That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in a memorial to the Home Secretary, urging upon the attention of Government the necessity for the immediate amendment of the Act of 1861, based on the foregoing resolutions, and that the English fishery laws may be in other respects assimilated as nearly as may be expedient to those of Scotland and Ireland; and that the Chairman be requested to sign such memorial on behalf of this meeting—(*Secretary Yorkshire Salmon Fishery Preservation Society*).

The present Act is defective, and I believe the present law might be amended by reverting back to the provisions of the Bill introduced by the Royal Commissioners. If that Bill could now be enacted, it would probably prove the best fishery law that had ever been passed for England. Its provisions were based upon the most extensive evidence, taken by most competent Commissioners. I would beg to call your attention to the resolutions passed at Worcester, at a meeting of fishery proprietors, upon the defects of the present law. **Yorkshire.**

If a fish pass is erected, no person in the present state of the law has a right to go to it to see that it is in order without committing a trespass, making it compulsory on all owners of dams to make a proper and efficient pass at their own expense, as either they or their predecessors put up an obstruction in the river they had no right to do. The requisite means for a proper development of the fisheries could be obtained by a continuation of the systems now in force in Scotland and Ireland, so far as they are applicable to the rivers of England and Wales. It is absolutely necessary that public legislation should be had, in order to remedy the deficiencies which are met with in the working of the present Act, and especially with regard to the raising of funds. The voluntary subscription principle has entirely failed. Every man who benefits by the protection of a river should be made to contribute towards the expenses of such protection, and his share of the common burden should be proportioned as nearly as may be to the amount of benefit he derives. That a right of free access should be given to conservators and water-bailiffs to go upon all lands and into mill-races to see that the Act is duly observed without being deemed guilty of trespass, and that power should be vested in a district Board, or whatever other body might be entrusted with the protection of the fisheries of the district. **Yorkshire.**

The Act of Parliament is not clear on some points, but the lawyers will no doubt rectify this. **Wear.**

The chief difficulty met with in preserving the River Wear is, that the Durham Association has no pecuniary support from the proprietors of river's bank, or the landed proprietors, with the exception of R. D. Shafto, Esq., M. P., though the proprietors have kindly granted deputations of their fishing rights to the association. **Wear.**

The river is not protected from Willington to Wilton-le-Wear, a distance of nine miles, being the portion of the river best adapted for spawning; and in this stretch also occurs the Bishop-Auckland Dam, where large numbers of fish are poached with daring impunity. It is impossible that justice can be done to the river until the water from Willington to Wilton-le-Wear is protected, and this last cannot be done until the landed proprietors and proprietors of river's bank show an interest in the question.

Very many. Power should be given to seize all fish found in possession of poachers, and unseasonable fish during close time, without warrants. Power of search should also be given to police constables and conservators to apprehend parties who are not known, and all found fishing after sunset. **Tyne.**

Power should be given to police officers and conservators to travel by the sides of the rivers without asking permission.

Power should be given to conservators to search the fish in possession of persons angling.

Power should be given to conservators to search persons and carts on highways suspected of having unseasonable fish in their possession, and if found, the confiscation of horse and cart should be one of the punishments.

Power should also be given to search any boats, and if unseasonable fish are found, to seize the said boat, and to apprehend the parties.

Under the present Act there is no power given to seize salmon, salted, pickled, or dried, supposed to be illegally taken.

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An Act should also be introduced to prevent any salmon, fresh, salted, pickled or cured, being imported during the close season, and the burthen of proving any salmon, salted, pickled or cured, should lie on the person selling or exposing the same for sale, or having the same in his possession—No. 11, sec. of Fishing Act respecting fixed engines.

Fishermen on the sea-coast claim a right, under this section, to fish with nets secured by anchor or otherwise temporarily fixed to the soil, it having been an ancient right or mode of fishing as lawfully exercised at the time of the passing of the Act. This should be altered.

Tyne.

The Ithen case points to a remedy being required in the construction of the word "wilful" in the Act, or rather that it should be struck out, and an exemption made in favour of a person accidentally and unintentionally killing salmon fry. For the River Tyne I would also strongly urge the close season for rod fishing commencing on the 1st of October, instead of the 1st of November; not one fish in ten taken in October would be thought fit to kill by a real sportsman, or to be eaten by any one particular as to food being wholesome; and the close season for netting commencing on the 12th of August, instead of the 1st of September. The marketable value of salmon is over by the 12th of August; and as the great object of legislation on the subject is to increase the supply of salmon as food, I think this increase in the duration of the close season would have that effect, and of course in proportion increase our sport with the rod, even if the limitation of the net fishing could not be altered. I would adopt that proposed for rod fishing; for while the fish are comparatively valueless for sport and food, they are the most valuable as spawning fish, for they will generally spawn when the river is not at a high level, as it is generally later on, and therefore the ruttings are not laid dry in severe frost, or in spring, when the water gets low. Power should be given to the police to destroy or sell all nets within a week of their capture, unless a notice in writing is served on the constable or his superintendent that an appeal will be made to the justices.

Coquet.

Our secretary will answer this question.

The same as to the Tyne.

See the chief constable of Northumberland's report on this subject; it has my entire approval (reply 14).

Tees.

There are several defects and deficiencies in the late Act of Parliament for which amendment is absolutely required. The experience of the Tees Salmon Fisheries Landowners' Association shows that the following amongst other alterations are required.

Section 10. Considerable diversity of opinion exists as to the meaning of the latter part of this section. The use of armed nets should be altogether prohibited, and after the word "canvass" near the end of the clause there should be added "using any but a single net." The size of the mesh should also be increased from 2 ins. to 2¼ ins., and from 8 to 9 ins. round at the least.

In sections 11 and 12, the exceptions in favour of grants, charters, or immemorial usage, should be put an end to, and if any such rights exist, they should be made the subject of compensation. The question whether a lock, such as exists in the Dimsdale Mill dam, can be considered as a fixed engine, should be set at rest by usiug more comprehensive terms.

The prohibition from catching salmon within 50 yards below any dam should be increased to 100 yards, and should apply above as well as below the dam.

Section 13, having reference to the diversion of water by waterworks' companies, this section requires attention. In the river Tees the quantity to be taken by the water company, and likely to be taken under powers now being sought by Parliament, will most seriously injure the salmon fishing. Some restriction should be placed upon the powers of Companies in this respect, but whether these restrictions can be imposed in any general Act, or should be inserted in each of the special Acts, is a matter for consideration. The landowners upon the river Tees are petitioning against the Stockton and Middlesborough Waterworks Bill of the present Session, with the view of obtaining restrictive clauses, such, for instance, as were inserted in the Aberdeen Act of 1861.

Section 14. Some of the members of the Association think this section should be

be omitted altogether, and the offence dealt with under section 17, but the whole of the Committee are of opinion that the word "unclean" should be omitted, and "unseasonable" should be more clearly defined.

Section 17. The close time should be between the 15th October and 15th February.

Section 19. Omit the word "for sale" after "possession" throughout the clause.

Section 20. Considerable controversy has arisen in the Tees as to whether the words "Cruives, boxes or cribs" comprise what, upon the River Tees, are technically termed "locks." The word "locks" ought to be added after "boxes." "Cruives, cribs, boxes, locks, or other fixed engines" would probably meet the requirements of the case.

Section 35. As to penalties. Throughout the Act, minimum as well as maximum, penalties should be introduced, and especially for every offence after the first.

The powers and duties of conservators should be defined, and they should be enabled to pass over private lands for the purpose of discharging their duties. This, coupled with a system of assessing private fisheries, and taxing boats and other nets, &c., used in public portions of rivers would be of very great advantage.

With regard to such mill dams and other obstructions as are in existence, some simple and inexpensive machinery, such as that established under the Irish Salmon Fisheries Act of last Session, should be constituted to decide upon their legality or illegality. In the latter case, they should be removed. In the former, powers should be given to the proprietors upon the banks of the river to purchase the obstructions with a view to their removal—(*Honorary Secretary to the Tees Salmon Fisheries Landowners' Association*).

Concluding Remarks.

I have given the replies received to the 13th query in full; they appear to refer to nearly all the apparent defects in the Act, which I had noted as they came under my observation; and they contain also some suggested deficiencies which may be worthy of consideration. The fishery question involves such a variety of matters, arising out of local and pecular circumstances, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to meet them all by direct legislation in a manner so complete, that the spirit or principle of any Act of Parliament can be fully carried out; and I can see no way to overcome this difficulty, except through the agency of an authority to make bye-laws; this power might be defined in pointing out the objects to which it should be applied, and guarded by providing an appellant jurisdiction in the event of any attempt to exercise it in an arbitrary or unconstitutional spirit, recognizing it in a ministerial capacity only, to carry into effect with integrity the declared and evident intentions of the Imperial Parliament. In Scotland and Ireland this adjunct to direct legislation has been adopted for the regulation of Salmon Fisheries: local inquiry, after public notice, must be made regarding the object of the bye-law, and all parties concerned afforded a full opportunity of stating their opinions; in the former country there is an appeal to the Secretary of State, in the latter to the Lord Lieutenant in Council. A multiplicity of precedents can be found in the constitution of municipal bodies, who are thus enabled to govern within the compass of their charters, for the maintenance of law and order. The case of the proprietary of a salmon river may be considered in many respects as analogous to that of a town, whose inhabitants have privileges in common, which must not be injuriously interfered with by selfish or refractory individuals, who may require special restraints to be placed upon them if they seek to act in contravention of the spirit of the law, by unduly interfering with the recognized rights and enjoyments of others, and who also have wants in common which must be provided for upon equitable principle. The whole community connected with a salmon river, its estuary and sea board, have a common interest in the aggregate of the fish as they ascend, descend, and distribute themselves throughout the waters thus combined. The rights to these fish are divisible, however, in varied proportions as regards individual property in them, and often mixed

Power to make Bye Laws.

also as regards public and private interests; there are tributary, upper and lower river, tidal and fresh waters, estuary and sea coasts divisions, and a numerous body of people conflicting as regards their legitimate shares in this floating property, are placed under rules and restraints by the Legislature, founded upon just and wise principles, for the good of the commonwealth; but this great and laudable object is too often defeated by persons who take advantage of the ambiguity of terms, or the omission to provide against the practice of devices to evade complying with the clear intention of the law, which no forethought could have anticipated, and no amount of experience can guard against as long as human ingenuity exists: under these circumstances it is that I think it would be expedient and legitimate to sanction the principle of bye-laws, subject to some disinterested controlling power, for the purpose of practically ratifying the intention of the Legislature, by enforcing the laws in the spirit in which they were enacted, and upholding the principles upon which they are undeniably based.

Amendments of the Act.

I think it unnecessary to refer in detail to the amendments suggested in the replies to the queries by so many persons representing fishery interests, spread so widely over the country. A marked unanimity of opinion prevails on the question of compulsory rating to obtain funds for protection; I was convinced from the commencement of its necessity, and that voluntary subscriptions would fail; it could not for a moment be supposed by any person acquainted with the nature of the question to be dealt with, that classes and interests so mixed as those connected with salmon fisheries are in many districts, would voluntarily contribute sufficiently or in equitable proportion for the protection of a property in which, though they have an interest in common, are conflicting and antagonistic in the distribution of its profits, too many looking solely to seize as much as they can on the instant, without regard to the prospects of the future: for examples, take, in the south, the Bristol Channel, with the Severn, the Wye and the Usk, forming one commonwealth of salmon fishers, yet split into discordant sections, the lower or tidal seizing with avidity far the greater portion of that produced in the upper or fresh waters, leaving the whole burthen of the expense and trouble to fall upon the proprietors of the latter, and not contributing in any way to assist them. In the north, the Humber, with its multitude of tributary rivers, furnishes a stronger example of the retarded progress of improvement in the absence of means to provide funds; the fine rivers of Yorkshire are at a stand-still; an outlay is required to overcome obstructions which prevail to a formidable extent in the rivers of that great county; a few will subscribe, a great many will not; and I regret to say that it is the only part of England where great capabilities exist, in which little, if any, progress has been made in an endeavour to bring the present enabling provisions of the law into active operation—the machinery has been provided, but the steam is wanted.

There are several important amendments proposed in the replies to the 13th query, some of which I consider essentially necessary for the purpose of getting the Act of 1861 into more complete working order, and I shall be ready to consolidate and arrange them for the consideration of the Government and Parliament if called upon to do so, but preferred, in the first instance, to submit them for general information in their uncurtailed form, that the views of all who have expressed themselves on the question of amendments might be fully placed before the public. I have adopted the same course to a great extent in giving the replies to the other queries, and although it involves considerable repetition, I hope this inconvenience may be compensated for by the additional weight which so much accumulated opinion supplies. I beg to call especial attention to the opinions so strongly expressed by many in replies to the 13th query, in favour of including the protection of trout with that of salmon. I am convinced of the expediency of doing so, and advocated it when aiding in the preparation and progress through Parliament of the Bill of 1861, upon which the Act of that year is founded; fortified as I now am by the concurrent opinions of so many, I venture again to recommend it.

Protection of Trout.

Close and open seasons.

I shall conclude my report by some remarks on the question of close and open seasons, which I consider one of deep importance in the present transition state of the English rivers from extreme exhaustion to progressive renovation; I am most anxious to guard the public mind against improvident notions

notions on this subject, as some symptoms have appeared of a desire to extend the fishing season, and this by persons who admit that the last SHORT fishing has been better than any LONG one which occurred for many years before the passing of the Act of 1861; this extension I believe should be firmly resisted for the advantage of those very persons who begin to grumble, and thus "quarrel with their bread and butter." There is no river in England which yet has, or can for some time have, a sufficient stock of breeding-fish fully to develop its capability.

Three applications have been made to alter the close and open seasons since the last report; the first was from Cornwall, to extend the fishing season to October; one of the inspectors visited Cornwall for the purpose of investigating the circumstances under which this was proposed, met many of the persons interested, to learn their views, and the result was a refusal to recommend the Secretary of State to sanction it. Many of the rivers there are polluted by mines to a degree to render them altogether unproductive of fish; they are small streams, and the force of the poison is proportionately augmented: a considerable number of salmon are taken along that coast which must be produced in small streams that happen to be unpolluted, and afford small patches of spawning ground; the fish do not approach those places so close as to bring them within the power of capture until a far advanced period of the season; later on they do come in, and as the spawning time approaches nearer, they press still closer to those streams, when and where they may be easily secured by the fisherman, who, if not restrained in due time, will soon improvidently diminish his own resources; he cannot always understand this, and thinks he makes out a good case to continue late fishing by showing that the fish do not come within his reach until late, but his notions are fallacious; under the circumstances to which I refer there are more salmon taken in the short period, in proportion to the whole breeding stock, than will be caught in waters where their range is less circumscribed, and where they approach larger rivers at an earlier season into which many of them can escape and distribute themselves with comparative security. This rule applies to many places besides Cornwall, where late fishing is erroneously advocated, on this plea, that the fish will not enter particular rivers until an advanced period of the season; but I feel assured that time and the spread of knowledge will ere long correct such notions; it is often advanced in support of late fishing that the fish are in good condition all through September and October in particular rivers. I demur to this fact in the first instance, and when serving on the commission in Cornwall in 1860, had ocular proofs that there it was not well founded, and I do not admit the argument to be tenable, even though the fact of good condition might be sustained, for where the power of close capture is or can be exercised I maintain that the real question applying to the increase of the value of the fisheries is, not whether the salmon are good or bad at a particular time, but that a sufficient stock should be reserved for re-production. Two applications have been made to EXTEND the close season in the spring of the year, from Monmouthshire for the Usk, and from Hereford for the Wye; those I have approved and recommended for adoption; I consider this a move in the right direction, for while a FEW CLEAN fish only would be captured in early spring, many unseasonable fish might be sacrificed, as it is a difficult forbearance to expect from most fishermen that they will restore unhurt to the water every attenuated or full unspawned salmon which may come into their grasp, while the odds are so much against the individual who may have secured him, that HE would ever see the "wandering beast" again, and this calculation is often thus expressed, and coupled with the reflection, that "If I do not kill him, some one else most likely will," is, and must, I fear, be too often followed by the philosophical application of a knock on the head. Men of the humbler class fishing on their own account, and those of the same class employed in fishing by persons of a higher position, set a certain value on such fish; they salt them, and relish them as food. Much of their operations are carried on at night, and thus opportunity is afforded of concealing and carrying undetected away to their homes this illicit spoil; but a still greater temptation exists than that afforded by home consumption; "foul, unclean, and unseasonable fish," are freely purchased in Paris, to prevent the exportation of which, or rather of any fish during close season, from this country, an Act of Parliament has been passed; this

this has been a great check; however, it cannot be completely operative while the fishery in some rivers is open in any part of the United Kingdom.

January Fishing in Ireland.

I know that when some rivers in Ireland opened this year on the 16th January, large quantities of fish were exported to France, and some exposed for sale in the provincial as well as the metropolitan markets; in one case of which I had information; a consignment was stopped by the officer of Customs; but on a certificate that the fish came from Ireland being produced, they were allowed to proceed; whether they were unseasonable or not, it was not the province of the officer of Customs to inquire or ascertain. Another case was that of a salmon exposed for sale in a provincial town in January; the justification successfully pleaded was, "It came from the Liffey in Ireland." I am convinced that it would be highly expedient to fix by positive legislation, that no river in the United Kingdom should open before the 1st of February, and that all rivers should close by the 10th of September (save for rod and line). Any modifications of fishing season for what are called early or late rivers to be within those dates, and that 168 close days should be invariably enforced in England, as is now the case in Scotland and Ireland. There are a few rivers in England, Scotland and Ireland in which clean fish, to a certain extent, may be had in January, and for that matter in November and December also, and every day in the year, but their number is comparatively very few; the limited quantity to be had causes a corresponding high price to be obtained for them from the very wealthy, who only will purchase them; they are available as a mere and limited luxury, unimportant in amount of value, commercially considered, and their capture confined to a very few rivers, by a few persons only amongst those who have rights on those same rivers, and who may be located at or near some favourable place to intercept them in their upward passage; generally speaking, those favoured few are aided by barriers, such as fishing weirs and mill-dams, or it may be by a "quiet" narrow landlocked channel or estuary, while their outward neighbours cannot encounter a "boisterous sea" in search of this rare prize in an inclement season, or their upper neighbours in the fresh waters seek them with success, as they are scattered through deep holes or lakes, though an odd one may be captured in a favourable place, amongst a multitude of spent and full unspawned fish; the capture of those few clean fish in January is partial as regards the rivers, partial as regards the persons who can obtain them in those exceptional rivers, and the question to be considered is, whether it be expedient to allow a very limited number of captors to supply, as a mere luxury, to a very limited number of purchasers, a very limited quantity of expensive food, if doing so is calculated to diminish a plentiful supply of the same description of food at a moderate rate, to a very large number of persons. I have had a long experience of the salmon fisheries of Ireland, and at one time was an assenting party to permitting fishing in January in certain rivers; but before I left that country I became convinced that it was not expedient to continue it, having regard impartially to the general interests; and if it be not discontinued there, which I hope it may, I think it would be right and reasonable to prohibit its importation to England before the 1st of February, when its introduction in January opens a wide door for evading the law. I trust that no one in Ireland will suppose, from those remarks, that I am less anxious for the interests of the Irish Fisheries, now that I am removed from them, than I was for many years while engaged, to the best of my ability, in promoting them; if such mayhap there be, I can assure them they will do me an injustice, for it is my honest conviction, after a long experience, that it would be for the advantage of Ireland especially as it would be for the United Kingdom in general, if January were peremptorily and universally closed, and no discretion left to any department to open it. Suggestions to this effect will be found in some of the replies to the 13th query, to which I beg to call attention. The Severn has always ranked as one of the earliest English rivers, and in which some few clean fish can be found in January, or even in December. The following is an extract from the report of the Severn United Associations, copied from the "Times" of the 18th of January: "The report narrated the capture of breeding salmon taken near Worcester, to obtain ova for transmission to Tasmania; of 24 fish taken, only three were fresh run fish; three were spent fish, and the remaining 18 were fish more or less advanced in spawn." (This fishing occurred on the 15th of January.)

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The following is a copy of a letter with which I have been favoured by a noble Lord who takes an active part and deep interest in promoting the Salmon Fisheries of the United Kingdom; its contents will, I have no doubt, be considered highly important, and the information it conveys may be very useful at this part cular juncture; France prohibiting the import and export of salmon during c ose seasons, will greatly strengthen the power to enforce its observance here, and it may be well worthy of consideration whether it might not be highly expedient for England to adopt the same course.

"14 February 1864.

"I must apologise for having been so slow in answering your letter.

France fixing close seasons.

"The salmon and trout rivers in France, without exception, are by the new law to be closed on the 20th of October until February 1st. This, as far as the closing, unfortunately does not correspond with the close time generally in Great Britain. The question was much debated. The Marine Department has the control of the water as far as the tides flow; above that the waters are under the Minister of the Interior, and of the 'Travaux publics.' THE MARINE DESIRED TO CLOSE THE SEASON IN AUGUST, but were unable to convince the other powers of the necessity of so doing.

"The 'Conseils Généreux' were consulted, and it has ended by making the close season from the 20th October TO THE 1st OF FEBRUARY.

"I have been shown the draft of the law which is to be proposed in the present Session. It will forbid the taking of fish, THE EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION, AND OF SALE OF SALMON AND TROUT DURING THE WHOLE OF THE CLOSE SEASON. The rivers of France will be classified as salmon or trout rivers at their sources, and to a distance where they have not more than a certain breadth, about 20 feet, no fish of any kind or by any means will be permitted to be taken at any season, as they are supposed to be spawning beds. Below these limits fish will be allowed to be taken during the open season with CERTAIN IMPLEMENTS UNDER STRICT REGULATIONS; and for the mouths of rivers where the entrances are large, other regulations are to be made for the open season. THIS LAW ALSO INSISTS THAT LADDERS FOR THE FISH GOING UP TO SPAWN ARE TO BE PROVIDED BY THE STATE, AND WHEN THIS MAY INTERFERE WITH PRIVATE RIGHTS COMPENSATION WILL BE GIVEN.

"This law will shortly be brought before the 'Corps Legislatif;' when it is so presented, I will not fail to send a copy to your Lordship.

"It is to be regretted that the closing period does not more closely correspond with that of England; however, considering that the whole affair is new to French legislation, I think that we ought to be glad the first step is so great as it is."

Extension of seasons for rod fishing.

Objections are made by some to the extension of rod-fishing throughout October, based upon the abstract question of the condition of the fish; those objections may be well founded on this ground, but there are considerations of policy which should not be lost sight of in determining the expediency of granting or withholding this indulgence, which must be looked upon in the light of a compromise. There are points upon all rivers to which salmon will not approach until September or October, and the waters above these are the most valuable for spawning purposes; they are moderate in depth, and generally well provided with gravel beds, over which streams flow with moderate rapidity; they may perhaps be better described by the term "lively streams," which is often applied to them; they are not subject to the accumulated torrents of heavy floods that sweep with such force over the spawning beds lower down as often to carry away the gravel in which ova has been deposited, or else cover them with a heap of destructive rubbish. Those upper waters, therefore, being the most valuable for production, it is all-important that the largest number of fish possible should be fostered within them; both the parent fish while spawning and their brood in the par state, up to the time they depart for the sea, require protection; the latter coming in close succession their presence is continuous, and at all times they require care to save them from destruction. The natural and only legitimate guardians of these fish are those persons, in whose waters they are produced, and whose property they should be, to dispose of as they please, had not the law imposed restrictions upon their capture, for the public good. The co-operation of upper proprietors is essential for this object, and it would be manifestly unjust in

 principle

principle to deny those persons any participation whatsoever in the advantages to be derived, as it would in practice be idle to suppose that any coercion which the law might attempt to impose could be effective under such circumstances for the preservation of those fish. The upper proprietors are the persons in whose power it is to do the greatest amount of good for the people below, who will beyond comparison derive the greatest amount of gain; the former ask in return the indulgence of taking the very limited number of fish which it is possible only to accomplish by means of rods; and, admitting the fact that those fish are not in good condition, goes to diminish the value of the consideration for which they are willing to lend their valuable aid, by devoting their time, exercising their influence, and contributing their money to cultivate a harvest for others to reap, with the exception of the mere paltry gleaning which they modestly ask shall be granted to them as the sole reward for their most important services. The effect of such an arrangement as extending the time for angling under the sanction of the law appears to me to be a compromise immensely in favour of the lower proprietors of salmon fisheries, to which, if they pertinaciously continued to object, must generate much discontent, and might warrant an endeavour on the part of the upper people to seek for the removal of restrictions on the exercise of their natural rights of property to an extent far beyond that to which they are at present willing to submit; and, looking at this question from a practical point of view, it should be borne in mind that the number of fish, under any circumstances, which can be taken by rods, is, comparatively with the fish actually present in the water, very small, and that if six or eight weeks be given for rods after nets have stopped, in an average of seasons the occurrence of floods, days "too bright," the want of "a breeze," "rain over head," "water too clear," &c. &c., and other real or imaginary causes operating on the angler's energies, or barring the possibility of his success, lessens the time of actual fishing by one-third or one-half, while nets, with their power of wholesale capture, can work out their season by day and by night to its full extent, undiminished by such occurrences. The lower fishers cannot reasonably suppose that in England, where the waters are private property, the same rules can be applied as in France, where they are public and under the dominion of the authorities of the State; but inflicting on an Englishman who is an upper proprietor the privation of denying him a par or a samlet for his breakfast from his own waters, and telling him at the same time that he must not touch a full-grown fish, because they produce these for the benefit of others, would be a severe trial of his forbearance and a great discouragement in upholding the law when it is made to press unreasonably upon himself, notwithstanding his high sense of the moral obligation to do so.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Wm. J. Ffennell,
Inspector of Fisheries.

Home Office, Whitehall,
7 March 1864.

To the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Mr. Eden's Third Annual Report on Salmon Fisheries of *England* and *Wales*, 7 March 1864.

Sir,

Our Reports of the two last years, presented in accordance with the requirements of the 32d section of 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109, gave an account of the natural character and existing state of the different salmon rivers of England and Wales. This winter we have issued a set of queries, for the double purpose of obtaining information in aid of our own observations as to the present condition of the salmon fisheries, and of eliciting opinions upon the working of the Act of 1861 from the proprietors and others who have shown interest in those fisheries. The replies we have received, embodied in the foregoing Report, are set forth so fully, that it will be unnecessary for me to do more than to refer to them in the few remarks which it is my duty to submit for your consideration, and that of Parliament. The improvement which has taken place in the salmon fisheries of England and Wales has been of the most satisfactory character. It very generally obtains, and where it is not met with the causes are so patent that even its absence is encouraging and confirmatory of the soundness of the English Salmon Fisheries Act. In no instance has that Act been brought into operation without a beneficial result, and that result has been commensurate with the local interest exerted, and the degree in which the principles and provisions of the Act have been carried into effect. Taking the Devonshire group of rivers as an example, we find that the Taw and Torridge have been better looked after, and that those rivers have increased in value to a greater extent than any others; but the Exe, we read, "has only been open for salmon last year, and the improvement was partial." Again, the Tyne was the first river on which an Association was formed, and satisfactory efforts were made to bring the Act into operation, and there can be little doubt that the improvement on that river has been more marked than on any other; whilst the Yorkshire group of rivers, waters of the finest capabilities, remain practically uncared for and unproductive. I will take two more instances from other parts of the country. The Lune and the Ribble are near neighbours, and of similar character and size. Greater activity has been displayed on the Ribble than on the Lune. Our Report from the latter is that there is an increased quantity of fish; but, in the Ribble, we are told "that the improvement has been enormous as regards both salmon and trout." Of all the rivers of Wales, the Usk and the Conway have been the best protected, and their fisheries show the greatest increase. But the Dee, neglected by the majority of its proprietors, over-fished by the public in the estuary, although larger than the Usk, and four times the size of the Conway, does not equal either river in production; and if it were not for the energetic efforts made by one or two persons, the Dee would have remained in the state in which we found it in 1860. It is further worthy of remark, on referring to the answers giveno o ur inquiry on this head, that the large majority of our correspondents, unasked, attribute this improvement to the Act of 1861.

The prosecutions that have taken place require brief comment. The two that have attracted most attention occurred on the Wye. The first was a case on the main river, in which a salmon, alleged to be unseasonable, was taken in October with the fly. Some doubt appears to have been entertained whether the words "unseasonable fish" mean anything more than fish in close season. The Act seems clear enough; but if there is any obscurity, it should be removed as soon as possible. The prohibition against taking salmon during certain months is distinct from that against taking fish out of condition, and one of the main objects of this latter restriction contained in the 14th section of 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109, is to prevent an abuse of the privilege granted to rod fishermen, by which they are allowed to fish two months after the sea and rivers are closed against nets, at a season of the year when many of the fish are ripe and bursting with spawn. There is neither profit nor sport in taking salmon in such a condition, and it should be prevented.

The other case occurred on a tributary called the Ithon, and is of much

 importance;

importance; a person was prosecuted under the 15th section of the Act just referred to, for having samlets in his possession. The section declares that no person shall wilfully take or have in his possession the young of salmon. The interpretation clause says that young of salmon shall include (amongst other local terms) "samlets." The case was dismissed on the ground that there was no evidence to show that samlets were the young of salmon, and that the defendant had not acted "wilfully," not knowing that the fish were samlets.

The Court of Queen's Bench affirmed the decision of the Justices on the last ground; and that to constitute an offence it was not sufficient that the defendant had samlets in his possession, but that he must know that the fish were samlets. The ruling of the Superior Court opens a wide door by which every "last spring" or samlet fisher may escape; it would always be most difficult to prove a man's knowledge that samlets were samlets; and although such ignorance might reasonably be pleaded in mitigation of penalty so as to reduce it to a nominal fine, this decision that the ignorance must be presumed rather than the knowledge, and that want of proof of the knowledge entitles the offender to an acquittal will render the conviction of the salmon fry poacher almost impossible.

Some difficulty has also been experienced in dealing with fixed engines in tidal waters, and it is alleged that the proviso to the 11th section, permitting the use of any ancient right or mode of fishing as lawfully exercised at the time of the passing of the Act by virtue of any grant, charter, or immemorial usage has been availed of, to a far greater extent than the words justify and than Parliament intended. It was clearly meant to permit for the future only those identical engines which at the time of the passing of the Act were lawfully exercised; but the words have been construed to extend to the abstract right, instead of being confined to the definite engine; and ranks of putchers non-existent in 1861, have been put up, whilst others then standing have been enlarged; and in other parts of the coast stake nets have been also erected. It may not be right to disturb the settlement of the fixed engine question as declared by the Act of 1861, but it would be most desirable that the number and position of the engines that were saved by the proviso referred to should be ascertained. Such of these engines as are legal might receive a certificate, such as are not so should be removed; and an inquiry of very short duration, similar to that on which I am now engaged in Ireland, would remove a considerable source of annoyance, guarantee to the *bonâ fide* proprietors of such rights their future undisturbed possession, and stop a drain upon funds which can ill afford it, and would be more profitably employed in protecting the breeding fish.

A damaging decision was given in Devonshire. A person was prosecuted, under section 12, for fishing in a mill race, the mill and weir of which had no fish-pass. The race was large, taking in a great portion of the water of the River Dart. An insignificant stream discharges into the mill-race before the race joins the Dart; and the magistrates held that the mill-race ended where the stream entered it. In this case salmon bred in the Dart, belonging to the Dart, were led out of the main river into a mill-race supplied with water from that river. The Act declares that salmon shall not be taken under such circumstances, and most wisely, because if there is no pass at the mill every fish which enters the race must be killed, and the very principle of the Act, which is to prevent the capture by any one person of more than a per-centage of the fish as they pass through his water would be defeated.

The only other prosecutions to which it is necessary to call attention have been against paper mills on the Kent, under section 5. In our last year's report we discussed so fully the pollution from paper and other factories, that it is needless now to recur to the subject. But it may be well to mention that two convictions were obtained on this river under that section, because an opinion is commonly entertained that it is entirely useless. There is no doubt that a breach of its provisions is most difficult to prove, and that the section itself is somewhat obscure, but no change in it would seem to be required which in any degree would injure the miller's power, or interfere with his legitimate use of the water. Whilst on this subject, I must express regret that a new source of evil seems to be found in the Petroleum Works, below Chester, and that the Dylifa Mining Company still continue to discharge the poisonous refuse from their works without making an effort to intercept it into the River Dovey.

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A truly formidable list of obstructions has been sent us. They have been described, for the most part, in our previous reports, and a good number have been overcome by ladders or fish-passes; but much remains to be done before the rivers become the highway for the ascent of the fish to their spawning beds, which nature intended, and the full development of the fisheries require that they should be.

I now pass to the methods adopted for the enforcement of the law. No machinery was provided for this purpose by the Act of 1861. The appointment of conservators was provided for, to whom was given the duty, but not the power, to enforce it; and it has consequently been unused on many important rivers, and on still more has only been feebly worked. The great want has been that of funds. The only means of raising them has been by voluntary contributions, in one or two instances taking the form of a self-imposed rate, or of the sale of tickets, but generally the still less durable one of subscriptions. Our report of last year dealt somewhat fully with this question. We endeavoured to show how little hope can be entertained of any permanence in the improvement brought about by such means. But the subject is of such paramount importance, that I must again dwell upon it.

The assessment system is objectionable if the rate be levied at so much per yard of the river frontage, as is the case on the Tyne and Tees, because it presses unfairly upon the owners of the river, the course of which is of very unequal value. Again, it only binds a certain proportion of the proprietors, and therefore, even where it is possible, as in such cases as the above, where the properties are large, and consequently the consents required are few, all do not contribute to the expense that should be borne in common; and we have complaints that no help is derived from the lower and tidal waters.

The sale of tickets has been also tried; but this method of raising funds can never take general root in this country. It requires the surrender by the proprietors of a river of their fishing property to anyone who is willing to pay some small sum for its enjoyment. A man's own water may be fished before his face by some stranger to whom he has surrendered his rights on the payment of 20 *s.* or 5 *s.* towards the preservation fund. Such a scheme may be introduced where the rivers are valueless, and may work as long as they remain so; but it can scarcely be expected that men will neglect their own interests, and yield their private rights, when their property becomes valuable, and those rights worth resuming.

The third method, subscription, has been the one most generally adopted. It is, however, universally declared to be a failure; and when the improvement of the fisheries is remembered, this result is conclusive.

The reason of this failure, especially in rivers of any size—and it is, of course, the interests of the large rivers that must be first considered—are obvious. The co-operation of all concerned, and an uniformity of management, are necessary in the cultivation of salmon fisheries. Protection is required on different portions of the river at different times of the year, and a good superintendent will know how to distribute his force as the season varies, thus affording the greatest amount of preservation to the fisheries at the smallest expense to the proprietors; and this is of vital importance to success. A salmon fishery must be treated as a farm, if the public at large are to receive any great and permanent benefit. And as extravagantly high farming will not pay, watching, without economy, will soon disappoint the persons who practise it.

This co-operation cannot be voluntarily obtained. The larger and more valuable the river the greater the difficulty. Men cannot be brought to see the advantage of spending their money at a hundred miles, or perhaps a greater distance, from their own water. They have never seen the river at that part of it; they do not know the water-bailiffs who are employed, or the persons who employ them. The consequence is, the formation of a number of different associations on the same river, giving no assistance to each other, whose interests are mutual, and actions, perhaps, opposed. Even a greater difficulty is found in the division, unfortunately sometimes amounting to an hostility of feeling, that prevails between the upper and lower proprietors. The lower, tidal, or commercial fisheries, as they may be called, of necessity reap the harvest which the spawning beds of the upper men produce. Naturally, the lower men gather in as much of the crop as they can; and reports of the amount taken carried upwards and not diminished by the transit, exasperate the fresh-water fishermen, who alone, in nearly every

instance, have subscribed the funds, by the expenditure of which the fish have been reared. Now the interests of these two bodies are identical. No unfair fishing can be carried on in Montgomeryshire, or in the Bristol Channel, without injury to every fishery on the Severn. It is impossible, however, to induce the very persons who admit this truth to work together when they are locally so far apart, and but too often this community of interest is forgotten or denied. The net-men resent any restrictions imposed upon themselves as a transference of a portion of their property to the rods, and it is not uncommon to hear remarks based upon the assumption that recent legislation has been directed to this end.

The salmon fisheries of this country are a matter of considerable public importance, and they should be considered with reference to the public advantage.

If, in legislating on the subject, it had been found that the interests of two classes of private individuals were opposed, Parliament would have acted wisely in preferring that class who have the power, and whose object it would be to produce the largest amount of salmon, and thus to increase the supply of food, as well as of employment. With this view it would be difficult to purchase the support of the upper proprietors too dearly; and the manner in which that support can be most cheaply bought is by fostering the present desire for rod-fishing. Few things can be more destructive to fisheries than the immoderate use of nets in fresh waters. The rod-man looks upon their use at all almost as poaching, and will pay an amount for sport which the man who works a fishery for profit cannot afford. The wise commercial fisherman cheerfully consents that privileges should be conferred on the upper man, which he knows will produce an amount of protection for his breeding fish that he has neither the means nor the opportunity to afford. In England, however, the fisheries had been so neglected until 1860 that few persons understood their management; and instead of a cheerful submission to restrictions that are absolutely necessary, and from which the lower man will be the first to profit, it is more common to find him holding aloof from the efforts made to cultivate the river—taking all he can get, and giving no more than he can help in return, and, unfortunately, he need give nothing at all. But, as already said, it is not necessary to favour one class at the expense of the other; the privileges conferred upon the upper man are, by inducing his support to the fishery laws, a gain to the lower proprietor. The interests of the one and of the other are identical; their mutual assistance is essential, and if their co-operation cannot be obtained without the aid of Parliament, that aid should not be withheld.

The voluntary system has now had a fair trial. On the Severn and on the Usk it has been in existence for some years prior to 1861. Both those rivers (good specimens of different kinds) are declared by their proprietors to be insufficiently protected from the want of funds, and to what an extent this is so may be measured by a brief reference to the Severn. That river drains 4,437 square miles. The catchment basin of the Shannon is 4,544 square miles; these rivers are therefore of nearly the same size, and the Severn is certainly not of inferior capabilities. On the Shannon 1,339 *l.* was obtained last year by the license duty, and was spent on its preservation; for the protection of the Severn 134 *l.* was raised by subscriptions.* To show how utterly inadequate such a sum must be to meet the requirements of the Severn, I may add, that its extent is three times that of the Wye, which flows through a country containing a similar population, and that 600 *l.* collected in 1862-63, were spent on that river, and declared to be insufficient. On the Towy, a fine river in South Wales, an association had existed for seven or eight years, and having obtained most indisputable proof of success, they broke up, and abandoned the river to the poachers. But it is needless to give examples, for the answers to our queries are almost unanimous in declaring that the experiment of voluntary associations has failed.

Various means are suggested by different correspondents to replace this system; and we are told by one "that there are objections to every plan he ever heard of." We have, however, systems in Ireland and Scotland working more or less well, and, if difficult, it would not seem impossible, from the experience afforded by those two countries to frame a measure which should provide funds sufficient to protect

* Some donations were also made for the purpose of erecting fish passes on the Teme, and in Montgomeryshire, where there are separate associations.

protect the fisheries when they have once recovered from their late extreme depression, which should raise those funds in such a manner as would lay the burden fairly upon all, and should intrust the administration of the money so raised to persons who would command the respect of all interested, and obtain the support of individual proprietors.

The scheme I, with much respect, beg to submit, is the imposition of a license duty upon all engines used for the capture of salmon. The amount of this duty should be proportioned to the capturing power of the engine; it should confer no right to fish where the holder had not that right already; but no man should be allowed to fish without it. This system was introduced into Ireland in the year 1848, by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 92, and there can be no question that the present, not altogether unsatisfactory, state of the Irish salmon fisheries is due to its provisions. An assessment upon all rateable fisheries might also be imposed. In Scotland this is now done: but as the assessment is levied under 25 & 26 Vict. c. 97, sec. 23, on the yearly rent or value of the several fisheries, as they are rated in the valuation roll, this plan is defective, inasmuch as fisheries, not let, but occupied and worked by their proprietors, are not placed on that roll, and so are not necessarily assessed. Again, many are let with shootings, and so escape. Under this Act the propietors of a fishery, worth 10,000 *l.* a-year, need not contribute one farthing to the proteccion of the river.

The machinery by which this fund, so raised, should be expended, is a matter of greater difficulty. In Ireland and in Scotland there are District Boards, and in England it would also be necessary to divide the rivers into districts, apportioning to each, or to a group if necessary, so much of the sea-coast as may seem from the natural features of the case to belong to the river, or the group. In making this division the productive power of the rivers should be considered, so that the sum raised by the license upon the nets used on the coast should be applied to the protection of those upper waters, from whence their supply of salmon might be principally drawn. The law in England as regards tidal fisheries is similar to that in Ireland; and in both countries, in the absence of a grant from the Crown, made or presumed to be made, prior to Magna Charta, the right of fishing is vested in the Crown as trustee for the public. On many parts of the English coasts there are large numbers of men fishing in the exercise of this their right at common law; and it is needless to say that as the fisheries increase in value the number of these men will also largely do so. Indeed, this double increase of fish and fishermen has already commenced. Last year, on part of the Hampshire Avon, a number of boats recommenced the use of a public fishery, which had been discontinued for years: five or six boats did the same on the Itchin, and others also on the Teste. This public right, which in itself would render the imposition by Parliament of a license duty sooner or later absolutely necessary, makes the division of the rivers into districts equally indispensable.

In Ireland, within the districts so formed, the Board of Conservators is elected by the license-payers, to whom votes are given according to the amount of duty paid by each; in Scotland, where there is no common right of fishery, the Board is chosen by the proprietors, and is so framed as to represent the amount of property; the largest proprietor is *ex officio* chairman, and in the election of the other members the number of votes given to the electors are proportionate to the value of their respective fisheries. In England the adoption of either of these systems without modification would be open to objection. The election by the license-holders would take the control too much out of the hands of the proprietors; the Board elected solely by proprietors would leave altogether unrepresented the interests of the public, who in many cases would contribute by the license on the nets used in the tidal waters much of the common fund.

These difficulties might be overcome by entrusting the management of the fisheries within each district to a committee, to be appointed by the Courts of Quarter Sessions, under whatever general statutory regulations might be thought necessary; and in cases where rivers flow through two or more counties, the Quarter Sessions Court of each county might nominate so many members to sit on a joint committee, as is now done in cases where there is a common lunatic asylum for two counties.

Two incideutal advantages would arise from the adoption of such a system as this. In the case of a proprietor who owned the whole, or nearly the whole, of a river, that river might be formed into a separate district; he would become, as a matter of course, with the authority of the Court of Qnarter Sessions, the

District Board, and the enforcement of the law within his own bounds would rest with himself. The second advantage of more general importance would be, that the police would, to such an extent as would not interfere with their other duties, be probably directed to enforce the Fishery Acts. The members of the police committee might possibly be members of the fishery committee, or at least the members of the one would see the reports of the other, present them to the same authority, and be subject to the same control. There is no river in England so well protected as the Tyne, and none in Scotland so well cared for as the Tweed, and their protection is under the care of the police. Neither has the ratepayer the slightest cause for complaint. The Fishery Association and Board respectively pay the sum that the chief constable of the county estimates as necessary for the extra work thrown upon his force in preserving the rivers. By this means poaching is almost put an end to, and the public obtain an increase of food and a decrease of lawlessness, without contributing to the expense of attaining those advantages.

The memorials published not long since of the chief constables of so many of the English counties, would lead me to suppose that such a power given to them would be regarded most favourably, and would enable them, whilst protecting the fisheries, in a manner which water-bailiffs alone cannot hope to do, to suppress a vast amount of crime, with which at present they are not able to cope.

With much respect, I beg to present this scheme for raising funds and applying them, as in the words of the 32nd section of the Act, "a suggestion offered for the regulation and improvement of the fisheries." I am convinced, by the experience we have now had of the working of that Act, and by the observation I have lately had the opportunity of making of the fisheries of the three kingdoms, that some compulsory means of raising funds, and of producing co-operation between the different interests to be found in salmon rivers, are absolutely indispensable. The present system may work on for a year or two more; but I think its weakness and inadequacy are so generally felt, that if the hope of an amendment in this particular were for long disappointed, most of the existing associations would break down, and the progress now gained would be lost.

Nearly thirty pages of the preceding report are occupied by the answers to our thirteenth inquiry, as to what the defects and deficiencies of the Act of 1861 may be, and the amendments that are required. To enter into them in detail would be to lengthen this report unduly; and I propose, therefore, to refer to a few only of the more important either of the defects pointed out, or of the amendments proposed. On reading these answers, the difficulty of legislating generally for salmon rivers, and at the same time with sufficient minuteness to meet peculiar cases, markedly presents itself. For instance, there is a practice pursued on the Solway which is of grave local importance, but to restrict which by a general regulation might entail much hardship elsewhere. There are a large number of men fishing in the estuary of the Eden and Esk with poke and halve nets, and under the pretence, it is asserted, of catching small white fish and flounders, they take, during September, October, and November, vast numbers of salmon about to breed, and during December and January a considerable quantity of clean fish; in other words, these men fish for salmon, and take them during the whole close season. The poke nets are hung between stakes fixed in the sands; and, from the open nature of the locality, detection is almost impossible. The water-bailiff's approach may be seen from a great distance, and if the poacher is watched, and a salmon is in his net, he does not own his property or his spoil. There are no means of identifying the net, and the man escapes punishment. The power to make bye-laws conferred upon our Irish Commission would check such practices. After due inquiry, if the alleged facts were established, local regulations would be made to meet the requirements of the case. If it was proved that the white fishing was merely a pretence, under which salmon were taken during close season, such fishing during that time might be prohibited for a necessary distance from the mouths of the Eden and Esk, or the use, in the construction of the nets might be required of twine that would be of insufficient strength to hold salmon.

A somewhat similar case has occurred on the Teste. That river's production, prior to 1861, was so reduced, that its fisheries may be said to have been extinct. The proprietors, however, have attached fish passes to the weirs, which obstructed the ascent of the fish, and have carefully protected the breeding beds. The fish increased; but a number of men resumed the common-law right of fishing at the mouth of the river, and the upper proprietors, at whose expense the salmon were produced,

produced, did not see one until the fishing season was over. In such cases, when, by the natural formation of the estuary, or other similar cause, the fish, in their ascent, are exposed in a more than common degree, an extraordinary amount of protection should be afforded, and this can only be done by means of bye-laws. Another still more important case is that of the white trout rivers. Of these there are several, particularly in Cumberland and Devonshire, where valuable white trout fisheries exist, though salmon in condition are hardly ever taken. These fisheries are simply confiscated by the Act of 1861, or rather they would be so if the provisions of that Act, as regards the mesh of nets, were observed upon them. This, probably, is not the case. On one occasion I was shown some 20 or 30 brace of white trout that had been taken in a net, which evidently, by the size of the fish, and the marks of the netting, was not of the statutory eight inches round. The river where these fish were taken has increased in value very largely indeed since 1861, partly in consequence of the opening of a fishing weir, partly by the suppression of poaching; and the person whose interest it is to set the law in force against the poacher is the one whose servants, at least on the occasion to which I have referred, set it at defiance.

It would be impolitic, for the sake of a few small rivers, to lessen the mesh throughout England. But, on the other hand, it is idle to expect that the proprietors of such rivers will sacrifice their own property for the sake of that in which they have no interest, and will further protect the breeding salmon for whose increase their white trout fishery has been rendered valueless. The hardship would be corrected, and no confusion could arise or injury accrue by granting the power to the Home Office of sanctioning, in certain cases, the use of a mesh of smaller dimensions than is now prescribed. Much anxiety is felt on this subject also in Cornwall; and at a meeting convened there, to consider an application made to the Home Office, under the 18th section of the Act, to vary the close season; almost as great a desire was expressed to obtain this relief as for the increase of fishing time, which was the object of the application.

The law as regards close seasons requires but little amendment, but as it is a question which cannot be regulated by a general enactment, and therefore shows the necessity of a power to make bye-laws, I will shortly refer to it. It is not only advisable, but of the utmost importance to make the close season throughout the three kingdoms as uniform as possible, for it is obvious that as long as one river is open, the market is also open, and a great temptation is presented to the fishermen on the closed waters to anticipate the open time, or to continue fishing after it is over. Entire uniformity cannot be obtained, but practically this end may be arrived at without injury to any individual river. Between certain days all fishing for market and the sale of fish should be prohibited. This is now the case in England,* and from 1st September to 1st February the fisheries and the market are closed as regards English fish; but there are a great number of rivers of some importance in which not a single clean fish is seen until March, April, May, or even later. Again, there are other rivers which receive much injury by the continuance of fishing so late as 1st September. The remedy is as simple as it is much needed. Dates should be fixed by a general provision, after and before which no fishing by net should be allowed in any river in the three countries, and power should be given by means of bye-laws to extend the close season at the commencement or the termination of the fishing season. Very slight alteration to the present fishery laws would effect this. As regards England, there is now a power to vary or extend the close season vested in the Home Office; but as an application must first come from the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the counties through which the river runs, when two or more courts must be consulted, much delay probably occurs before they agree as to the extent of the variation to be asked for, and such applications have only been made in three cases. On the Wye and Usk the close season has been extended in the spring; in Cornwall an extension of the fishing season in the autumn was sought for, and, after inquiry, was refused. In Ireland we have such power on the application of the District Board, and it is often used. In Scotland we are empowered to fix the close season of each river; but the bye-law once issued,

* 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109, s. 17, prohibits all fishing for salmon, except by rod and line, between September 1 and February 1, both days inclusive: section 19 of same Act prohibits the sale, betwen September 3 and February 2, of salmon caught in England.

issued, there is no means of varying it—a want which has affected our decisions to some extent in lately determining the close seasons for the rivers of that country.

The cases which I have referred to, chosen from a number of others, show the necessity of granting a power to make bye-laws, so as to meet the circumstances peculiar to particular rivers or districts; and further, that those bye-laws may be changed from time to time as the circumstances of the rivers vary; for instance, the close time, which may be very suitable to the exhausted condition of a river, may be unnecessarily long when the desired improvement has been brought about by an extra amount of protection.

Very many of the answers to the 13th query point to the difficulties experienced in the detection and punishment of offenders. As already stated, the Act recognises the appointment of conservators, but gives them no power whatsoever. The poacher, whose baskets and pockets are filled with salmon fry, the produce of a morning's so-called trout-fishing, refuses to be searched, and it is not possible for the bailiff to swear that the little fish of a finger's length, that he saw taken ten yards from him, was a samlet or a trout. The small Welsh farmer who desires to break the law (and such a desire is not unusual), warns the bailiff off his land, and commits grievous havock among the breeding fish and their fry with impunity. The corracle men fish the Towey, the Teivy, and other rivers, careless of close season, if the night be but dark enough to hide them, and if the watchers press the offenders, they abandon their cots, and escape. If, by happy accident, the seizure of a corracle is made, there is no number upon it, and consequently no means of tracing the owner. The miller keeps his eel-stage under lock and key, and works it at a time of year when eels are not running, but salmon fry and kelts are. The road to the fish-pass, erected under the statute, is declared "private," and an accidental hawthorn bush renders the pass more private to the fish than the path is to the conservator. So also is it with cruives; there are regulations, but no means of approach to see that they are enforced; and, as one gentleman, the owner of a considerable fishery, and of great experience, justly says, "he cannot trust his own people not to play tricks, if they are not watched." "Tricks" are so easily played with water, when a man has the command of sluices or hatchways, mill-wheels, and waste-gates, that no Act of Parliament can protect the fish unless ample powers are given to see that it is enforced. Outside the mill everything may appear to be in order; inside it, or under the wheel, a basket may be fixed, which is taking the fry in hundreds at the very time the bailiff pays his visit.

The punishment for offences sanctioned by the Act is inadequate. Fish poaching is lucrative, and requires skill, and, therefore, it is almost always carried on by an adept. The offender, who makes a regular living of his profession, occasionally is unfortunate, or, grown foolhardy, is incautious, and is caught. If convicted, he is fined. The profits of his trade enable him at once to pay the penalty, and he goes off to resume his operations; nay, in some places an insurance against risk exists, and the poacher's fund relieves the unlucky subscriber from the consequences of his misfortunes or mal-address. The remedy is easy. Minimum and cumulative penalties should be imposed upon old offenders, and power should be given to magistrates to commit at once to prison, without giving the option of a fine, and that committal should entail hard labour. By the present Act the extreme term of imprisonment is three months without hard labour. By some of the repealed Acts, hard labour could be inflicted with imprisonment for six months.

All persons duly authorised, whether constables, or known as watchers, bailiffs, or conservators, should be empowered to do whatever act is indispensable to enable them to perform their duty. The necessity for this is very generally felt and expressed; and if the local management of the fisheries and control of the watchers or police engaged in their protection were given to the Courts of Quarter Sessions, all objection on the part of those who fear intrusion and interference with their property would, I believe, be removed.

Whilst on this subject, it may be well to notice one admirable provision of the present law, which has been used with excellent effect in the north of England: under the 34th section, a Justice of the Peace may grant a warrant, authorizing a constable to enter suspected places, and to seize all illegal engines found on the premises. By virtue of this section the police of Cumberland and Westmoreland last year made a raid upon the poachers, and about 170 nets, and

other

other illegal instruments, to the value of 700 *l.*, used for killing salmon, were seized and confiscated. Before this was done the poachers of Carlisle were so daring that it was no uncommon thing for the man who had been illegally sweeping the Eden all night to pass with wet clothes, dripping nets, and jeering defiance, the constables or watchers he might meet, and on reaching home openly to hang his illegal nets to dry upon the walls of his house.

I have now noticed the principal amendments which the present Act requires, although there are of course a number of details to which I have not space to refer; but there is one other subject intimately, though not exclusively, connected with salmon, on which I must say a few words—I allude to the trout and the eel fisheries.

The two Acts which are most used for the protection of trout in England are, 1 Eliz. c. 17, and 44 Geo. 3, c. 45, commonly called the "Solway Act;" the existence of these Acts is, however, not generally known, and practically trout are almost without special statutable protection. There seems little reason why this should be so. Trout are valuable as an article of food; they are of still more importance from the attraction they afford to a large class of persons who spread themselves and spend their money through districts, some of which would otherwise be almost untenanted, except by the native sheep and their caretakers. There is many a small inn in Wales supported by the wandering trout fishermen, and many a village where a good portion of the money that is circulated through it comes from the pockets of the same class. So it is in England on a larger scale; and it is a most common remark of the innkeepers in both countries, that if trout were included in the Salmon Act, they too, and their part of the river, would derive some benefit from the Fisheries Act, and consequently would endeavour to enforce it. Then the season in which trout are in condition is nearly identical with that of salmon; they frequent the same waters; but the trout are taken through the summer in portions of the river most valuable to the salmon fisheries, in which, however, salmon in condition are never found; and many a man who now regards the Salmon Fisheries Act with indifference, would give it his cordial support if its provisions enabled him to protect the fish on which his own sport depends. Any measure which will enlist the co-operation of the extreme upper proprietors is of the greatest importance. The natural nursery of a salmon river is to be found in its tributaries, and close to its sources. The physical character of those portions of rivers is generally best adapted for breeding purposes. The parent fish persistently seek the upper spawning beds. The earliest spawning takes place on them, and the ova when deposited, and the young fish when hatched, are less liable to damage from flood. The trout and the salmon may be seen spawning nearly side by side; the fry of both are found in the same river. It may not be worth while for the trout fisherman to put watchers on the river bank to protect the trout alone, but he would gladly give assistance to the salmon water-bailiff, if an Act gave similar protection to both fish; and in no few instances he would contribute to the common fund.

The object of giving an extended fishing season to the salmon-rod fisherman is to obtain his co-operation, and as it is in his waters that the fish are bred, to make it his interest to protect them. For the same reason protection should be extended to the trout; for there can be little doubt that the enactment of a close season for trout, similar to that for salmon, and of the prohibition of various methods of illegal trout fishing, would not only be beneficial as far as the trout are concerned, but would enlist a number of persons in support of the inland fishery law, who now view it with indifference or dislike, and thus be of the greatest advantage to the salmon fisheries. A great difficulty, which I have already noticed in referring to the case on the Ithon, would also be overcome by thus rendering the identification of the species of fish illegally taken unnecessary. Extend the protection of the law to the young of all the salmonidæ, whether migratory or non-migratory, and all risk to the innocent of committing an offence unwittingly, and all temptation to the knaves to be ignorant of the difference between a troutling and a samlet, would be avoided. The English trout streams proper, in which salmon are not found, could be exempted from the application of any machinery that may be provided for the management and protection of the fisheries; but their owners would probably not be sorry that any powers which may be given to enforce penalties for wastefully and unfairly killing trout in salmon rivers should be extended also to their waters.

The regulation of eel fisheries, so that they should not injure salmon, is a

 matter

matter of no difficulty whatsoever. It happens from the habits of the two fish that the fishing of the one cannot in the least interfere with that for the other. The salmon breed in the fresh, eels in the salt water; and the former are running up the rivers when the latter are falling down. Consequently the restrictions necessary for the protection of the salmon, young and old, can be imposed upon the eel fisheries without entailing the smallest hardship upon their owners. One gentleman who had taken advantage of his somewhat peculiar opportunities for studying the habits of eels, and whose own eel fisheries are very remunerative, tells us that eel fishing by means of fixtures should only be permitted between 1st August and 1st December. In Ireland, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 106, sec. 31, prohibits the taking of eels by fixed engines between 10th January and July 1, and further prohibits the setting of the baskets, coghills, or other engines, between sunrise and sunset. Eels seldom run except by night, unless when affected by thunder, or some such unusual occurrence, and therefore this latter restriction does not press upon the eel fishermen.

On the other hand, the gain to the salmon fisheries that would be won by such provisions would be very large. The mischief occasioned by an improper use of the eel stages is exceedingly great. It is no uncommon thing to see them worked continuously during the spring floods, when almost the only catch can be of old salmon, or young fry, or spent trout, and a few weak coarse fish. As already stated, the stages or weirs are under lock and key. The watcher cannot obtain access to them, and if he did, and found thousands of salmon fry dead, he has no remedy. The fisherman has a right to set his stage; he is only trying for the eel or two which he may possibly catch, and if in so doing he destroys the produce of a whole year's care and expense on the part of the salmon fishery proprietors, he does not care, and cannot, as the law stands, be made to do so. If not detected, his take will repay his trouble; of risk there is none.

In conclusion, Sir, I would beg to submit that the manner in which the measure granted by Parliament in 1861 for the improvement of the then almost valueless salmon fisheries of England and Wales has been received, the use that has been made of the provisions of that Act, and the success that has resulted, entitle the opinions and the wishes of the members and secretaries of associations and of others who have lent their aid in carrying the law into effect, to more than ordinary weight. It is well worthy of remark, that a law, the very principles of which may be said to have been new to England, so long was it since any legislation existing on the subject had, except in very isolated cases, been enforced, has been in many places carried out voluntarily, and, to some extent, effectively; and that at the end of a three years' trial, whilst its deficiencies are well recognised, its popularity is assured. It is singular also to observe the great unanimity of the opinions that have been expressed to us on the merits of the measure. If the different interests could be brought to work together with as much concord as there is agreement in their views, there would be little need for a recurrence to Parliament; but this the experience not only of this country, but of Ireland and of Scotland, has shown to be impossible. And as great public good has been already effected at an almost minimum amount of interference with private interests, the salmon fisheries may be considered justly entitled to a further consideration of their requirements, and to receive from Parliament such amendments as may perfect the measure of 1861, and will provide a machinery by which it may be generally and efficiently brought into use.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Home Office, March 7, 1864. *Fred. Eden*

To the Right Hon. Secretary
Sir G. Grey, Bart., M.P.

[...]M CLUB PALL MALL

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ENGLAND AND WALES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.

GENERAL REPORT, made by Direction of the SECRETARY OF STATE, under Act 3 & 4 Wm. IV. Cap. 80.

IN presenting to Parliament the General Abstract of the Returns from Turnpike Trusts for the year 1861, transmitted to the Secretary of State, under the Act of the 3rd and 4th of Wm. IV. cap. 80., it is satisfactory to observe that the improvement in the financial position of the Turnpike Trusts generally, which has been noticed in previous reports, still continues. The following statement shows the comparative condition of the Trusts in England and North Wales in each of the years 1837 (when the highest amount of revenue from tolls was received), 1843, 1849, 1855, 1859, 1860, and 1861 respectively:—

ENGLAND AND NORTH WALES.

YEARS -	1837.	1843.	1849.	1855.	1859.	1860.	1861.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tolls - - -	1,509,985	1,314,179	1,097,482	1,039,475	1,029,849	1,043,185	1,038,980
Parish aid - -	24,952	33,044	27,714	23,793	30,449	31,478	30,610
Money borrowed -	134,044	58,182	11,662	9,620	11,420	11,412	19,475
Other Receipts - -	30,447	31,598	41,123	29,758	25,973	29,755	27,084
TOTAL RECEIPTS -	1,699,428	1,437,003	1,177,981	1,102,646	1,097,691	1,115,830	1,116,149
EXPENDITURE.							
Repairs - -	938,940	749,062	609,200	602,558	601,604	637,161	676,831
Improvements - -	202,799	85,343	41,900	33,350	36,967	44,497	46,960
Salaries - -	93,684	89,910	87,432	81,500	80,415	79,848	79,652
Law charges - -	32,133	25,779	26,323	27,324	16,394	21,500	20,943
Interest of debt -	291,726	281,385	254,460	198,319	166,817	161,326	150,023
Bonded debt paid off -	121,261	112,517	120,297	116,981	132,552	135,973	135,216
Other payments -	61,694	54,955	49,381	45,450	39,955	42,433	39,784
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,742,237	1,398,951	1,188,993	1,105,482	1,074,704	1,122,738	1,149,409
BONDED DEBT -	7,011,989	6,932,293	6,382,647	5,367,810	4,831,707	4,688,134	4,532,895
UNPAID INTEREST -	1,019,568	1,341,681	1,587,010	756,154	796,258	759,983	710,919

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The foregoing statement shows a decrease of 4,205*l.* in the toll income of 1861 when compared with the year 1860, but is 9,131*l.* more than the toll income of 1859. The statement on page 4 will show in which counties the revenue from tolls increased or diminished in 1861.

The amount of parish aid received in 1861 was 30,610*l.*, being 868*l.* less than in 1860, but 161*l.* more than was received in 1859.

The money borrowed in 1861 was 19,475*l.*, being 8,063*l.* more than in 1860, and is a larger sum than has been borrowed for many years past. This sum includes the following amounts applied to new works, &c. under the authority of new local acts:—

	£
Backwater Bridge and Road - - -	5,755
Wem and Bronygarth Road, First District - -	600
Do. Second District -	500
Stockton and Middlesbrough - - -	50
Llanrwst and Abergele - - -	6,700
	13,605

And also the following, which were borrowed, with the consent of the Home Secretary, under the Act of the 17th and 18th Victoria, cap. 58:—

	£
Torquay - - - -	1,000
Durham and Tyne Bridge - - -	4,870
	£5,870

The "other receipts" in 1861 amounted to 27,084*l.*, showing a decrease of 2,671*l.* when compared with the preceding year.

The "total income" in 1861 was 1,116,149*l.* or 319*l.* more than that for 1860, and 18,458*l.* more than that for 1859.

The sum of 676,831*l.* was expended in 1861 in repairing the roads (including tradesmen's bills for repairing toll-houses, gates, &c.), and is a larger amount than has appeared in the accounts under this head since 1847, showing an increase of 39,670*l.* when compared with the year 1860, and an increase of 75,227*l.* when compared with the year 1859. The variations in the several counties are shown in the statement inserted on page 4. The money expended in repairing the roads does not wholly arise from the toll income, but is partly obtained from the parishes. After deducting the whole amount of parish aid from the cost of repairing the roads the appropriation of the toll income may be thus shown:—

Year.	Toll Income.	Appropriation of Toll Income:— For Repairs of Road.	For Salaries and Law Charges.	For Payment of Debt and Interest.	Other Payments, or in hand.
	£	£	£	£	£
1837	1,509,985	913,988	125,817	412,987	57,193
1843	1,314,179	716,018	115,689	393,902	88,570
1849	1,097,482	581,486	113,755	374,757	27,484
1855	1,039,475	578,765	108,824	315,300	36,586
1858	1,020,656	568,508	99,391	295,640	57,117
1859	1,029,849	571,155	96,809	299,369	62,516
1860	1,043,185	605,683	101,348	297,299	38,855
1861	1,038,980	646,221	100,595	285,239	6,925

The preceding statement shows that the toll income has fallen off from 1,509,985*l.* in 1837 to 1,038,980*l.* in 1861, being a reduction of 471,005*l.* During the same period of twenty-four years, the annual sum expended in repairing the roads, exclusive of aid from the parishes, has been reduced from 913,988*l.* in 1837 to 646,221 in 1861, but this item has been increasing during the last four years; the sum expended in salaries and law charges has been reduced 25,222*l.*, and the amount applied to the

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payment of debt and interest has been reduced 127,748*l.* This statement also shows in what proportion, in each of the years specified, the toll income has been appropriated to the repairs of the road, the payment of salaries and law charges, and the liquidation of debt and interest. The per-centage of the tolls applied to these several items of expenditure may be thus shown :—

Date.	Toll Income.	Appropriation of Toll Income:—			
		For Repairs of Road.	For Salaries and Law Charges.	For Payment of Debt and Interest.	Other Payments, or in hand.
	£	per cent. on Tolls.	per cent. on Tolls.	per cent. on Tolls.	per cent. on Tolls.
1837	1,509,985	60·53	8·33	27·35	3·79
1843	1,314,179	54·49	8·80	29·97	6·74
1849	1,097,482	52·98	10·37	34·15	2·50
1855	1,039,475	55·68	10·47	30·33	3·52
1858	1,020,656	55·70	9·74	28·96	5·60
1859	1,029,849	55·46	9·40	29·07	6·07
1860	1,043,185	58·06	9·72	28·50	3·72
1861	1,038,980	62·20	9·68	27·45	0·67

The sum of 46,960*l.* was expended in "improvements" in the year 1861, being 2,463*l.* more than in the preceding year, and 9,993*l.* more than in 1859. This item includes the under-mentioned sums on the following trusts :—

Torquay - - - -	£2,397
Backwater Bridge and Road - -	4,648
Durham and Tyne Bridge - -	4,500
Blackburn and Preston - -	2,171
Llanrwst and Abergele - - -	5,630

The "salaries" in 1861 were 79,652*l.*, being 196*l.* less than in 1860 and 763*l.* less than in 1859. The "law charges" in 1861 were 20,943*l.*, being 557*l.* less than in the preceding year, but 4,549*l.* more than in 1859. These charges vary in amount in proportion to the number of applications to Parliament for the renewal of Local Acts, but in this item are also included the charges for parliamentary opposition to railway and other bills affecting the trusts, as well as the expenses of proceedings before Justices to obtain orders for portions of the Highway Rates.

The sum of 150,023*l.* was paid for "interest of debt" in the year 1861, being 11,303*l.* less than in 1860, and a reduction of 141,703*l.* since the year 1837. The average amount actually paid for interest during the last few years has been at the rate of about 3*l.* 8*s.* per cent.

The sum of 135,216*l.* was applied in 1861 towards paying off the bonded or mortgage debt, being 757*l.* less than the sum so applied in 1860. The following statement shows the amount applied in each of the last nine years as "debts paid off," also the proportion per cent., which such payment was equal to, on the toll income and on the total debt :—

Date.	Amount applied to the payment of Debts.	Equal to Per-centage on the Toll Income.	Equal to Per-centage on the Debt of the previous Year.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1853	142,076	13 5 10 per cent.	2 8 11 per cent.
1854	136,462	12 17 3 "	2 8 2 "
1855	116,981	11 5 1 "	2 2 6 "
1856	113,905	11 2 5 "	2 2 5 "
1857	110,754	10 14 10 "	2 2 3 "
1858	124,295	12 3 7 "	2 8 7 "
1859	132,552	12 17 5 "	2 13 3 "
1860	135,973	13 0 8 "	2 16 3 "
1861	135,216	13 0 3 "	2 17 8 "

(*continued on page* 6.)

STATEMENT showing the Increase or Decrease in the Toll Income, and in the Expenditure for Repairs of Road (exclusive of the Value of Statute Duty performed), in the Year 1861, compared with the Year 1860.

COUNTIES.	Tolls.				Repairs of Road.			
	1860.	1861.	Increase in 1861.	Decrease in 1861.	1860.	1861.	Increase in 1861.	Decrease in 1861.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bedford - -	5,335	5,372	37	—	3,342	3,564	222	—
Berks - -	8,061	8,191	130	—	4,624	5,389	765	—
Bucks - -	7,939	7,975	36	—	5,629	5,707	78	—
Cambridge -	8,278	8,265	—	13	6,840	6,758	—	82
Chester - -	35,761	36,072	311	—	19,276	18,712	—	564
Cornwall -	18,544	18,361	—	183	8,368	9,107	739	—
Cumberland -	11,749	11,900	151	—	6,732	7,023	291	—
Derby - -	32,130	32,625	495	—	17,156	18,383	1,227	—
Devon - -	43,522	41,558	—	1,964	15,505	15,377	—	128
Dorset - -	16,230	16,283	53	—	7,624	8,473	849	—
Durham - -	17,987	17,865	—	122	13,834	13,127	—	707
Essex - -	15,153	15,387	234	—	11,978	13,370	1,392	—
Gloucester -	46,598	47,203	605	—	30,477	32,132	1,655	—
Hants - -	16,176	15,940	—	236	11,159	12,965	1,806	—
Hereford -	17,291	17,069	—	222	13,617	13,918	301	—
Hertford - -	8,949	8,624	—	325	5,261	5,668	407	—
Huntingdon -	4,749	5,118	369	—	3,594	3,479	—	115
Kent - -	37,347	37,720	373	—	26,148	28,848	2,700	—
Lancaster -	89,968	89,404	—	564	46,243	53,038	6,795	—
Leicester - -	18,744	17,786	—	958	10,945	10,800	—	145
Lincoln - -	19,082	18,401	—	681	15,319	14,776	—	543
Middlesex -	83,077	86,295	3,218	—	67,949	76,674	8,725	—
Monmouth -	12,061	11,725	—	336	6,675	7,522	847	—
Norfolk - -	10,645	10,452	—	193	6,666	6,903	237	—
Northampton -	20,510	20,231	—	279	15,606	15,710	104	—
Northumberland -	13,949	14,026	77	—	9,359	8,535	—	824
Nottingham -	13,800	13,298	—	502	5,300	5,483	183	—
Oxford - -	14,363	13,431	—	932	8,770	9,592	822	—
Rutland - -	1,840	1,908	68	—	1,213	1,424	211	—
Salop - -	21,647	21,782	135	—	14,337	15,293	956	—
Somerset -	39,271	38,957	—	314	20,190	22,789	2,599	—
Stafford - -	46,634	44,289	—	2,345	27,973	27,261	—	712
Suffolk - -	5,126	5,036	—	90	3,370	3,684	314	—
Surrey - -	38,738	36,416	—	2,322	27,359	27,966	607	—
Sussex - -	24,781	23,944	—	837	14,338	16,412	2,074	—
Warwick -	19,886	19,991	105	—	13,174	14,700	1,526	—
Westmorland -	4,463	4,125	—	338	1,262	1,300	38	—
Wilts - -	20,250	20,663	413	—	13,586	14,508	922	—
Worcester -	28,002	28,267	265	—	18,265	19,678	1,413	—
York -	109,736	111,909	2,173	—	53,089	54,900	1,811	—
NORTH WALES.								
Anglesey -	4,965	5,143	178	—	3,717	3,962	245	—
Carnarvon -	4,043	4,133	90	—	1,712	1,575	—	137
Denbigh - -	4,239	4,389	150	—	2,371	2,676	305	—
Flint - -	8,277	8,650	373	—	5,556	5,643	87	—
Merioneth -	3,238	3,266	28	—	1,851	2,039	188	—
Montgomery -	10,051	9,535	—	516	6,316	6,831	515	—
Total - -	1,043,185	1,038,980	10,067	14,272	633,675	673,674	43,956	3,957

STATEMENT showing the Amount of Bonded Debt and of Unpaid Interest in each County at the end of the Years 1859, 1860, and 1861.

Counties.	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bedford - -	25,436	2,979	24,921	2,972	16,952	433
Berks - - -	37,101	7,758	36,001	7,908	34,800	8,055
Bucks - - -	32,791	14,757	32,341	15,127	18,230	5,538
Cambridge - -	25,702	1,350	25,082	582	23,907	437
Chester - -	198,236	16,171	184,802	10,188	172,074	11,084
Cornwall - -	95,583	13,631	92,287	13,770	90,884	13,971
Cumberland - -	79,643	912	77,098	893	73,980	900
Derby - - -	200,151	71,627	195,257	55,905	189,585	50,532
Devon - - -	410,390	71,114	404,762	71,758	397,641	67,320
Dorset - - -	120,747	23,381	117,805	24,195	121,963	24,959
Durham - - -	64,159	24,395	63,088	24,710	66,349	25,046
Essex - - -	1,850	—	1,750	—	1,750	—
Gloucester - -	233,579	18,580	227,003	19,655	220,173	19,656
Hants - - -	91,074	30,250	88,824	31,373	85,779	29,987
Hereford - -	45,342	8,477	43,593	8,472	42,529	8,900
Hertford - -	21,610	5,455	20,738	5,358	21,638	5,350
Huntingdon - -	17,640	180	17,140	156	6,770	143
Kent - - -	136,255	46,033	131,325	46,846	127,447	45,206
Lancaster - -	453,726	36,540	441,345	37,484	422,689	23,744
Leicester - -	55,090	14,850	53,191	14,545	51,083	14,640
Lincoln - - -	66,370	2,675	64,006	2,425	62,007	2,319
Middlesex - -	114,952	2,776	108,838	2,624	101,156	2,459
Monmouth - -	65,293	8,131	62,815	8,196	61,827	8,402
Norfolk - -	40,423	2,247	38,594	2,209	36,953	2,293
Northampton -	61,176	17,935	58,549	18,361	59,769	18,862
Northumberland -	92,904	2,213	91,704	2,827	90,304	1,564
Nottingham - -	82,429	16,093	78,627	16,566	74,204	16,455
Oxford - -	70,175	4,325	69,375	4,194	68,831	4,110
Rutland - - -	3,679	52	3,664	160	3,564	122
Salop - - -	92,556	17,937	94,405	18,712	88,364	16,788
Somerset - -	208,802	3,955	197,689	3,807	189,879	3,414
Stafford - -	154,727	24,600	150,620	26,005	147,129	25,917
Suffolk - - -	17,562	4,127	17,112	4,158	17,062	4,113
Surrey - -	71,452	18,543	69,018	18,671	65,974	18,849
Sussex - - -	222,156	88,680	215,808	89,787	213,151	84,997
Warwick - -	53,481	9,661	52,004	9,926	51,375	10,276
Westmorland - -	40,770	22	38,636	30	36,435	65
Wilts - - -	81,246	20,704	80,214	15,293	79,253	14,952
Worcester - -	46,783	9,117	45,230	8,883	40,416	8,946
York - -	707,184	97,082	673,961	99,860	645,574	94,040
NORTH WALES.						
Anglesey - -	5,513	1,280	5,357	1,270	5,201	1,303
Carnarvon - -	24,535	95	22,435	109	21,180	74
Denbigh - -	14,802	382	17,812	329	24,116	458
Flint - - -	60,047	22,967	65,778	1,139	65,003	1,238
Merioneth - -	16,529	529	16,274	519	15,999	487
Montgomery -	70,056	11,690	71,256	12,026	71,946	12,515
Total -	4,831,707	796,258	4,688,134	759,983	4,532,895	710,919

The "other payments" in 1861 were 39,784*l.*, being 2,649*l.* less than in the previous year, and 171*l.* less than in 1859. The notes appended to the annual returns show that these incidental expenses include upon some trusts the expenses for lighting and watering, payments from one trust to another, and the sums lost by the insolvency of officers.

The "total expenditure" in 1861 was 1,149,409*l.*, being 26,671*l.* more than in 1860, and 33,260*l.* more than the "total income" in 1861, showing that the balances in hand were thereby reduced.

The "bonded or mortgage debt" at the end of the year 1861 amounted to 4,532,895*l.*, being a reduction of 155,239*l.* when comapred with the debt on the 31st of December 1860, as under:—

The bonded debt on the 31st of December 1860 was -	£4,688,134
And on the 31st of December 1861 - - -	4,532,895
Showing a net decrease in the year 1861 of - -	155,239

But the actual amount of reduction in the mortgage debt during the year 1861 is 181,973*l.*, as will be seen from the following:—

Bonded debt, 31st December 1860 - - -		£4,688,134
Increase in debt, thus:—		
Money borrowed in 1861 (see page 2) -	19,475	
Amounts added to the debt - - -	7,259	
		26,734
Decrease in debt, thus:—		4,714,868
Amount paid off (see page 1) - - -	135,216	
Amount of composition in 1861 - - -	17,625	
Amount of debt extinguished or omitted as unclaimed - - - - -	29,132	
		181,973
Bonded debt 31st December 1861 - - -		£4,532,895

In the amount added to the mortgage debt is included a sum of 1,470*l.* on a road in Montgomeryshire not previously brought into the account, and two sums of 2,250*l.* (less 150*l.* paid off) and 3,400*l.* charged respectively on the Pondyards and Barnet, and the Old Stratford and Dunchurch Trusts, by the Holyhead Road Relief Act. The foregoing statement also shows that the sum of 17,625*l.* was saved to the trusts during the year 1861 by the operation of the provisions of General or Local Turnpike Acts, authorizing compositions to be accepted by the creditors in lieu of full payment of their debts. The amount of debt extinguished, includes the following sums extinguished by the Holyhead Road Relief Act:—On the Puddlehill Trust 7,729*l.*, on the Hockliffe District 13,151*l.*, and on the Shiffnal District 3,700*l.*; while the remainder consists of various sums extinguished by new Local Acts, or omitted by the trustees from the accounts as unclaimed.

The table on page 5 shows the amount of mortgage debt in each county at the end of each of the years 1859, 1860, and 1861.

The "unpaid interest" shows a decrease of 49,064*l.* when compared with the year 1860, and a decrease of 85,339*l.* when compared with the year 1859. The decrease in the year 1861 arises from some large arrears of interest having been extinguished. The table, on page 5, of the amount of unpaid interest in each county for the last three years, will show in which counties the decrease has taken place, and also those in which the unpaid interest has been increased.

The full result of the arrangements which have been effected for the relief of Turnpike Trusts in England and North Wales from their heavy debts may be thus shown:—

In 1837 the total bonded debt was stated at - -	£ 7,011,989
At the end of 1861 the total debt had been reduced to -	4,532,895
Showing a reduction in the 24 years of - -	2,479,094

without making any allowance for the debts which existed in 1837, but were not included in the accounts for that year, or those which have been incurred since. The "unpaid interest" has also been reduced —

from 1,587,010*l.* at the end of 1849
to 710,919*l.* at the end of 1861;

being a reduction of 876,091*l.* or more than half the total amount.

It may be interesting to show, as in former reports, the increase or diminution of the toll revenue and the expenditure for repairs of road *in each county;* and the statement inserted on page 4 gives these particulars for the year 1861 compared with 1860. From that statement it appears that the toll income in 1861 increased 10,067*l.* in 24 counties, and decreased 14,272*l.* in 22 counties, making the net decrease 4,205*l.* A large general increase occurred in the cost of repairing the roads, for, in 36 counties the total increase was 43,956*l.*, while in 10 counties the decrease was 3,957*l.*, showing that the net increased expenditure in 1861 for repairing the roads was 39,999*l.*, exclusive of the value of statute duty performed.

The table on page 5, stating the amount of bonded debt and unpaid interest in each of the last three years, is inserted to show how the debt is charged on each county, its gradual decrease in most counties, and the fluctuations in the amount of unpaid interest.

The following statement shows the total number of Trusts which had bonded debts at the end of the last eight years, and the amount of the toll income upon which the debts were secured; also the number of Trusts without bonded debts, and the toll income which was received thereon:—

Date.	Trusts with Bonded Debts.			Trusts without Debt.		Total number of Trusts.
	No. of Trusts.	Toll Income.	Bonded Debt.	No. of Trusts.	Toll Income.	
		£	£		£	
1854	992	906,494	5,505,641	120	154,552	1,112
1855	983	874,528	5,367,810	127	164,947	1,110
1856	974	853,794	5,236,932	135	170,588	1,109
1857	970	853,183	5,117,308	138	177,773	1,108
1858	961	822,386	4,980,130	144	198,270	1,105
1859	951	822,811	4,831,707	149	207,038	1,100
1860	942	827,657	4,688,134	153	215,528	1,095
1861	930	813,999	4,532,895	156	224,981	1,086

Since the passing of the Act of the 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 91., for the consolidation and management of the turnpike roads in South Wales, the annual returns have been kept distinct from the returns in England and North Wales. The following abstract shows the receipts and expenditure of these roads for the last ten years:—

SOUTH WALES TURNPIKE ROADS, under the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 91.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tolls - -	26,949	27,319	25,373	25,291	26,668	24,483	26,474	28,045	28,422	27,176
County road rates, &c.	7,889	7,761	10,238	11,067	10,737	11,275	11,302	11,045	9,742	10,174
Other receipts - -	909	2,058	828	860	829	970	1,068	1,104	1,422	1,447
Total receipts -	35,747	37,138	36,439	37,218	38,234	36,728	38,844	40,194	39,586	38,797
EXPENDITURE.										
Repairs - -	19,659	20,645	20,948	20,874	21,919	22,111	22,877	22,958	23,560	23,665
Improvements -	770	2,032	1,360	657	210	603	721	641	906	364
Salaries - -	2,146	2,133	2,129	2,126	2,167	2,196	2,141	2,205	2,210	2,236
Law Charges -	2	19	66	34	54	—	3	3	42	41
Annuities - -	13,019	11,394	11,526	11,567	9,524	13,538	11,527	11,513	11,485	11,485
Other payments -	1,850	1,742	1,365	1,538	1,179	1,476	1,197	1,280	1,615	1,474
Total expenditure	37,446	37,965	37,394	36,796	35,053	39,924	38,466	38,600	39,818	39,265

The foregoing statement shows that the Toll Income in 1861 was 1,246*l.* less than in 1860; the County road rates, &c. were increased 432*l.*, and the other receipts 25*l.*; the total receipts were 789*l.* less than in the previous year. In respect to the items of expenditure in 1861 compared with 1860, the expense of repairing the roads was further increased 105*l.* (making the amount 23,665*l.*, being a larger sum than in any preceding year); the "Improvements" were 542*l.* less than in 1860; the "Other Payments" were 141*l.* less than in 1860; and the items for salaries, law charges, and annuities were nearly of the same amount as usual. The total expenditure was decreased 553*l.* compared with 1860, but was 468*l.* more than the receipts in 1861. The following statement shows the variation in the amounts of Toll Receipts, and the cost of repairing the roads, *in each county* of South Wales, for the years 1860 and 1861:—

County.	Tolls.				Repairs of Road.			
	1860.	1861.	Increase in 1861.	Decrease in 1861.	1860.	1861.	Increase in 1861.	Decrease in 1861.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brecon - -	3,636	3,811	175	—	3,426	3,650	224	—
Cardigan - -	2,520	2,680	160	—	2,038	2,093	55	—
Carmarthen -	7,332	7,058	—	274	5,343	5,390	47	—
Glamorgan -	10,895	9,763	—	1,132	8,775	8,726	—	49
Pembroke -	2,253	2,159	—	94	1,542	1,421	—	121
Radnor - -	1,786	1,705	—	81	*1,813	*1,649	—	164
Total -	28,422	27,176	335	1,581	22,937	22,929	326	334

* Exclusive of the Value of Statute Duty performed.

The above statement shows that in two counties the Toll Income increased 335*l.*, while in four counties there was a decrease of 1,581*l.* The cost of repairing the roads in 1861 was increased 326*l.* in the counties of Brecon, Cardigan, and Carmarthen, while the expenses diminished 334*l.* in the counties of Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor.

The total sum advanced under the South Wales Turnpike Roads Act was 218,220*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, including 1,200*l.* advanced to the County Roads Board of Brecon in 1853, in respect to which the sum of 91*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* is annually paid for "redemption and interest." The following statement shows the particulars of the payments made in 1860 to the Public Works Loan Commissioners on account of the debt of 217,020*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* due to them, and the amount remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January 1861:—

South Wales Roads:—Public Works Loan Commissioners' Debt.

County.	Original Loans.	Annuities payable.	Balance of Principal Debts, 1st Jan. 1861.	Payments in 1861. On account of Interest.	Payments in 1861. On account of Principal.	Balance of Principal Debts, 1st Jan. 1862.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brecon -	41,750 4 7	2,191 17 8	25,274 4 11	810 5 3	1,381 12 5	23,892 12 6
Cardigan -	13,006 12 9	682 16 10	8,008 3 4	256 16 10	426 0 0	7,582 3 4
Carmarthen -	61,902 18 8	3,249 18 2	37,806 15 2	1,212 6 0	2,037 12 2	35,769 3 0
Glamorgan -	69,739 8 11	3,661 7 4	43,027 15 4	1,380 0 5	2,281 6 11	40,746 8 5
Pembroke -	15,551 4 4	816 8 8	9,579 4 9	307 4 4	509 4 4	9,070 0 5
Radnor -	15,069 18 5	791 3 4	9,253 7 0	296 15 0	494 8 4	8,758 18 8
Total -	217,020 7 8	11,393 12 0	132,949 10 6	4,263 7 10	7,130 4 2	125,819 6 4

From this statement it appears that the sum of 4,263*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* was paid for interest (at 3¼ per cent.), and 7,130*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* in reduction of principal, in the year 1861, showing

(*continued on page* 14.)

No. 1.—Abstract showing the Reduction of Debt and Interest on certain Turnpike Trusts for which new Local Acts were obtained in the Session 1863.

Secretary of State's Reports.	Name of Trust.	Debt, 31st Dec. 1862.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Annual Interest.	New Local Act.	Term of Local Act.	Revised Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Annual Interest in future.	Annual Saving in Interest.	Arrears of Interest extinguished.
No.		£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Cleeve and Evesham	15,850 0 0	5 0	792 10 0	26 Vict. c. 28. -	End of Session after 3rd June 1877.	8,119 12 9	*1 0	81 3 11	711 6 1	12,685 0 0
2	Market Harborough and Loughborough.	5,240 0 0 1,066 1 0	5 0 4 10	309 19 5	26 Vict. c. 4. -	End of Session after 1st November 1884.	5,240 0 0	*4 0	209 12 0	100 7 5	2,521 0 3
4	Loughborough and Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	3,184 1 8	5 0	159 4 1	26 Vict. c. 53. -	End of Session after 1st November 1884.	3,184 1 8	*3 10	111 8 10	47 15 3	—
5	St. Asaph Roads -	980 0 0 1,990 0 0	5 0	148 10 0	26 Vict. c. 19. -	End of Session after 12th May 1884.	2,840 0 0	4 0	113 12 0	34 18 0	64 0 0
6	Abergavenny Roads -	2,000 0 0 14,760 0 0 3,270 0 0	4 0 5 0 5 0	981 10 0	26 Vict. c. 59. -	End of Session after 1st November 1884.	19,730 10 0	*3 10	690 11 4	290 18 8	2,236 15 8
7	Cheltenham District -	7,509 15 0	5 0	375 9 9	26 Vict. c. 51. -	End of Session after 30th June 1884.	7,509 15 0	3 10	262 16 10	112 12 11	—
8	Desford - -	2,660 0 0	5 0	133 0 0	26 Vict. c. 39. -	End of Session after 2d November 1873.	2,660 0 0	2 10	66 10 0	66 10 0	Not stated.
9	Flint, Holywell, and Mostyn Roads.	3,561 0 0 5,552 4 10 6,149 10 10	4 10 5 0 5 0	745 6 8	26 Vict. c. 30. -	End of Session after 3rd June 1884.	13,518 10 10	*3 0	405 11 1	339 15 7	1,050 18 4
11	Ashborne, Sudbury, and Yoxall Bridge. Uttoxeter and Callingwood Plain.	4,050 0 0 4,100 0 0	4 0 2 0	244 0 0	26 & 27 Vict. c. 98.	End of Session after 29th June 1888.	4,050 0 0 2,400 0 0	*2 0 None.	81 0 0	163 0 0	Not stated.
12	Wakefield and Aberford.	2,590 0 0	5 0	129 10 0	26 & 27 Vict. c. 135.	End of Session after 1st September 1884.	2,590 0 0	†3 0	77 14 0	51 16 0	—
13	Tamworth and Harrington Bridge.	2,505 0 0	5 0	125 5 0	26 & 27 Vict. c. 155.	End of Session after 15th September 1884.	2,505 0 0	†3 15	93 18 9	31 6 3	97 7 0
14	Standedge and Oldham	521 16 5	5 0	26 1 10	26 & 27 Vict. c. 150.	End of Session after 1st September 1884.	521 16 5	†3 0	15 13 1	10 8 9	—
15	Newcastle and Carlisle	1,200 0 0	5 0	60 0 0	26 & 27 Vict. c. 125.	End of Session after 1st November 1884.	1,200 0 0	3 10	42 0 0	18 0 0	—
16	Wakefield Ings - -	410 0 0 1,753 14 8	4 0 5 0	104 1 9	26 & 27 Vict. c. 156.	End of Session after 10th August 1873.	1,201 7 10	None.	- - -	104 1 9	Not stated.
	Total -	90,903 4 5		4,334 8 6			77,270 14 6		2,251 11 10	2,082 16 8	18,655 1 3

* Interest not to be *paid* until the costs of the Act are defrayed.

† Interest not to *accrue* until the costs of the Act are defrayed.

No. 2.—Abstract showing the Reduction in the Rate of Interest on certain Turnpike Trusts, under Arrangements which were made with the Sanction of the Secretary of State. A.—Provisional Orders.

Date of Provisional Order.	Name of Trust.	Debt.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Annual Interest.	Arrangements made.	Term of Local Act.	Date of Reduction of Interest.	Reduced Rate per Cent.	Annual Interest in Future.	Annual Saving in Interest.	Arrears of Interest extinguished.
1863.		£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.				£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 19	(a.) Coventry and Stoney Stanton (part).	1,750 0 0	5 0	87 10 0	Provisional Order, confirmed by 26 & 27 Vict. c. 98.	Local Act continued annually.	31st Dec. 1862	one penny	—	87 10 0	2,497 10 0
Jan. 26	Cowfold and Henfield, Old.	2,525 0 0	4 0	101 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	31st Dec. 1861	1 0	25 5 0	75 15 0	—
Feb. 17	Watling Street, &c. United.	1,809 0 0	5 0	90 9 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	1st Jan. 1863	4 0	72 7 2	18 1 10	—
Mar. 17	Vale of Blackmoor -	6,150 0 0	5 0	307 10 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	31st Dec. 1862	4 0	246 0 0	61 10 0	—
April 1	Oswestry (part) -	2,985 4 6 1,445 0 0	5 0 4 10	214 5 9	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	30th June 1862	4 0	177 4 2	37 1 7	—
June 2	Darlington and Barton Lane End -	6,233 4 0 6,276 10 0	5 0	625 9 9	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	31st Dec. 1862	3 0 one penny	186 19 11	438 9 10	6,825 10 0
June 30	Ashborne and Leek -	1,663 9 11	5 0	83 3 6	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	29th Sept. 1863	4 0	66 10 9	16 12 9	—
Aug. 31	Stockton and Barnard Castle.	1,405 0 0	5 0	70 5 0	Provisional Order waiting for confirmation.	Ditto - -	31st Dec. 1863	3 0	42 3 0	28 2 0	—
Sept. 11	Henfield - -	3,134 10 0	3 0	94 0 8	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	31st Dec. 1862	1 0	31 6 11	62 13 9	—
Sept. 28	Redcross - -	1,120 0 0	5 0	56 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	5th April 1864	4 0	44 16 0	11 4 0	—
Sept. 30	Sherborne Division -	3,200 0 0	4 10	144 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	31st Dec. 1863	4 0	128 0 0	16 0 0	—
Oct. 12	Bridgewater (part)	3,060 0 0 2,627 10 0	5 0 4 10	271 4 9	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	1st July 1864	4 0	227 10 0	43 14 9	—
Oct. 22	Sheffield and Gander Lane.	2,310 0 0	5 0	115 10 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	1st Jan. 1864	4 0	92 8 0	23 2 0	—
Oct. 26	Dudley and New Inn	2,425 18 0	5 0	121 5 11	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	31st Dec. 1863	2 0	48 10 4	72 15 7	6,410 3 5

Oct. 29	Frodsham and Wilderspool.	1,950 0 0	5 0	97 10 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	1st Jan. 1864	4 0	78 0 0	19 10 0	—
Nov. 9	Thirsk - -	2,322 6 8 1,911 0 0	4 10 4 0	180 18 11	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	31st Oct. 1863	3 0	127 0 0	53 18 11	—
Nov. 16	Somersham - -	1,320 0 0	5 0	66 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	31st Dec. 1863	4 0	52 16 0	13 4 0	—
Nov. 16	Cockermouth and Workington -	700 0 0 2,570 0 0	5 0 4 10	150 13 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	31st Dec. 1861	3 0	98 2 0	52 11 0	78 10 4
Nov. 16	Dorchester and Wool	1,725 0 0	5 0	86 5 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	6th Jan. 1864	4 0	69 0 0	17 5 0	—
Nov. 18	Berkeley, Dursley, Wootton-under-Edge, &c.	4,580 0 0	5 0	229 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	5th April 1864	4 0	183 4 0	45 16 0	—
Nov. 18	Chester and Frodsham	4,300 0 0	4 0	172 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	31st Dec. 1863	3 0	129 0 0	43 0 0	—
Nov. 18	Ashton and Frodsham	1,120 0 0	4 0	44 16 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	31st Dec. 1863	3 0	33 12 0	11 4 0	—
Nov. 25	Marlborough and Salisbury - -	3,290 0 0 1,100 0 0	4 0	175 12 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	24th June 1863	2 10 one penny	82 5 0	93 7 0	1,393 4 5
Dec. 3	Presteigne - -	1,800 0 0	5 0	90 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	31st Oct. 1863	4 0	72 0 0	18 0 0	—
Dec. 7	Dunchurch and Southam.	1,610 0 0	5 0	80 10 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	11th Oct. 1863	2 10	40 5 0	40 5 0	—
Dec. 9	Brampton and Longtown.	4,200 0 0	4 0	168 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	11th Nov. 1862	3 0	126 0 0	42 0 0	—
Dec. 14	Ringmer and Hurst Green (part).	1,340 0 0	5 0	67 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	1st July 1863	4 0	53 12 0	13 8 0	—
Dec. 18	Whitney and Bredwardine.	2,102 18 5	5 0	105 2 11	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	1st Jan. 1864	3 10	73 12 0	31 10 11	—
Dec. 30	Ipswich to Helmingham, &c.	4,350 0 0	5 0	217 10 0	Ditto - -	Local Act will expire at the end of Session after April 1864.	6th July 1863	3 10	152 5 0	65 5 0	3,853 15 0
Dec. 30	Ruthin to Mold -	2,311 2 11	5 0	115 11 2	Ditto - -	Local Act continued annually.	1st Nov. 1863	2 10	57 15 7	57 15 7	92 10 9
	Total -	94,722 14 5	—	4,428 3 4	—	—	—	—	2,817 9 10	1,610 13 6	21,151 3 11

No. 2.—Abstract showing the Reduction in the Rate of Interest on certain Turnpike Trusts, under Arrangements which were made with the Sanction of the Secretary of State. B.—Arrangements with Consents of Creditors.

Name of Trust.	Debt.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Annual Interest.	Arrangements made.	Term of Local Act.	Date of Reduction of Interest.	Reduced Rate of Interest.	Annual Interest in Future.	Annual Saving in Interest.	Arrears of Interest extinguished.
	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.				s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hockliffe and Woburn -	1,000 0 0	5 0	50 0 0	Interest reduced by Consent.	Local Act continued annually.	In the Year 1862	4 0	40 0 0	10 0 0	—
Bibury and Dancy's Fancy -	700 0 0	4 0	28 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ 1862	2 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	—
Cirencester and Bath - -	2,800 0 0	5 0	140 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ 1862	4 0	112 0 0	28 0 0	—
Welwyn - - - {	630 0 0 1,620 0 0	5 0 4 10	} 104 8 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ 1863	4 0	90 0 0	14 8 0	—
Canterbury and Sandwich -	3,250 0 0	5 0	162 10 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ 1862	4 0	130 0 0	32 10 0	263 7 11
Pontypool - - -	1,900 0 0	5 0	95 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ 1862	3 0	57 0 0	38 0 0	—
Lynn South Gate - - {	300 0 0 1,650 0 0	5 0 4 0	} 81 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ 1862	4 0	78 0 0	3 0 0	—
Handsworth - -	1,806 15 1	3 0	54 4 1	Arrears of Interest extinguished.	Ditto - -	„ 1862	3 0	54 4 1	- - -	2,651 19 6
(*a*) Coventry and Stoney Stanton (part).	1,809 16 6	5 0	90 9 10	Interest reduced by Consent.	Ditto - -	„ 1863	3 0	52 5 11	38 3 11	—
⎧ Brough and Bowes (part) -	450 0 0	4 10	20 5 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ 1862	3 0	13 10 0	6 15 0	—
⎨ Maiden Castle - -	250 0 0	4 10	11 5 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ 1862	3 0	7 10 0	3 15 0	—
⎩ Reeth and Tanhill - -	60 0 0	4 10	2 14 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ 1863	3 0	1 16 0	0 18 0	—
Chippenham - -	1,300 0 0	5 0	65 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ 1862	4 0	52 0 0	13 0 0	—

Draycott, or Upper District - - -	100 0 0 500 0 0	4 0 5 0	29 0 0	Interest reduced by Consent.	Ditto - -	„ 1862	2 0	12 0 0	17 0 0	390 0 0
Birmingham and Bromsgrove	1,133 4 0	5 0	56 13 2	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ 1862	4 0	45 6 7	11 6 7	—
Boroughbridge to Catterick, &c.	850 0 0	5 0	42 10 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ 1862	3 10	29 15 0	12 15 0	—
Middleton Tyas Lane End and Bowes.	575 0 0	5 0	28 15 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ 1863	3 0	17 5 0	11 10 0	—
Penmachno - -	450 0 0 830 0 0	5 0 5 0	64 0 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ 1862	3 0 one penny.	13 10 0	50 10 0	(not stated.)
	23,964 15 7									
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haslemere - - -	3,898 16 0	5 0	194 18 9	Trust abolished -	Local Act expired 1st November 1863.	—	—	—	194 18 9	16,959 15 3
Horley and Cuckfield -	20,102 14 0	5 0	1,005 2 9	Ditto - -	Ditto -	—	—	—	1,005 2 9	46,652 10 8
Cirencester and Wootton Bassett :—										
Ashton Keynes District.	2,628 3 0	5 0								2,428 0 6
Crudwell and Minty District.	1,882 8 7	5 0	317 14 8	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	—	—	—	317 14 8	1,658 9 11
Wootton Bassett District.	1,844 1 6	5 0								3,208 5 9
Whitesheet Hill - -	2,360 0 0	4 10	106 4 0	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	—	—	—	106 4 0	2,368 19 2
	32,716 3 1									
Total - -	56,680 18 8	—	2,749 14 3	—	—	—	—	820 2 7	1,929 11 8	76,581 8 8

that the original debt of 217,020*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* had been reduced to 125,819*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, by the total payment of 91,201*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; and by the continued payment of the full amount of annuities, the principal will be more rapidly repaid as the current interest diminishes in future years.

In the Turnpike Acts Continuance Act of 1862 (the 25th and 26th of Victoria, cap. 72) *seventy* Local Acts were placed in the exceptional Schedule,—by which their terms were limited to the 1st day of November 1863, unless in the meantime continued by Parliament.

In following the practice of former years the Home Secretary instituted inquiries into the condition of the several Turnpike Trusts for which applications were made to Parliament in 1863, as well as of other Trusts which were brought under revision without incurring the expenses of obtaining renewals of their Local Acts. In 1863 five reports, under the 3rd and 4th of William IV. cap. 80., were presented to both Houses of Parliament, upon 18 Road Bills, for which 16 new Acts were obtained; the Bill for the "Darlington and Barton Lane End Road" being withdrawn, and the Bill for the "Pucklechurch Roads" being thrown out in the Committee of the House of Commons. Of the Trusts for which new Acts were obtained, four were voluntary applications, under the circumstances set forth in the Reports on Roads:—No. 5. "Saint Asaph Roads;" No. 9. "Flint, Holywell, and Mostyn Roads;" No. 10. "Penzance and Saint Just Roads;" (new) and No. 18. "Metropolis Roads, North of the Thames;" the chief object of this last being to transfer the parts of the road within the Metropolis Local Management Boundary to the several parishes, and to abolish the tolls on such portions. The financial arrangements as to the reduction in the rates of interest, &c. upon the Trusts regulated by 14 of the Local Acts are set forth in the tabular statement on page 9.

Of the 70 Local Acts excepted in the Schedule of the Turnpike Acts Continuance Act of 1862, only twelve were separately renewed; thirty-five were continued by the General Continuance Act, under arrangements which were approved by the Home Secretary; seventeen Local Acts were continued for one year further, by placing them in the Schedule of the Continuance Act of 1863, to afford time for completing the arrangements for their abolition or extension; and six Acts were excepted in Section 2 of the last-named Continuance Act (the 26th and 27th of Victoria, cap. 94), to prevent the following Trusts from continuing beyond the 1st day of November 1863; namely, the "Okehampton Roads," the "Whitesheet Hill Road," the "Whetstone Road," the "Haslemere Road," the "Horley and Cuckfield Road," and the "Cirencester and Wootton Bassett Roads."

During the year 1863 the Secretary of State for the Home Department granted thirty Provisional Orders under the Act of the 14th & 15th of Victoria, cap. 38, as extended by the 2nd Section of the 24th and 25th of Victoria, cap. 46, to solvent Trusts, if continued by any annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Act. These several Orders have been published in the *London Gazette*, and in one or more of the local Newspapers, and seven of them have been confirmed by the 26th and 27th of Victoria, cap. 98; the remaining twenty-three are at present waiting for confirmation.

It appears unnecessary to refer in detail to the circumstances of each of the Trusts upon which arrangements have been made, by the granting of Provisional Orders, or by the unanimous consent of the creditors. It may be sufficient to set forth, by the tabular statements on pages 10–13, the following particulars in each case, namely,—the date of the Provisional Order, or other arrangement; the name of the Trust; the amount of debt; the rate of interest; the annual interest payable; the nature of the arrangement made; the term of the Local Act; the date of the reduction of interest; the new or reduced rate; the annual interest payable in future; the annual saving in interest; and the arrears of interest extinguished, if any. The table on page 13 includes some particulars of the debts which were extinguished upon six Trusts of which the Local Acts expired.

The abstracts inserted on pages 9 to 13 show the savings which were made on obtaining 14 new Local Acts in 1863, and the 30 Provisional Orders or other arrangements made upon 68 Trusts in the whole. It appears that upon these Trusts the annual interest has been reduced from 11,512*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* to 5,884*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, whereby a liability of 5,628*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum for interest has been extinguished; while arrears of interest, amounting to 116,387*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* has also been removed from the accounts. The sum of 46,348*l.* 13*s.* of principal debt has also been extinguished.

The alterations made in the rates of interest, and the amount of debts upon the trusts named in the foregoing abstracts Nos 1. and 2. are shown in the following statement :—

Original Debts.	Original Rates of Interest.	Revised Debts.	Future Rates of Interest.
£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s.
184,377 14 9	at 5 0 per cent.	60,848 8 5	at 4 0 per cent.
21,531 17 8	„ 4 10 „	2,505 0 0	„ 3 15 „
27,356 0 0	„ 4 0 „	38,927 5 1	„ 3 10 „
4,941 5 1	„ 3 0 „	48,693 9 6	„ 3 0 „
4,100 0 0	„ 2 0 „	9,871 2 11	„ 2 10 „
		7,775 18 0	„ 2 0 „
		13,779 2 9	„ 1 0 „
		13,557 17 10	Bearing no interest, or the nominal rate of 1*d.* per cent.
		195,958 4 6	
		46,348 13 0	Debt extinguished.
£ 242,306 17 6		£ 242,306 17 6	
The interest chargeable upon the above debt of 242,306*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* was at an average rate of about 4*l.* 15*s.* per cent. per annum.		The interest chargeable upon the above debt of 195,958*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* will be at an average rate of about 3*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* per cent. per annum.	

In the last General Report a statement of the alterations made in the debts of 423 Turnpike Trusts was shown, to which is now added the summary of the abstracts on pages 9 to 13, as under :—

Date.	No. of Trusts.	Debt Extinguished.	Arrears of Interest Extinguished.	Former annual Interest.	Future annual Interest.	Annual Saving in Interest.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1850 to 1862 both inclusive	423	346,462 4 11	1,178,255 19 11	146,230 2 0	70,064 11 0	76,165 11 0
1863 - -	68	46,348 13 0	116,387 13 10	11,512 6 1	5,889 4 3	5,623 1 10
Total -	491	392,810 17 11	1,294,643 13 9	157,742 8 1	75,953 15 3	81,788 12 10

The above reductions have not yet been fully shown in the annual accounts, but each year the bonded debt and the rates of interest are reduced in amount.

In the Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1863, (the 26th and 27th of Victoria, cap. 94) 79 Local Acts were placed in the exceptional schedule, limiting their terms to the 1st day of November 1864, unless in the meantime continued by Parliament, in order that the several Turnpike Trusts regulated by such Acts might be brought under revision. In section 2 of the before-named Continuance Act *six* Local Acts were excepted, namely, the 10th of George IV. cap 18, for the *Okehampton Roads;* the 11th of George IV. cap. 88, for the *Whitesheet Hill Road;* the 1st of William IV. cap. 1, for the *Whetstone Road;* the 1st of William IV. cap. 28, for the *Haslemere Road;* the 1st of William IV. cap. 42, for the *Horley and Cuckfield Road;* and the 1st and 2nd of William IV. cap. 41, for the *Cirencester and Wootton Bassett Roads.* The collection of Tolls on these several Roads ceased on or before the 1st day of November 1863, and they now remain free from toll.

(Signed) THOMAS GEORGE BARING.

Whitehall, 30*th June* 1864.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

GENERAL REPORT, made by Direction of the SECRETARY OF STATE under Act 3 & 4 Wm. IV. Cap. 80.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

1864.

[*Price 2d.*]

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

27th of VICTORIA, Session 1864.

FIRST REPORT,

WITH ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS,

RELATING TO THE

Circumstances of the under-mentioned TURNPIKE TRUSTS applying for LOCAL ACTS in the present Session of Parliament, made by direction of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT, under the powers conferred upon him by the Act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV. Cap. 80.:—

No.		Page
1.	Andover and Chilton Pond Road - - - - -	2
2.	Brough Ferry Road - - - - - - -	5
3.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne and South Shields Road - - -	9
4.	Bolton and Saint Helen's Road - - - - -	13

(Signed) H. A. BRUCE.

Whitehall, 29th February 1864.

3274]

No. 1.—ANDOVER AND CHILTON POND ROAD.

The Local Act for this road, of the 9th of George IV. cap. 47., repealed the previous Acts of the 6th, the 27th, and the 47th of George III., and granted a new term which expired in 1849, but has been since continued by the Turnpike Continuance Acts until the 1st day of November 1864.

The total length of road at present belonging to the Trust is 42 miles 6 furlongs 126½ yards; this includes 12 miles 6 furlongs 93½ yards proposed to be relinquished, at the Andover end of the road, which has never been repaired by the Trustees, and is in some parts nearly impassable; and also 4 miles 7 furlongs 27½ yards, at the East Ilsley end of the road, in respect to which it appears necessary either that the road should be relinquished or that additional gates should be erected; but as the toll may be avoided with much facility, and the repairs are very expensive, the Trustees desire to exclude this portion also. There are three other small portions proposed to be abandoned of the length respectively of 192½ yards in Newbury, and 77 yards and 209 yards in Speenhamland; these are frequently disturbed on account of the drain and gas pipes, and being situated in towns, it appears desirable that they should be excluded from the Trust. These reductions will make the length of road belonging to the Trust, 24 miles 6 furlongs 187 yards, as under:—

	M.	Fur.	Yds.
From the Turnpike road between Andover and Whitchurch to the Turnpike road between Hurstborne and Whitchurch	1	6	38½
From Andover to the junction of the road from Newtown and Greenham with the Andover and Chilton Pond road -	16	0	0
From the extremity of the hamlet of Speenhamland to the commencement of the Ilsley Downs at the southern boundary of the parish of East Ilsley - - - - -	7	0	148½
Total -	24	6	187

There are six toll-gates and two side-bars, but *three* tolls only are payable; reduced tolls are taken on some description of traffic.

The debt on this Trust was originally 4,500*l.*, but 250*l.* unclaimed bonds, with arrears of interest, were omitted from the accounts in 1849 and 1850; the debt became reduced by various payments since 1849 (including 50*l.* in 1863) to 3,650*l.*, which remains due in twelve sums, as described in the schedule of the bill, bearing interest at 4*l.* per cent.

The accounts show that the toll receipts became somewhat reduced from 1849. No parish aid has been received, but some part of the road, about 12¾ miles, has not been repaired by the Trustees. The funds have been expended in repairs of the road (of various amounts at different times); salaries (to clerk 30*l.* previous to 1850, increased to 50*l.* since, which was agreed to include all charges for professional business; to surveyor 50*l.* since 1855, the Trustees considering his previous salary inadequate); law charges (previous to 1849); interest of debt; improvements (occasionally); and portions of the principal (since 1849).

The Local Act having been excepted in the Turnpike Annual Continuance Act of the last session, and no satisfactory arrangements having been proposed by the Trustees, they have resolved upon applying to Parliament.

In the present application it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain more effectual powers in lieu thereof, for a term of 21 years.

Clause 8 requires the Trustees to meet on the 3rd day of October [but see Clauses 15, 28, and 30, where 29th of September is mentioned. By the same Clause the annual meeting is fixed for the first Monday *after* the 25th day of March, but the annual meeting is required by 3 & 4 William IV. Cap. 80. Sec. 2. to be held *on* or *before* the 25th of March "*and not at any other time*"].

[*Read on to page* 4.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the ANDOVER AND CHILTON POND TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about 30 Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
1839	949 16 10	- -	961 19 1	852 12 5	–	15	40 0 0	22 2 2	137 0 0	260 0 0	- -	1,351 11 6	76 11 10	- -	4,500	197 0 0	1839
1840	866 12 8	- -	878 12 8	696 18 0	–	30	40 0 0	29 2 6	146 10 0	60 0 0	- -	1,022 12 6	- -	67 8 0	4,500	230 0 0	1840
1841	845 6 8	- -	897 15 5	436 6 0	–	30	40 0 0	43 16 0	170 0 0	10 17 9	- -	758 8 4	71 19 1	- -	4,500	240 0 0	1841
1842	818 6 8	- -	829 8 8	379 11 2	–	30	40 0 0	21 7 5	107 0 0	- -	- -	596 4 7	305 3 2	- -	4,500	321 0 0	1842
1843	751 8 4	- -	757 8 4	424 19 1	–	30	40 0 0	17 9 3	360 0 0	- -	- -	897 6 10	165 4 8	- -	4,500	135 0 0	1843
1844	778 18 4	- -	785 2 10	554 0 5	–	30	40 0 0	1 7 0	117 0 0	- -	- -	767 11 2	182 16 4	- -	4,500	198 0 0	1844
1845	793 0 0	- -	793 2 6	452 10 3	–	—	40 0 0	43 9 2	84 0 0	- -	- -	646 5 2	329 13 8	- -	4,500	294 0 0	1845
1846	901 0 0	- -	914 2 6	434 19 10	–	60	40 0 0	- -	134 0 0	- -	- -	676 9 10	567 6 4	- -	4,500	344 0 0	1846
1847	817 15 0	- -	824 17 6	603 5 6	–	30	40 0 0	83 6 2	241 0 0	- -	- -	1,029 2 8	363 1 2	- -	4,500	283 0 0	1847
1848	787 0 0	- -	787 10 0	351 7 7	–	30	40 0 0	40 10 1	212 13 7	- -	- -	700 18 0	449 13 2	- -	4,500	250 6 5	1848
1849	643 6 8	- -	655 16 8	403 5 7	–	30	78 9 0	40 15 10	178 14 6	- -	200	963 5 9	142 4 1	- -	*4,250	*78 0 0	1849
1850	671 16 8	- -	671 16 8	296 17 3	–	80	30 0 0	- -	121 5 9	- -	- -	548 6 6	265 14 3	- -	*4,050	*70 0 0	1850
1851	653 6 8	- -	665 6 8	296 5 5	–	50	50 0 0	- -	108 14 11	- -	100	633 2 0	297 18 11	- -	3,950	114 0 0	1851
1852	659 3 4	- -	659 3 4	361 18 5	–	50	40 0 0	- -	153 4 1	- -	100	720 10 4	236 11 11	- -	3,850	117 0 0	1852
1853	669 13 4	- -	669 14 2	339 4 7	–	50	40 0 0	- -	176 9 4	21 19 0	50	714 9 5	191 16 8	- -	3,800	92 2 3	1853
1854	644 13 4	- -	666 7 6	421 15 10	–	50	42 10 0	- -	253 3 8	27 8 0	- -	834 18 0	23 6 2	- -	3,800	- - -	1854
1855	606 6 8	- -	612 6 8	336 6 7	–	50	50 0 0	- -	152 0 0	1 17 6	- -	618 10 11	17 1 11	- -	3,800	- - -	1855
1856	656 3 4	- -	662 3 4	397 14 8	–	50	50 0 0	- -	152 0 0	- -	- -	685 5 9	- -	6 0 6	3,800	- - -	1856
1857	668 15 0	- -	674 15 0	301 19 2	–	50	50 0 0	- -	152 0 0	- -	- -	590 14 9	77 19 9	- -	3,800	- - -	1857
1858	697 6 8	- -	706 13 8	358 4 9	–	50	50 0 0	- -	152 0 0	- -	- -	643 14 1	140 19 4	- -	3,800	- - -	1858
1859	674 15 0	- -	680 15 0	380 3 4	–	50	50 0 0	- -	152 0 0	- -	- -	666 9 5	155 4 11	- -	3,800	- - -	1859
1860	686 8 4	- -	692 8 4	373 1 0	–	50	50 0 0	- -	153 4 6	- -	75	772 15 2	74 18 1	- -	3,720	- - -	1860
1861	703 6 8	- -	712 10 0	404 19 0	–	50	50 0 0	- -	148 0 8	- -	20	734 11 6	52 16 7	- -	3,700	- - -	1861
1862	708 5 0	- -	714 5 0	401 19 9	–	50	50 0 0	- -	148 0 0	- -	- -	727 6 1	39 15 6	- -	3,700	- - -	1862

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 4 per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

* Reduced Bond and Interest unclaimed.

Clause 11 describes the roads belonging to the Trust,—omitting the portions proposed to be relinquished.

Clause 13 refers to the erection and removal of toll-gates, &c., but omits reference to the Act 9 George IV. Cap. 77.

Clause 14 relates to gates on branch road [there is but one branch road of $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length].

Clause 15 specifies the new scale of tolls to be taken from the 29th of September, which are of smaller amount in some cases than those allowed by the existing Act, but are nearly the same as those at present levied.

Clause 17 relating to tolls on stage-carriages includes "any carriage propelled or drawn by steam power;" but see Clause 25, referring to the Locomotive Act, 1861.

Clause 19 relates to tolls on change of carriages, but the word "laden" is omitted.

Clause 21 defines the amount of the principal debt and allows interest not exceeding *four* pounds per cent,—but should not the sum of £250 unclaimed, omitted from the accounts in 1849 and 1850, be extinguished?

It is proposed by Clause 22 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In discharging the expenses of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In paying the interest at £4 per cent. [the payment of interest is placed last in Section 19 of the existing Act, and no reduction has been proposed].

3rd. In paying the costs of management, including the repairs of toll-gates, &c., *weighing machines*, the wages of the *Treasurer*, &c., not exceeding £180 per annum, with certain exceptions. [There are no weighing machines on the road; the Treasurer receives no salary; and the length of road is to be reduced.]

4th. In repairing the road, not exceeding £385 per annum [but 5 miles of road, hitherto usually repaired by the Trustees, is intended to be relinquished.]

5th. In paying the principal debt.

6th. In further repairing, maintaining, and improving the road.

Clause 23 provides that no interest shall be *paid* until the expenses of the Act have been paid—but stated in the margin, no interest to *accrue*.

Clause 27 regulates the mode of paying off the debt, after giving *twenty* days notice, in sums of £100,—a small sum compared with the total debt.

There are no clauses in the new Bill to prevent the interest from accruing until after the costs of the Act are defrayed;—to restrict the Trustees from collecting or expending money in Towns, or within the limits of improvement Acts;—nor to prevent a second toll being collected within a specified distance.

The chief questions in this case will be:—Shall the several portions of road, proposed to be relinquished, be given up?—What rates of toll shall be allowed, and the distance within which a second toll may not be taken?—To what extent shall the rate of interest be reduced?—What reduction will be necessary, in consequence of the exclusion from the Trust, of certain portions of the road?—And in what manner shall the funds be appropriated, to the repair of the road, and the payment of the interest and the principal debt?

No. 2.—BROUGH FERRY ROAD.

The Local Act for this road, the 2nd of William IV. Cap. 15., repealed the previous Acts of the 11th, the 32nd, and the 52nd of George III., and granted a new term, which has been extended until the 1st of November 1864.

The length of this road is 8 miles and 419 yards, and is thus stated:—

	M.	Yds.
Between Brough low-water mark and South Newbald Holmes -	7	96
Between Brough and Welton - - - - -	1	323
Total -	8	419

Of which 237 yards are in Brough and 589 yards in South Cave. South Cave was originally an important market town, but the market is now almost entirely gone; Brough is only a village, but being a railway station, is rather an important place. There are four toll-gates and one chain-bar, but only two full tolls are payable for passing along the whole length of road. The two gates near Brough clear each other, and the two gates near Kettlethorpe also clear each other. The side chain was erected solely to prevent evasion, and would only pay if the main gate were not used. The full rates of toll allowed by the Local Act are not taken.

The estimated annual cost of repairing the road is stated at about 175*l.*, which is defrayed by the townships.

The debt on this Trust has been stated to be 2,230*l.* at 5*l.* per cent., which was reduced 350*l.* in 1860 by the payment of 260*l.*, making the present debt 1,880*l.*, which is due in thirteen sums as described in the schedule of the Bill.

The accounts show that the toll receipts have not varied to any great extent for several years past; no parish aid has been received, but the townships have repaired the road. The funds have been expended,—in tradesmen's bills; clerk's salary (3*l.* 3*s.* per annum); law charges, annually (of large amount in 1862); interest of debt, at 5*l.* per cent. (and arrears up to 1848); improvements (since 1849, 744*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* for new toll-houses, lowering hills, widening road, &c.); and payment of debt (260*l.* in 1860). The law charges in 1862 are thus explained by the clerk:—"The expenses were incurred in an action brought "under the advice of counsel, against a Mr. Johnson, for the recovery of toll which he "had evaded, and forcibly breaking down a side-bar, and, by example, rendering the "gates of far less value to the lessees. It was tried at York, and a verdict found for "the Trust, Mr. Baron Martin stating he had no doubt the verdict should be for the "plaintiff; the defendant took the case to the Court above, and being successful there "the Trustees appealed, and unfortunately on such appeal the decision was against "the Trust, which rendered it liable not only for its own but the defendant's costs."

In regard to the debt of 2,230*l.* it is stated in a return presented to Parliament in 1840, that 1,210*l.* "consists of unpaid interest converted into principal, by an order of the "Trustees, which took place in 1814." In reference to which the clerk states,—

"That Mr. Marshall, the previous clerk, appears to have made the return alluded to, "but it is clearly an error. From a very long search amongst, and perusal of, the Trust "papers, I find that the original sum of 2,230*l.* was made up in the following manner, "viz.:—

	£
"Originally advanced - - - -	1,020
"In 1814 the arrears of interest thereon converted "into principal amounted to - - -	510
"And there were subsequent subscriptions for making "the Welton Road, &c. of - - -	700
	2,230

" The late clerk in his erroneous return may have taken the last subscriptions of " 700*l.* as well as the 510*l.*, and called them arrears, but, of course, this is only my " supposition."

In looking at the Trust accounts, it appeared that interest had been paid at 5*l.* per cent. for nearly 50 years, upon the subscriptions and arrears converted into principal, while the road had been repaired by the townships; it was, therefore, suggested that no larger interest could be allowed on the debt, as at present stated, than 1*l.* per cent. The Trustees declined to accede to these terms, and proposed 4*l.* 10*s.* per cent, and subsequently 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent., but in no case consenting to relinquish the arrears of interest converted into principal; they, at length, resolved to make application to Parliament for a new Act.

The Secretary of State has recently received a letter from one of the Trustees of this road, from which the following statements are extracted:—

" That there has been a large and unnecessary expenditure in the erection of two " new toll-houses, in widening and altering the road, and in unsuccessful litigation, the " last item appearing in the accounts for last year at 406*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, but for which the " debt might have been paid off.

" That the present surplus income arises from a new source, the railway station at " Brough, not in existence when the bondholders lent their money, they having made " the road on the faith of the traffic to Brough Ferry over the River Humber, and if " they had to rely on their proper and original traffic the bonds would be of little " value; it is submitted that the public have as much right to the produce of this new " traffic created by them, and it is hoped that the Parliamentary Committee will either " appropriate it to the repairing of the road, or ease the burden on the locality by " reducing the tolls to a nominal amount.

" That at a public sale by auction at Brough, the very heart of the district, in " December 1862, a security for 225*l.* (one-eighth of the whole debt) was sold for 91*l.* " If Parliament grants two per cent., the purchaser will obtain five per cent.; if three " and a half, as provided in the Bill, nine per cent.

" That the renewal of the Act is against the wish of the locality. The neighbouring " landowners, to induce the bondholders not to incur the expense of obtaining a new " Act of Parliament, offered to raise by subscription one per cent. additional to the " Secretary of State's offer, for six years, in the expectation, that, during that time the " debt might have been paid off from the surplus tolls, and the toll-bars abolished; this " offer has been declined.

" That the Trustees have never spent a shilling in repairing the road, which is in a " very wretched state, the ruts at times being fully six inches deep, and have not even " appointed a surveyor, to see that the townships repaired."

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain further and more effectual powers instead thereof, for the term of twenty-one years.

Clause 2, in specifying what is included in the term "cart," or "waggon," mentions " threshing machines." [Are not threshing machines exempt from toll? See 3 Geo. IV. cap. 126. sec. 32. and 14 & 15 Vict. cap. 38. sec. 4.]

Clauses 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, and 12 are not contained in the existing Act, and appear to be unnecessary.

Clause 16 describes the Trust Roads, which hitherto have not been repaired by the Trustees.

Clause 17 continues the present tolls until the 31st of December 1864.

Clause 18 specifies the new tolls, to be allowed from the 1st of January 1865; these are of similar amounts to those named in Section 6 of the present Act, but are much larger than those at present levied, and on some descriptions of traffic are unusually high.

Clause 19 allows double tolls in winter on certain articles, " if so determined by the " Trustees." This clause appears to be unnecessary, as the clerk says, " no double tolls " are required."

[*Read on to page* 8.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the BROUGH FERRY TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about $8\frac{1}{4}$ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Tradesmen's Bills.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in Hand.	Balance Overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
1839	183 11 5	-	183 11 5	12 13 1	-	3 3	- -	23 4 4	111 10 0	- -	-	155 5 5	52 5 5	- -	2,230	567 11 6	1839
1840	232 0 8	-	232 0 8	5 7 11	-	3 3	- -	11 17 11	178 8 0	- -	-	199 7 10	84 18 3	- -	2,230	500 13 6	1840
1841	215 7 8	-	215 7 8	8 10 6	-	3 3	- -	10 17 7	245 6 0	- -	-	267 17 1	32 8 10	- -	2,230	634 9 6	1841
1842	198 13 4	-	198 13 4	6 4 6	-	3 3	- -	12 9 9	178 8 0	- -	-	200 5 3	30 16 11	- -	2,230	351 4 6	1842
1843	188 0 0	-	188 0 0	3 14 2	-	3 3	- -	4 14 4	178 8 0	- -	-	189 19 6	28 17 5	- -	2,230	351 4 6	1843
1844	207 5 0	-	207 5 0	15 7 4	-	3 3	- -	19 4 7	168 7 3	- -	-	206 2 2	30 0 3	- -	2,230	284 6 6	1844
1845	217 10 0	-	217 10 0	23 18 5	-	3 3	- -	13 3 0	168 7 3	- -	-	208 11 8	38 18 7	- -	2,230	227 9 3	1845
1846	215 0 0	-	215 0 0	41 14 0	-	3 3	- -	8 12 8	162 13 7	- -	-	216 3 3	37 15 4	- -	2,230	170 12 0	1846
1847	230 3 4	-	230 3 4	7 11 0	-	3 3	- -	15 14 9	207 0 8	- -	-	233 9 5	34 9 3	- -	2,230	75 0 0	1847
1848	225 5 0	-	225 5 0	9 7 4	-	3 3	- -	12 14 9	135 7 9	- -	-	160 12 10	99 1 5	- -	2,230	23 17 9	1848
1849	198 5 0	-	198 5 0	10 5 3	-	3 3	- -	20 11 2	111 10 0	90 0 0	-	235 9 5	61 17 0	- -	2,230	- -	1849
1850	196 18 4	-	196 18 4	20 19 5	-	3 3	- -	16 17 4	111 10 0	16 5 0	-	168 14 9	90 0 7	- -	2,230	- -	1850
1851	204 0 0	-	204 0 0	0 16 6	-	3 3	- -	4 9 5	111 10 0	75 6 0	-	195 4 11	98 15 8	- -	2,230	- -	1851
1852	204 0 0	-	204 0 0	5 8 3	-	3 3	- -	17 6 0	111 10 0	147 10 0	-	284 17 3	17 18 5	- -	2,230	- -	1852
1853	215 13 4	-	215 13 4	11 18 2	-	3 3	- -	10 14 8	111 10 0	25 17 11	-	163 3 9	70 8 0	- -	2,230	- -	1853
1854	224 0 0	-	224 0 0	2 9 10	-	3 3	- -	5 7 4	111 10 0	151 16 4	-	274 6 6	20 1 6	- -	2,230	- -	1854
1855	224 13 4	-	224 13 4	10 17 0	-	3 3	- -	7 10 11	111 10 0	- -	-	133 0 11	111 13 11	- -	2,230	- -	1855
1856	225 13 4	-	225 13 4	8 2 5	-	3 3	- -	10 4 5	111 10 0	76 13 3	-	209 13 1	127 14 2	- -	2,230	- -	1856
1857	226 0 0	-	226 0 0	34 12 10	-	3 3	- -	4 4 8	111 10 0	27 9 1	-	180 19 7	172 14 7	- -	2,230	- -	1857
1858	226 0 0	-	242 16 0	3 11 4	-	3 3	- -	13 9 1	111 10 0	108 10 3	-	240 3 8	175 6 11	- -	2,230	- -	1858
1859	234 13 4	-	234 13 4	6 9 2	-	3 3	- -	10 2 8	111 10 0	25 5 7	-	156 10 5	253 9 10	- -	2,230	- -	1859
1860	227 0 0	-	239 12 0	7 19 3	-	3 3	- -	15 14 9	94 0 0	- -	*260	380 17 0	112 4 10	- -	1,880	- -	1860
1861	222 15 0	-	222 15 0	6 17 7	-	3 3	- -	6 19 7	94 0 0	- -	-	111 0 2	223 19 8	-	1,880	- -	1861
1862	224 0 0	-	224 0 0	17 5 3	-	3 3	- -	406 1 1	94 0 0	- -	-	520 9 4	- -	72 9 8	1,880	- -	1862

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5 per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

* In discharge of 350*l.*

Clause 22 allows *three* full tolls to be taken on the same day.

Clause 26 is not contained in the present Act.

Clause 29, respecting toll-gates, includes weighing machines; there is no weighing machine on the whole road.

Clause 30 proposes to extinguish 350*l.* of the debt, with reference to which the Clerk states as follows:—" The several sums amounting to 350*l.* were reported to the Secretary " of State to have been paid off by the Trustees for 260*l.*, as will be seen from the " annual statement of 1860. The clause has been inserted for the purpose of confirming " the arrangement, and absolutely extinguishing the debts compounded. The sums " were old subscriptions, and constituted part of the debt of 2,230*l.*, and the payment " reduced it to the sum of 1,880*l.* mentioned in subsequent annual statements."

Clause 31, relating to existing mortgages, appears to be unnecessary.

Clause 32 postpones the payment of interest, until the costs of the Act are defrayed, but it is not said that the interest shall not *accrue*.

It is proposed by Clause 33 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In paying the expenses of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In paying interest at the rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. [Should this rate be allowed, after the large amount already paid?]

3rd. In paying costs of management, including salaries, repair of toll-houses, &c., not to exceed in any one year the sum of 80*l.*, with certain exceptions. [This is a much larger sum than has hitherto been expended.]

4th. In repairing and maintaining the road, not exceeding 200*l.* per annum.

5th. In paying off the principal debt.

Lastly, In further maintaining, repairing, and improving the road.

As this Clause stands, after paying the costs of the Act, the sums allowed would be, interest 65*l.* 16*s.*; management 80*l.*; repairs 200*l.*; total 345*l.* 16*s.*, before any sum would be applicable for the payment of the principal; but for many years the whole revenue from tolls has been about 220*l.* per annum, and it is feared the toll receipts will be decreased on the completion of the Hull Docks now in progress.

Clause 35, respecting toll-houses, is provided for by the General Acts. See 4 Geo. 4. cap. 95. sec. 57. and 3 Geo. 4. cap. 126. sec. 89.

Clause 37 regulates the mode of paying off the debts,—in sums of 100*l.*, after *ten* days notice; but the amounts already mentioned exceed the whole toll revenue.

Clause 39, relating to the erection of brick-kilns, &c., within 100 yards of the road, is not contained in the present Act.

The present Bill appears to have several unnecessary clauses, the number being 42, while the present Act contains but 18 sections.

In this case the chief questions to be determined will be,—the rates of toll;—the number of payments;—the distance within which a second toll cannot be taken;—the rate of interest to be allowed in future, and whether such interest shall *accrue* until after the costs of the Act are paid;—the sums to be allowed for management, and the repairs of the road;—what portion of the arrears of interest converted into principal is to be extinguished;—the provision to be made for the payment of the principal debt;—and the general appropriation of the funds.

No. 3.—NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE AND SOUTH SHIELDS ROAD.

The existing Act for these roads, the 1st and 2nd of William IV. Cap. 72. repealed the former Acts of the 22nd of George II., the 14th, the 36th, and the 50th of George III., and the 1st of George IV., and granted a new term, which has been extended by the Turnpike Continuance Acts until the 1st day of November 1864.

The length of the main road and branches is stated at 8 miles 2 furlongs 37 yards, as follows:—From the commencement of the Trust at the boundary of the Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to the boundary of the Tynemouth Local Board, 4 miles; continuation of the main road within the boundary of the Tynemouth Local Board, 2 miles 2 furlongs 61 yards; Tynemouth branch, 7 furlongs 93 yards; and Percy Main branch, 1 mile 103 yards; making 4 miles 2 furlongs 37 yards within the limits of the Tynemouth Local Board. The Trust originally extended within the Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, but was excluded therefrom in 1846, when a local Improvement Act was obtained. There are *seven* toll-gates and bars, of which *four* are within the limits of the Tynemouth Local Board. One full toll, paid at any gate on the main line, clears all the others thereon, the journey and back. One half toll only is charged on the branch roads, and such payment claims a ticket to free the journey and back. The full rates of toll allowed by the Act are levied on the main road, save only in the case of carts using the road but which do not pass through both Walker and Hawkey's Lane Gates, and upon which a lesser toll is levied than the Trustees are empowered to charge.

The mortgage debt on these roads, as entered in the accounts, is 8,180*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, but two sums of 937*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* and 401*l.* 5*s.*, for which there are no securities, have been omitted, making the debt 6,841*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, as stated in the schedule of the Bill. Interest has been charged at 5*l.* per cent. on 5,041*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, and at 4*l.* 10*s.* on 1,800*l.* The North-eastern Railway Company became the sole creditors of the road about the year 1855, paying those holding securities in full.

The accounts show that the toll receipts were of large amount up to 1846, when the gates were excluded from the Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; since that date the sums have not varied to any great extent, except during the period of litigation between the Trustees and the Local Board of Tynemouth. The funds have been expended,—in the repair of the roads;—salaries (of large amount in former years, but since 1859, 15*l.* to the clerk only. No salary is paid to the surveyor, the engineer to the North-eastern Railway Company holds that office, and superintends the roads gratuitously); law charges (occasionally);—interest of debt (of less than the full amount in 1862);—improvements (occasionally);—and portions of the principal (previously to 1856). The road is entirely repaired from the funds of the Trust, and is managed by the Trustees in conjunction with the Railway Company.

An arrangement of the affairs of this Trust was made in 1862, as follows:—the rate of interest on the debt, which in 1855 had become the property of the North-eastern Railway Company, was reduced to 3*l.* per cent.; the sums of 937*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* and 401*l.* 5*s.* for land purchased, for which no securities had been granted, were to be entered in the accounts as floating debts, and the arrears of interest charged thereon to be omitted; and the main and branch roads were to be united under the Acts for the union of Turnpike Trusts. There was, in addition, a sum of 9,000*l.* raised by subscription, and expended in making the western branch of the road; but this was subscribed by parties seeking to benefit their properties adjoining the said branch, and no claim having been made in respect of this subscription for upwards of 50 years, it has not been treated or recognised as a debt.

In November 1862 a communication was received from the Local Board of Tynemouth, complaining that one of the branches, within that borough, was only partially made, yet that the full tolls allowed were imposed on such uncompleted branch; that the roads were kept in a disgracefully bad state of repair, and that the Local Board had offered to take them into their own hands on being paid a reasonable sum for their repair, assuming the tolls to continue; or to take the roads and streets within the borough entirely off the hands of the Trustees, if they would cease collecting tolls within the borough.

 [*Read on to page* 12.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the NORTH SHIELDS AND NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE TURNPIKE TRUST.

Length of Road about $7\frac{1}{4}$ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance Overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1840	2,342 0 6	–	2,346 0 6	1,271 18 10	40	20	100 0	- -	518 12 0	- -	400 0 0	2,597 18 7	969 12 7	- -	9,648 5 10	- -	1840
1841	1,996 2 11	–	2,000 2 11	680 6 8	40	20	100 0	6 6 2	488 7 2	- -	352 10 0	1,945 9 2	1,024 6 4	- -	9,295 15 10	- -	1841
1842	1,598 19 2	–	1,603 11 8	588 18 0	40	20	100 0	- -	484 12 8	- -	491 0 0	1,747 1 10	880 16 2	- -	8,804 15 10	- -	1842
1843	1,289 2 3	–	1,293 13 7	771 0 1	40	20	48 17	- -	434 12 3	- -	180 0 0	1,546 3 0	628 6 9	- -	8,624 15 10	- -	1843
1844	1,280 12 5	–	1,284 12 5	477 13 2	40	20	50 0	112 4 8	418 13 3	- -	- -	1,160 14 6	752 4 8	- -	8,624 15 10	81 0 0	1844
1845	1,356 0 8	–	*1,781 3 1	694 13 1	40	20	50 0	35 0 0	490 16 11	401 5 0	- -	1,775 6 9	758 1 0	- -	9,026 0 10	- -	1845
1846	1,177 2 6	–	1,181 2 6	656 17 7	40	20	50 0	17 19 5	372 15 9	- -	650 0 0	1,841 13 3	97 10 3	- -	8,376 0 10	- -	1846
1847	810 0 0	–	1,014 0 0	682 6 11	40	20	50 0	- -	272 14 1	120 0 0	- -	1,215 0 8	- -	103 10 5	8,376 0 10	72 0 0	1847
1848	800 16 8	–	804 16 8	236 0 8	30	15	37 10	4 16 3	277 13 2	75 10 0	- -	702 6 5	- -	1 0 2	8,376 0 10	212 10 0	1848
	The accounts for the above years include those of the Shields Branch.																
1849	728 15 3	–	728 15 3	245 19 0	25	15	30 0	- -	344 12 5	- -	- -	686 17 3	1,186 8 5	- -	6,974 15 10	149 0 0	1849
1850	785 12 1	–	789 12 1	359 5 11	25	15	30 0	4 19 7	391 4 2	- -	1,000 0 0	1,849 5 6	126 15 0	- -	5,974 15 10	36 0 0	1850
1851	748 8 10	–	748 8 10	194 5 2	25	15	25 0	- -	324 7 4	- -	- -	612 19 8	262 4 2	- -	5,974 15 10	- -	1851
1852	541 19 6	–	541 19 6	199 19 6	25	15	25 0	- -	345 13 9	- -	- -	637 16 2	166 7 6	- -	5,974 15 10	36 10 3	1852
1853	461 9 10	–	461 9 10	137 0 10	25	15	25 0	25 8 10	240 16 9	- -	54 7 8	545 6 7	82 10 9	- -	5,974 15 10	96 6 2	1853
1854	522 16 7	–	532 8 1	56 1 11	25	–	- -	- -	226 11 5	- -	224 6 1	544 15 8	70 3 2	- -	5,881 12 5	133 18 4	1854
1855	518 15 0	–	531 12 8	189 7 1	–	–	- -	- -	226 11 5	- -	102 16 6	525 18 3	75 17 7	- -	5,778 15 11	176 1 9	1855
1856	758 9 0	–	764 12 6	321 7 9	25	15	25 0	- -	319 4 4	- -	- -	758 9 0	82 1 1	- -	5,778 15 11	129 15 5	1856
1857	758 3 2	–	760 3 2	581 2 10	–	15	25 0	- -	101 17 4	156 9 0	- -	879 9 2	- -	37 4 11	5,778 15 11	350 8 9	1857
1858	799 6 8	–	810 16 8	294 4 2	25	45	50 0	50 12 2	287 15 3	- -	- -	772 6 5	1 5 4	- -	5,778 15 11	350 8 9	1858
1859	807 0 0	–	807 3 0	394 17 7	–	15	- -	- -	397 10 9	- -	- -	808 8 4	- -	- -	5,778 15 11	194 19 9	1859
1860	812 0 0	–	812 10 0	497 3 0	–	15	- -	- -	299 7 0	- -	- -	812 10 0	- -	- -	5,778 15 11	168 14 2	1860
1861	777 0 0	–	777 5 0	468 19 1	–	15	- -	- -	292 5 11	- -	- -	777 5 0	- -	- -	5,778 15 11	150 13 5	1861
1862	782 18 0	–	783 8 0	623 1 2	–	15	- -	- -	141 10 10	- -	- -	783 8 0	- -	- -	5,778 15 11	283 7 9	1862

N.B.—Rates of Interest, $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent. *Note.*—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals. * Including 401*l.* 5*s.* borrowed.

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the SHIELDS BRANCH TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about 1 Mile.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£		£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1840																	1840
1841																	1841
1842																	1842
1843																	1843
1844	The accounts for these years are included with those of the main road.																1844
1845																	1845
1846																	1846
1847																	1847
1848																	1848
1849	163 3 3	–	163 3 3	7 15 10	5	- -	7 10	- -	66 1 4	- -	- -	86 7 2	- -	1,068 14 6	1,401 5 0	100 0 0	1849
1850	152 19 6	–	*1,152 19 6	21 13 4	5	- -	7 10	3 8 5	104 18 0	- -	- -	142 9 9	- -	58 4 9	2,401 5 0	45 0 0	1850
1851	130 17 8	–	130 17 8	1 12 4	–	- -	- -	- -	148 11 9	- -	- -	150 4 1	- -	77 11 2	2,401 5 0	- -	1851
1852	66 10 1	–	66 10 1	13 9 8	–	- -	- -	- -	94 1 5	- -	- -	107 11 1	- -	118 12 2	2,401 5 0	17 10 6	1852
1853	30 14 10	–	30 14 10	2 7 4	–	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 7 4	- -	90 4 8	2,401 5 0	126 2 0	1853
1854	26 8 3	–	26 8 3	- - -	–	- -	- -	- -	26 8 3	- -	- -	26 8 3	- -	90 4 8	2,401 5 0	207 14 9	1854
1855	14 7 6	–	14 7 6	- - -	–	- -	- -	- -	14 7 6	- -	- -	14 7 6	- -	90 4 8	2,401 5 0	301 8 3	1855
1856	121 6 10	–	121 6 10	25 7 2	–	- -	- -	- -	88 13 11	- -	- -	121 6 10	- -	90 4 8	2,401 5 0	330 15 4	1856
1857	147 6 11	–	147 6 11	34 0 0	–	- -	- -	- -	23 2 3	- -	- -	57 2 3	- -	- - -	2,401 5 0	424 4 4	1857
1858	336 2 4	–	336 2 4	16 2 0	–	- -	- -	- -	320 0 4	- -	- -	336 2 4	- -	- - -	2,401 5 0	192 1 6	1858
1859	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	40 13 4	–	- -	- -	- -	109 6 8	- -	- -	150 0 0	- -	- - -	2,401 5 0	193 9 10	1859
1860	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	42 17 2	–	- -	- -	- -	107 2 10	- -	- -	150 0 0	- -	- - -	2,401 5 0	196 12 4	1860
1861	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	32 10 0	–	- -	- -	- -	117 10 0	- -	- -	150 0 0	- -	- - -	2,401 5 0	189 17 4	1861
1862	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	43 10 0	–	- -	- -	- -	106 10 0	- -	- -	150 0 0	- -	- - -	2,401 5 0	194 2 4	1862

N.B.—Rates of Interest, $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

* Including £1,000 borrowed to pay off debt to Main road fund.

In reply to which, the clerk to the Trustees stated, that the Percy main branch had been partially completed for a distance of one mile, but that half toll only had been levied in consequence of its non-completion;—that the surveyor denied that the roads were kept in bad repair;—and in respect to the offer of the Local Board, "the surveyor "to the Trustees made a verbal proposal to the Local Board to give up the Tynemouth "toll-bar, on condition that the Local Board would undertake to keep that portion of "the road in repair, being a distance of about one mile, but the Local Board refused "to agree to this, unless the [Chirton or] Hawkey's Lane and Percy Main gates were "also removed. The Local Board have since offered to take the repairs of the roads "into their own hands, provided the Trustees ceased to levy tolls within the limits of "the borough; this is the only proposal that the Local Board have made, and the "effect of it would be to take away the only means the Trustees have of paying the "debt incurred for the benefit of the North Shields and Tynemouth District." He also said, "I am further desired to mention, that from 1st January 1852 to 15th March 1856, "no tolls were collected within the boundary of the Local Board, that Board having "denied the right of the Trustees to take tolls within the borough, and removed the "gates by force. The Magistrates, being in doubt as to the law, refused to assist the "Trustees, and an action was therefore brought, and turned into a case upon which "the Court gave judgment in favour of the Trustees, and held that the tolls could be "taken and the gates maintained. These illegal proceedings on the part of the Local "Board, caused the Trustees to lose about 1,900*l.* for tolls; they had also to pay "expenses and costs, amounting to 119*l.* beyond what they received for damages and "taxed costs, besides the expenses of restoring the gates destroyed."

On the 17th of January 1863 a memorial was received, signed by 95 farmers, land occupiers, ratepayers, and others of the townships of Chirton, Preston, and Murton, in the Borough of Tynemouth, praying that the Act might not be longer continued.

In May last, the Trustees made the following proposal to the Local Board:—"That "the Chirton or Hawkey's Lane and Tynemouth gates be removed, on condition that "the roads within the borough, with the exception of the turnpike road from a point "100 yards east of the Percy Main gates on the main road and branch, be repaired by "the Local Board."

To this proposal the Local Board declined to accede, and the Trustees in consequence resolved to make application to Parliament for a new Act.

In the present application, it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain further and more effectual powers instead thereof, for a term of 21 years.

Clause 9 fixes the first meeting of the Trustees for the first Monday in the month of November.

Clause 11 specifies the tolls to be allowed, without mentioning the date when they shall commence; the tolls are of the same amounts as those authorized by the existing Act, and at present taken, although one branch road still retained by the Trust has never been completed.

Clause 14 allows *two* full tolls to be taken on the main road, and *one* full toll on each branch.

Clause 15 allows tolls to be taken on every change of carriage, but the word "laden" is omitted.

It is proposed by Clause 16 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In paying the costs of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In paying the salaries; repairing, altering, and lighting toll-gates; and the expenses of management, not to exceed 100*l.* per annum, with certain exceptions.

3rd. In paying interest, at the rate of 3*l.* per cent.; but no interest is to be *paid* [it may *accrue*] before the expenses of the Act are discharged.

4th. In maintaining and keeping in repair the road [without limiting the amount].

5th. In paying off the principal debt.

Clause 23 relates to the weighing of one horse carts. [There are no weighing machines on the road.]

The schedule to the Bill contains the names of the creditors, but the separate sums due to each is not stated, the amount paid off being deducted from the total. The mortgage debt is stated to be due to the North-eastern Railway Company, in respect to which the Clerk states:—"The reason why the North-eastern Railway Company do "not appear in the Bill as the sole creditor of the road is explained thus:—The North-"eastern Railway Company took upon themselves the mortgage debt of the road, to "carry out the performance of a covenant entered into between the Trustees of the road, "and the Provisional Committee of the Newcastle and North Shields Railway Company; "subsequently, when the Newcastle and Berwick Railway Company was amalgamated "with the North Shields Railway Company, the Berwick Company took upon them-"selves the liabilities of the latter, and the mortgage securities, or the greater part of "them, have been transferred to individual directors of the North-eastern Railway "Company, but not to the Company itself, and hence these directors are inserted in the "schedule of the Bill as the holders of the securities."

There are no clauses in the new Bill,—to continue the present tolls for a term;—to extinguish the subscriptions, the payment of which by Section 20 of the existing Act is postponed;—to extinguish, or otherwise deal with, the sums of 937*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* and 401*l.* 5*s.* purchase money for land, for which no securities have been granted;—or to prevent the interest from accruing until after the costs of the Act are paid.

The principal questions for consideration in this case are,—What arrangement shall be made with the Tynemouth Local Board, as to the repair of the road, and the removal of the toll-gates?—If the portion of road within the limits of the Local Board be given up, under what regulations shall the remainder of the Trust be allowed to continue?—What rate of interest shall be sanctioned on the debt, which now belongs to the directors of the Railway Company?

No. 4.—BOLTON AND SAINT HELEN'S ROAD.

The Local Act for this road, the 23rd and 24th Victoria, Cap. 113., was passed in 1860 for a term of 21 years. By Section 30, it is enacted, that no tolls shall be raised or expended in any place under an Improvement Act, or the Local Government Acts; such clause was introduced under the impression, that one or other of several large and manufacturing villages along the line of road, would avail themselves of the Local Government Act, 1858, and that, in such case, it would be right and proper that the road lying in such villages, should be excluded from the Trust; such a contingency as the adoption of the Local Government Act, 1858, by whole townships, was unforeseen by the Trustees.

Since the passing of the Act, however, several townships have adopted the Local Government Act, 1858, and there is reason to apprehend that all, or most of the remaining townships on the line of road, will also very shortly adopt the same Act. The effect of this, in conjunction with the 30th section of the Road Act, has already been to stop the Trustees from taking toll at three turnpikes, and to prevent their being able to take toll along a line of road upwards of four miles in length, and it will eventually, it is feared, deprive the Trustees of the right of taking any tolls whatever on the road, and of course, render it impossible for them to pay, either the principal or interest due to the creditors on the tolls, or to expend any sum on the repairs of the roads.

The only course open to the Trustees, appeared to be for them to apply to Parliament for a short Act, to repeal or modify Section 30 of their existing Act.

The length of road, as defined by the present Act, is 11 miles 256 yards, as follows:—

Townships.	Length of Road. Miles.	Fur.	Yards.
Rumworth - - - - -	0	4	100
Over Hulton and Middle Hulton - - -	2	2	204
Atherton - - - - -	3	1	186
Pennington - - - - -	1	4	126
Lowton - - - - - -	2	5	40
Burtonwood - - - - -	0	6	40
Total - -	11	1	36

The toll-gate in Pennington was removed on the 5th of October last, and the Trustees have agreed to omit this township from the Trust, which will reduce the entire length to 9 miles 4 furlongs 130 yards. The toll-gates were also removed from Atherton, on the 31st of December last, but this township prefers the tolls to repairing its own length of road, and the Trustees seek to obtain power to re-impose the tolls in this township. The following statement will show the great importance to the Trustees of retaining the road in Atherton as part of the Trust:

		£	
No. 1. Daubhill Gate and the Side-bars in Over Hulton and Middle Hulton	have produced for the last two years about	990	per year.
2. Kirkhall Lane Gate and Side-bar in Atherton - - -	do. -	550	„
3. Pennington Gate in Pennington	do. -	133	„
4. Lane Head Gate and Side-bar in Lowton - - -	do. -	130	„
5. Burton Wood Gate	do. -	30	„
	Total - -	£1,833	

If the townships of Atherton and Pennington be excluded from the Trust, the road will be reduced to 6 miles 2 furlongs 164 yards; taking this at an average of 75*l.* per mile, the gross sum for repairs would be about 480*l.*, and the mortgage interest and management would require at least 370*l.* a year, thus making 850*l.* required as a minimum, without making any provision for a sinking fund. The produce of the Turnpikes No. 1, 4, and 5, and their respective side bars, (put up at 1,150*l.*) would leave, apparently, a sufficient surplus, could the same annual yield be depended upon, but a new railway is now being made, which will divert, from the road to the railway, all the coal traffic now passing by carts from Tyldesley to Bolton, through Daubhill Gate, No. 1; one coal proprietor alone pays annually from 180*l.* to 200*l.*; the whole of this source of income will, therefore, cease on the railway being opened, and the entire toll receipts will probably be reduced below 800*l.*

On the 8th of February, the Home Secretary received a memorial from some of the mortgagees, corroborating the above statements, that the tolls taken at Daubhill and Kirkhall Lane Gates constitute the chief source for the payment of interest, as well as for the repair of the road, that these tolls are threatened with reduction on the opening of the new railway, and also praying that no alteration may be made in the Bill, until the merits of the case are gone into by the Committee of the House of Commons.

The tolls were let for three years, from 1st January 1863, at a yearly rent of 1,833*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, but owing to the abolition of the Pennington Gate in October last, the amount received from tolls in 1863 was 1,807*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and should the tolls remain abolished in Atherton also, there will be a further reduction of 657*l.* (550*l.* for the Atherton Gates and 107*l.* for Pennington Gate). The repairs of the road in 1861 and 1862, were respectively, 784*l.* and 736*l.*, but the sum of 1,255*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* was expended in 1863, the extra outlay being occasioned by the re-pavement of portions of the road, (as allowed by Section 32) in Pennington and Atherton, in which places the tolls have been discontinued. In 1860 and 1861, the law charges were 1,281*l.* 8*s.*, expended principally in obtaining the new Act, which was much opposed, and in 1863, 70*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, caused by business relative chiefly to the Local Government Act. The interest has been paid at 4*l.* per cent., and the debt has been reduced 1,200*l.*, making the amount now due 6,284*l.* 19*s.*

In the present application to Parliament, it is proposed to repeal Section 30 of the existing Act, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Clause 2 repeals Section 30 of "the Bolton and Saint Helen's Turnpike Road Act, 1860."

Clause 3 proposes that no money shall be raised or expended in the towns of Leigh and Bolton-le-Moors, "or in the township of Pennington."

In this case it will have to be determined,—whether toll shall be re-imposed in the township of Atherton;—whether the road in Pennington shall be excluded from the Trust;—whether the toll gates in Lowton and Burtonwood shall be allowed to remain, or what other arrangements shall be made.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

27th of Victoria, 1864.

FIRST REPORT,

Made by Direction of the Secretary of State un
the Act 3 & 4 William IV. Cap. 80.

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1. Andover and Chilton Pond Road - - -
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3. Newcastle-upon-Tyne and South Shields Road -
4. Bolton and Saint Helen's Road - - -

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command
Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

8932. [1.]

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

27th of Victoria, Session 1864.

SECOND REPORT,

WITH ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS,

RELATING TO THE

Circumstances of the under-mentioned Turnpike Trusts applying for Local Acts in the present Session of Parliament, made by direction of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, under the powers conferred upon him by the Act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV. Cap. 80.:—

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8.	Thornset Roads - - - - - -	27
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10.	Portmadoc and Beaver Pool Bridge Road - - -	34

(Signed) H. A. BRUCE.

Whitehall, 4th March 1864.

3282]

No. 5.—CHESTERFIELD AND HERNSTONE LANE HEAD ROAD.

The existing Local Act relating to this road, of the 52nd of George III. cap. 31., continued, with amendments, the previous Acts of the 32nd of George II., the 19th, and the 41st of George III., and the term has been extended, since 1833, by the several Turnpike Acts Continuance Acts until the 1st day of November 1864.

The following particulars have been supplied respecting the roads of this Trust:—

	Length of Road.		Gates and Bars.		Road proposed to be relinquished.		
	M.	F.			M.	F.	YDS.
Main road from Chesterfield to Hernstone Lane Head - - - -	19	3	5	2	4	5	60
In Branches - - - -	38	0	5	0	7	7	40
	57	3	10	2	12	4	100

From the above it appears that the total length of road is 57 miles 3 furlongs, of which one furlong is in the borough of Chesterfield, and four furlongs in the town of Bakewell, now repaired by the Trustees. At present the length of road repaired by the parishes is 5 miles 4 furlongs 108 yards, but it is proposed to abandon this as Turnpike, and also various portions amounting in the whole to 12 miles 4 furlongs 100 yards. There is only one weighing machine in use on the road. Reduced tolls are taken on some descriptions of traffic.

The mortgage debt upon this road was originally 10,522*l.* 10*s.*, bearing interest at 5 per cent., part of which was borrowed in 1759; and there was, in addition, a sum of 1,650*l.* with interest at 4 per cent., which was paid off previously to 1849. No portion of the Bonded Debt was discharged until 1852; but it has since been reduced by various payments (including 400*l.* in 1863) to 4,556*l.* 10*s.*, which remains due in twenty sums, as described in the Schedule to the Bill.

The accounts show that the tolls became reduced from 1849, occasioned by the formation of railroads in the neighbourhood, which also decreased the traffic on the road, and the wear and tear being lessened, the cost of repairs likewise became reduced in amount. The funds of the Trust have been expended,—in repairing the road (at large sums in former years);—salaries (130*l.* per annum);—interest of debt;—improvements (occasionally);—and portions of the principal since 1852.

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain other and more effectual powers in lieu thereof for a term of twenty-one years.

Clause 4 describes the Trust roads, omitting the portions, which by Clause 5, it is proposed should be relinquished, being 12 miles 4 furlongs and 100 yards in length.

Clause 12 continues the present tolls until 26th September 1865, " when the term of " the existing lease will expire, or until the day on which such lease shall be determined " under the powers in that behalf herein-after contained."

Clause 13 states the new tolls proposed to be taken on and after 26th September 1865, and are the same as now collected, with the exception of that on horses drawing carts with wheels 9 inches wide, on which the toll is proposed to be 3*d.* instead of 4*d.* [Would it not be more convenient for the new tolls to commence at an earlier date, say 26th September 1864, as portions of the road are to be relinquished, and the toll-gates may probably be thereby required to be altered in position?] [*Read on to page* 20.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the CHESTERFIELD AND HERNSTONE LANE HEAD TURNPIKE TRUST.

Length of Road about $57\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Roads.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1839	3,036 3 8	–	3,041 5 8	2,008 14 10	–	30	100 0 0	- -	586 2 6	41 10 0	- -	2,840 6 3	678 12 9	–	10,522 10 0	588 2 6	1839
1840	2,900 0 0	–	2,952 12 0	2,064 4 1	–	30	100 0 0	- -	584 2 6	802 12 0	- -	3,599 17 6	31 7 3	–	10,522 10 0	592 2 6	1840
1841	2,899 10 7	–	2,901 17 7	2,050 7 9	–	30	100 0 0	33 2 8	592 2 6	23 14 1	- -	2,860 6 9	72 18 1	–	10,522 10 0	588 2 6	1841
1842	2,726 4 8	–	2,828 18 0	1,894 17 1	–	30	100 0 0	- -	595 4 5	107 14 9	- -	2,762 13 9	139 2 4	–	*12,172 10 0	588 2 6	1842
1843	2,726 17 5	–	2,728 19 5	1,924 17 6	–	30	100 0 0	- -	577 5 7	42 0 6	- -	2,699 4 3	168 17 6	–	12,172 10 0	595 2 6	1843
1844	3,046 6 8	–	3,048 8 8	1,901 15 7	–	30	100 0 0	- -	533 17 10	115 15 3	- -	2,702 7 7	514 18 7	–	12,172 10 0	641 6 6	1844
1845	3,063 0 0	–	3,065 2 0	1,891 19 3	–	30	100 0 0	- -	597 15 11	- -	†100 0 0	2,760 4 6	819 16 3	–	12,072 10 0	625 11 5	1845
1846	3,097 1 9	–	3,104 2 3	1,879 15 2	–	30	100 0 0	3 3 6	592 19 11	- -	†670 0 0	3,291 11 8	632 6 10	–	11,402 10 0	598 18 8	1846
1847	3,093 2 3	–	3,095 4 3	1,926 19 7	–	30	100 0 0	- -	569 18 8	- -	†400 0 0	3,040 18 7	686 12 6	–	11,002 10 0	574 6 6	1847
1848	3,023 9 7	–	3,034 5 1	1,931 14 8	–	30	100 0 0	- -	533 16 6	- -	†480 0 0	3,153 3 8	567 13 11	–	10,522 10 0	566 12 6	1848
1849	2,605 10 7	–	2,608 1 7	1,581 15 9	–	30	142 18 0	- -	505 17 6	22 16 3	- -	2,308 12 4	867 3 2	–	10,522 10 0	586 17 6	1849
1850	1,750 3 2	–	1,754 3 3	832 3 7	–	30	80 0 0	- -	548 7 6	- -	- -	1,509 17 1	1,111 9 4	–	10,522 10 0	564 12 6	1850
1851	1,871 13 4	–	1,873 15 4	865 2 10	–	30	80 0 0	3 16 4	542 2 6	5 0 0	- -	1,552 19 5	1,432 5 3	–	10,522 10 0	548 12 6	1851
1852	1,983 6 8	–	1,983 7 4	956 14 3	–	30	80 0 0	0 10 0	532 6 5	- -	779 8 9	2,409 14 9	1,005 17 10	–	9,743 1 3	502 19 5	1852
1853	2,000 0 0	–	2,005 4 2	947 2 3	–	30	80 0 0	- -	487 14 10	25 0 0	522 2 6	2,116 13 10	894 8 2	–	9,220 18 9	475 11 9	1853
1854	2,000 0 0	–	2,002 1 1	979 15 9	–	30	80 0 0	- -	456 19 2	- -	522 2 6	2,081 7 2	815 2 1	–	8,698 16 3	452 13 7	1854
1855	2,000 0 0	–	2,002 6 7	1,020 7 9	–	30	96 13 4	- -	435 0 1	- -	513 7 6	2,127 17 0	689 11 8	–	8,185 8 9	425 8 4	1855
1856	2,000 0 0	–	2,005 15 5	1,019 3 8	–	30	100 0 0	- -	408 11 9	- -	‡323 15 0	1,903 18 0	791 9 1	–	7,817 18 9	408 14 3	1856
1857	2,000 0 0	–	2,005 8 9	1,064 13 5	–	30	100 0 0	- -	390 9 2	3 0 0	375 17 0	1,980 5 7	816 12 3	–	7,437 8 9	382 5 2	1857
1858	2,151 15 9	–	2,159 10 7	1,107 17 4	–	30	100 0 0	- -	375 4 0	- -	446 8 9	2,097 9 10	878 13 0	–	6,986 0 0	367 13 7	1858
1859	1,822 7 10	–	1,831 11 10	1,053 3 9	–	30	140 0 0	- -	364 7 10	- -	504 3 9	2,117 13 10	592 11 0	–	6,481 1 3	340 18 1	1859
1860	2,075 0 0	–	2,077 5 10	1,074 4 5	–	30	100 0 0	- -	327 19 10	9 17 6	521 13 4	2,095 9 8	574 7 2	–	5,945 2 6	317 1 10	1860
1861	2,075 0 0	–	2,078 5 10	1,139 10 5	–	30	100 0 0	- -	303 2 10	54 18 11	388 4 6	2,037 17 0	614 16 0	–	5,552 5 0	296 14 0	1861
1862	2,279 3 4	–	2,317 5 5	1,253 5 5	–	60	100 0 0	26 5 9	282 8 3	- -	‡539 8 6	2,284 3 5	647 18 0	–	4,963 5 0	279 7 9	1862

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5 per cent.

* Including 1,650*l.* Floating Debt at 4*l.* per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

† Floating Debt paid off.

‡ For larger amounts.

Clause 17 allows half-toll additional on the return journey, if the waggon or cart be laden.

It is proposed by Clause 21 to authorize *three* tolls; but no distance is specified within which a second toll cannot be taken.

Clause 22 authorizes the weighing of one horse carts. [In many cases this clause is discontinued, and on this Trust there is but one weighing machine in use on the road.]

It is proposed by Clause 23 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In paying the costs of obtaining the new Act.

2nd. In paying the salaries and costs of management, not exceeding 150*l.* per annum, exclusive of the wages of toll collectors, law charges, and the cost of erecting new toll-houses or gates.

3rd. In paying interest at *five* per cent on the debt. [The full rate is proposed as at present. Creditors owning nearly one half of the debt consented to a reduced rate, but the Duke of Devonshire, the largest creditor on this trust, did not agree to the reduction; while, on other trusts, the Duke consented to an arrangement being made.]

4th. In repairing and maintaining the roads, not exceeding 1,150*l.* per annum.

5th. In reducing the debt of 4,556*l.* 10*s.*

Lastly, in further maintaining and improving the road.

Clause 24 allows no money to be laid out, or toll collected, in Chesterfield and Bakewell. [Query, why should not these portions be included with those in Clause 5, and cease to be turnpike?]

By Clause 25 six months are allowed for the payment of interest.

Clause 27 allows useless toll-houses to be sold without being first pulled down, as is required by the General Turnpike Acts.

Clause 28 allows existing leases of tolls to be cancelled by mutual agreement, previously to 26th September 1865, if desirable.

Clause 31 provides for the termination of the Trust, on the payment of the Mortgage Debt.

There are no clauses in the bill,—to prevent the interest from accruing until after the costs of the Act have been defrayed;—to restrict the Trustees from collecting or expending money in towns, or in districts under Improvement Acts; or, to specify the distance within which a second toll cannot be taken.

In this case, the questions to be determined are:—What portions of road shall be excluded from the Trust, and what portions shall be retained?—What scale of tolls shall be suffered, and the number of payments, or the distance within which a second toll shall not be payable?—What rate of interest shall be allowed?—Shall interest be suffered to accrue before the expenses of the Act are paid?—In what manner shall the funds be apportioned to the repair of the road, the payment of the interest and the principal debt?

No. 6.—HELSTON ROADS.

The Local Act for these roads of the 3rd of William IV. cap. 14., repealed the previous Act of the 4th of George IV., and granted a new term, which will not expire until the Session of Parliament after August 1864.

The object the Trustees have in applying to Parliament appears from the following: —" Complaints having been made by the public, on account of their being charged the " full amount of tolls for passing over short portions of the road, the Trustees, at a " meeting held on the 10th of August last, (when it was resolved to apply for a renewal " of the Act, in the next Session of Parliament,) also resolved, that it was expedient, " in the Bill to be brought into Parliament, to introduce a modified scale of tolls, " enabling travellers to pass and return once in a day, over three miles of road in any " direction, on payment of threepence for each horse drawing, and one penny for each " horse not drawing.—This reduction will be a material relief to the public, and also " obviate the grievance of persons living near Helston, who now have to pay two full " tolls for passing over not more than half a mile of turnpike road on each side of the " town, and going through it to any point beyond the toll-gates."

The length of road belonging to the Trust is 25 miles 3 furlongs 150 yards, as follows: —

	Miles.	Furlongs.	Yards.
From Helston to termination of Trust at Falmouth Prison - - - - - - -	11	6	158
From Helston to end of Trust, 200 feet west of Marazion Bridge - - - - -	10	2	212
From Long Downs to Penryn Old Road by Antron Hill - - - - - - -	2	4	0
From Treliever Gate to Roscrow - - -	0	6	0
	25	3	150

Of this, 7 furlongs 150 yards consist of streets within the towns of Helston, Penryn, and Marazion, and repaired by them, making the total length of road repaired by the Trust, 24 miles 4 furlongs. There are 16 toll-gates and bars; nine between Helston and Falmouth, and seven between Helston and Marazion; the payment of toll at one gate, clears all the others on the same line; the full rates allowed by the Local Act are levied.

The debt on this Trust was stated in 1839 at 13,050*l.*, part of which was borrowed in 1761; portions were paid off in 1845 and 1856, by which it became reduced to 12,300*l.*, which bears interest, 1,600*l.* at 4*l.* per cent., 7,250*l.* at 4*l.* 10*s.* per cent., and 3,450*l.* at 5*l.* per cent., as set forth in the schedules to the Bill.

The accounts show that the toll receipts fell off during the years from 1845 to 1850, caused by the severe depression of the agricultural, mining, and commercial interests in these years. No parish aid has been received. The funds of the Trust have been expended,—in repairs of the road (of large amount in some years); salaries (21*l.* to treasurer, 21*l.* to clerk, 52*l.* 10*s* to surveyor); law charges; interest of debt; improvements (large sums in several years); and portions of the principal (in 1845 and 1856 only).

A sum of 1,500*l.* is due to this Trust from the Truro Trust, for making a piece of road between the Redruth Turnpike Road and the Truro Turnpike Road in Perranvale, one mile in length; interest at 4*l.* per cent. has been regularly paid, and appears in the accounts under the head of incidental receipts, but such sum of 1,500*l.* has not been entered in the annual returns.

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain further and more effectual powers in lieu thereof, for a term of 21 years.

Clause 10, relating to tolls, books, &c. under previous Acts, to be delivered to the Trustees, and referring to 4 George IV. cap. 95. section 47., is not usually inserted in Turnpike Acts.

[*Read on to page 23.*]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the HELSTON TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road 24½ Miles.

Date.	Tolls. £ s. d.	Parish Aid.	Total Income. £ s. d.	Repairs of Road. £ s. d.	Salaries of Treasurer. £	Salaries of Clerk. £	Salaries of Surveyor. £ s.	Law Charges. £ s. d.	Interest. £ s. d.	Improvements. £ s. d.	Debts paid off. £	Total Expenditure. £ s. d.	Balance in hand. £ s. d.	Balance overspent. £ s. d.	Bonded Debt. £	Unpaid Interest. £ s. d.	Date.
1839	2,134 16 8	–	2,197 19 11	828 15 8	21	21	21 0	13 15 6	668 0 0	597 11 0	–	2,249 16 1	- - -	916 17 4	13,050	- - -	1839
1840	2,060 16 7	–	2,121 18 1	743 11 11	21	21	21 0	21 12 0	609 5 0	456 9 6	–	1,983 6 4	- - -	778 5 7	13,050	- - -	1840
1841	2,349 0 0	–	2,411 14 6	781 2 7	21	21	21 0	14 3 11	648 0 0	765 9 10	–	2,339 15 4	- - -	706 6 5	13,050	- - -	1841
1842	2,222 3 4	–	2,284 6 4	926 12 0	21	21	21 0	8 19 9	601 10 0	513 3 10	–	2,191 15 4	- - -	613 15 5	13,050	- - -	1842
1843	2,267 16 8	–	2,331 16 8	844 15 3	21	21	21 0	10 19 0	503 15 6	192 4 11	–	1,707 12 1	10 9 2	- - -	13,050	123 5 0	1843
1844	2,280 0 0	–	2,340 19 3	922 6 9	21	21	21 0	9 11 4	594 4 9	365 17 8	–	1,998 13 6	352 14 11	- - -	13,050	134 0 0	1844
1845	2,065 0 0	–	2,181 11 0	828 3 4	21	21	21 0	11 0 9	642 5 11	53 19 1	350	2,032 9 11	501 16 0	- - -	12,700	89 15 0	1845
1846	1,966 0 0	–	2,024 10 0	909 6 11	21	21	52 10	14 5 6	458 5 5	992 7 6	–	2,529 4 4	- - -	2 18 4	12,700	210 5 0	1846
1847	1,965 0 0	–	2,024 10 0	1,131 8 11	21	21	52 10	13 12 9	625 10 3	406 3 1	–	2,368 14 8	- - -	347 3 0	12,700	162 0 0	1847
1848	1,801 0 0	–	1,861 11 3	887 11 7	21	21	52 10	8 8 6	614 15 6	21 17 9	–	1,716 19 11	- - -	202 11 8	12,700	124 10 0	1848
1849	1,500 0 0	–	1,558 6 3	665 9 0	21	21	52 10	6 18 8	589 9 9	14 11 4	–	1,448 16 11	- - -	93 2 4	12,700	112 10 0	1849
1850	1,400 0 0	–	1,458 6 0	613 3 10	21	21	52 10	9 4 0	553 8 5	- - -	–	1,325 13 2	39 10 6	- - -	12,700	127 10 0	1850
1851	1,450 0 0	–	1,508 10 0	727 15 0	21	21	52 10	9 11 3	538 19 6	- - -	–	1,432 11 5	115 9 1	- - -	12,700	155 10 0	1851
1852	1,600 0 0	–	1,658 6 6	688 12 9	21	21	52 10	9 6 4	593 11 8	63 7 8	–	1,500 16 2	272 19 5	- - -	12,700	140 0 0	1852
1853	1,610 10 0	–	1,659 0 0	722 15 11	21	21	52 10	7 10 10	516 17 8	229 4 9	–	1,639 2 3	292 17 2	- - -	12,700	178 0 0	1853
1854	1,700 0 0	–	1,757 8 9	844 0 8	21	21	52 10	7 9 0	596 6 11	45 8 1	–	1,670 9 6	379 16 5	- - -	12,700	146 5 0	1854
1855	1,890 0 0	–	1,946 2 6	822 3 5	21	21	52 10	8 2 6	516 16 5	379 8 6	–	1,897 1 2	428 17 9	- - -	12,700	182 15 0	1855
1856	1,930 0 0	–	1,986 0 0	849 19 1	21	21	52 10	10 12 5	549 5 9	555 6 1	400	2,529 9 4	- - -	114 11 7	12,300	179 0 5	1856
1857	1,930 0 0	–	1,988 6 3	851 9 1	21	21	52 10	8 4 7	586 11 11	420 17 6	–	2,053 7 5	- - -	179 12 9	12,300	110 15 0	1857
1858	2,155 0 0	–	2,213 12 6	1,116 8 9	21	21	52 10	9 2 2	587 0 0	464 8 4	–	2,347 1 0	- - -	313 1 3	12,300	67 5 0	1858
1859	2,089 0 0	–	2,146 15 0	895 1 11	21	21	52 10	14 14 5	548 2 6	311 15 6	–	1,956 9 0	- - -	122 15 3	12,300	70 0 0	1859
1860	2,000 0 0	–	2,000 0 0	907 18 7	21	21	52 10	7 18 10	553 16 2	538 11 3	–	2,225 7 7	- - -	348 2 10	12,300	62 0 0	1860
1861	2,205 0 0	–	2,320 6 3	1,046 17 0	21	21	52 10	13 6 9	524 8 5	832 18 2	–	2,607 0 1	- - -	634 16 8	12,300	64 5 0	1861
1862	2,358 6 6	–	2,416 1 6	1,120 6 6	21	21	52 10	7 0 7	550 2 0	129 6 2	–	1,998 5 6	- - -	217 0 8	12,300	56 11 0	1862

N.B.—Rates of Interest, 4, 4½, and 5 per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

Clause 14, relating to toll-houses, &c., includes weighing machines,—there is no weighing machine on the roads.

Clause 15 continues the present tolls until the 14th of September 1864.

Clause 16 specifies the tolls which may be taken [without stating the date when they shall commence; they are the same as allowed by the existing Act, and at present taken, but omits several tolls on carriages attached, and also, the separate table of tolls for the portion of road between Falmouth and Penryn].

Clause 17 grants an additional toll of *one penny* on certain articles, if on narrow wheels and drawn by more than one horse, and is not contained in the present Act.

Clause 18 allows one full toll to be taken on each line of road, but limits the payment to half toll only, for passing over not more than *three* miles.

It is proposed by Clause 25 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In discharging the costs of the Act.

2nd. In defraying the expenses of management, including salaries, not exceeding 150*l.* per annum, exclusive of erecting, providing, *maintaining*, *altering*, *and repairing* tollgates, &c., salaries of toll collectors, proceedings in law or in equity, or before justices. [Repairing toll-houses, &c. is usually included in the expenses of management, and the treasurer is frequently appointed without salary.]

3rd. In paying interest on the debts specified in the several schedules, at 5*l.*, 4*l.* 10*s.*, and 4*l.* per cent. [The full rates are here inserted, no proposal having been made for reducing them; but the Trustees have informed the creditors, that provision will probably be inserted in the Bill "for the gradual liquidation of the "debt, and also for the reduction of the rate of interest now payable on portions "of the debt, and adopt a uniform rate of interest on the entire debt."]

4th. In maintaining and keeping in repair the road, not exceeding 1,000*l.* per annum.

5th. In paying off the principal debt.

Lastly. In further maintaining, repairing, and improving the said roads.

Clause 28 limits the repairs of the roads within the towns of Helston, Penryn, and Marazion to such portions, "as have been heretofore always repaired by the said Trustees," and differs from Section 16 of the existing Act.

Clause 30 regulates the mode of paying off the mortgage debt,—in sums of 400*l.*

Clause 31 authorizes new mortgages to be granted at the expense of the persons applying for them.

There are no clauses in the new Bill,—to prevent the interest from accruing until after the costs of the Act are paid;—to restrict the Trustees from collecting or expending any money in towns, or within the limits of Improvement Acts;—to limit the number of tolls which may be taken on the same day within three miles;—or to continue the liability of the Truro Trustees for the payment of 1,500*l.* and interest thereon at 4*l.* per cent.

The points for determination in this case are:—The rates of toll;—the rate of interest to be paid on the debts;—whether such interest shall be allowed to accrue until after the expenses of the Act are defrayed;—the provision to be made for the discharge of the principal debt, some portions of which have existed for upwards of a century;—the arrangement to be made for the repayment of the money due from the Truro Road;—and the appropriation of the funds to management, repair of road, and payment of the debt and interest.

No. 7.—STOCKPORT AND ASHTON ROAD.

The Local Act for this road, of the 6th of George IV. cap. 27., repealed the previous Act of the 56th of George III., and granted a new term, which has been extended until the 1st day of November 1864.

The length of this road is 18 miles 4 furlongs and 158 yards, the whole of which is repaired by the Trustees; but it is proposed to exclude from the Trust the portions of road in Stockport (893 yards) and Ashton-under-Lyne (1664 yards), on which no toll is taken, thus reducing the length to 17 miles 1 furlong and 21 yards. There are six toll-gates, and one side bar or chain on the road where there is a branch road leading to a stone quarry, but very little traffic goes through this bar at the present time. The following are the Gates:—Bredbury, Brinnington, Hattersley, Denton, Junction, New Houses, and the side bar at Dukes Platting. The Bredbury and Brinnington Gates clear each other, and the Junction and New Houses Gates also clear each other. There is only one weighing machine on the road, and that is at the Bredbury Gate. The tolls recoverable under the Local Act are very high, and the tolls paid are the maximum scale fixed by the Act. One toll-bar has for the last thirty years and upwards been erected at Denton, at the point where the Manchester, Hyde, and Mottram turnpike road crosses this Trust, and the Trustees of the Manchester, Hyde, and Mottram road have a toll-bar at the same point, so that people who want to go to Manchester have to pay, at this point, a toll to each of the Trusts.

The debt on this Trust in 1839 was 15,170*l.*, with no arrears of interest, but was increased the following year to 16,030*l.* with 1,373*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* arrears of interest, occasioned by defalcations of the late clerk; these amounts have been reduced by various payments since 1844 (including 300*l.* paid off in 1863) to 5,288*l.* 10*s.*, bearing interest at *four* per cent. from 1855, when a provisional order was obtained; no part of the debt is unclaimed, but remains due in eighteen sums, as described in the schedule to the Bill.

The accounts show that the toll receipts have not varied to any great extent; parish aid was received in the years from 1842 to 1857 inclusive, "in order to enable the " Trustees to set aside a yearly sum out of the tolls towards the liquidation of the " mortgage debt, and this was continued for a number of years, till the interest of " the mortgagees was reduced by a provisional order."

The funds have been expended,—in repairing the road (with parish aid during several years);—salaries (40*l.* to the Treasurer, 25*l.* to the Clerk, 130*l.* to the Surveyor,—the salary was allowed to the Treasurer, because of his being required to keep separate ledger accounts for each Township and ratione tenuræ lengths of road, but there appears to have been no necessity for the continuance of these separate accounts after 1857. In 1842 the Trustees appointed two surveyors, the effect of which was, that the repairs were better looked after and the road was gradually improved; this office is now filled by one individual);—law charges (of considerable amount in some years, occasioned by proceedings against the townships for refusing to contribute towards the repair of the road; by a dispute between the townships of Denton and Haughton, neither of which would repair the road; and in 1860 by opposition to the Stockport and Woodley Railway Bill);—interest of debt; and portions of the principal;—there has also generally been a large balance retained in hand.

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain other powers in lieu thereof, for a term of twenty-one years.

Clause 2, in specifying what is included in the term "cart," mentions "steam engines;"—but see Clause 18 adopting "the Locomotive Act, 1861."

Clause 4 contains a description of the roads to be maintained, and also the portions in the boroughs of Stockport and Ashton-under-Lyne intended to be relinquished.

Clause 12, respecting the continuance of the officers, *and their salaries*, is found in some cases to be inconsistent with the application clause. [On one trust, it is considered that the sum mentioned in the application clause, for management, is set aside by this provision; see 23 & 24 Vict. cap. 118. secs. 16 and 36.]

[*Read on to page 26.*]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the STOCKPORT AND ASHTON TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about 18½ miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s.	£ s. d.	
1839	2,600 0 0	- -	2,600 0 0	1,665 13 3	- -	–	50 0	37 6 8	777 0 0	–	- -	2,585 2 1	1,408 6 10	–	15,170 0	- - -	1839
1840	2,600 0 0	- -	2,604 13 8	590 0 0	- -	–	21 13	- -	137 10 0	–	- -	*3,167 13 0	845 7 6	–	†16,030 0	†1,373 16 7	1840
1841	2,450 0 0	- -	2,580 1 5	759 9 10	-	25	24 19	53 18 2	2,325 16 2	37	- -	3,299 1 9	126 7 2	–	16,030 0	278 16 10	1841
1842	2,135 16 1	448 9 4	2,620 5 5	1,327 16 3	18 1 8	25	104 5	110 3 5	323 0 0	–	- -	1,984 1 2	762 11 5	–	16,080 0	559 13 0	1842
1843	2,233 9 1	687 0 1	2,924 3 5	1,633 16 2	30 0 0	25	135 4	50 19 6	1,321 11 10	–	- -	3,316 14 0	370 0 10	–	16,080 0	41 13 2	1843
1844	2,255 0 5	754 3 5	‡3,812 14 5	1,209 10 5	30 0 0	25	135 4	139 2 2	786 19 9	–	1,000 0	3,382 11 10	800 3 5	–	15,930 0	475 13 2	1844
1845	2,772 6 0	600 12 0	3,386 1 0	1,461 12 3	40 0 0	25	135 4	61 13 6	718 5 0	–	500 0	3,005 9 7	1,180 14 10	–	15,430 0	541 8 2	1845
1846	2,916 0 5	533 15 7	3,564 19 6	1,420 10 1	40 0 0	25	135 4	58 18 6	657 4 1	–	500 0	2,990 5 0	1,755 9 4	–	14,930 0	635 18 2	1846
1847	2,028 19 4	527 3 8	2,580 12 8	1,450 15 5	40 0 0	25	135 4	65 6 6	792 3 0	–	§424 0	3,025 6 10	1,310 15 2	–	14,486 0	562 8 8	1847
1848	2,801 17 6	571 4 2	3,394 5 1	1,366 2 7	40 0 0	25	135 4	50 8 8	761 6 6	–	644 0	3,071 14 11	1,633 5 4	–	13,842 0	492 6 8	1848
1849	2,175 18 0	576 0 0	2,848 7 8	1,333 16 8	40 0 0	25	135 4	48 11 4	775 18 9	–	923 0	3,416 17 3	1,064 15 9	–	12,919 0	372 2 8	1849
1850	2,733 6 10	510 16 4	3,269 19 7	1,358 8 9	40 0 0	25	135 4	52 12 6	582 10 9	–	968 0	3,265 7 2	1,069 8 2	–	11,951 0	397 18 8	1850
1851	2,405 1 11	413 4 6	2,838 0 8	1,109 8 7	40 0 0	25	135 4	172 13 7	537 2 9	–	1,249 10	3,361 7 3	546 1 7	–	10,701 10	416 13 11	1851
1852	2,400 0 0	415 0 0	2,839 19 0	1,200 18 5	40 0 0	25	140 8	‖559 13 0	485 1 6	–	848 0	3,383 6 8	2 13 11	–	9,853 10	445 9 11	1852
1853	2,468 4 4	717 9 6	3,228 6 8	1,491 14 4	40 0 0	25	135 4	66 17 10	442 13 6	–	- -	2,322 0 4	909 0 3	–	9,853 10	495 9 11	1853
1854	2,550 0 0	534 9 9	3,122 1 3	1,480 15 8	40 0 0	25	137 16	30 14 0	432 13 6	–	875 0	3,118 19 11	912 1 7	–	8,978 10	533 12 5	1854
1855	2,550 0 0	609 19 7	3,214 5 10	1,816 13 7	40 0 0	25	127 8	111 15 9	408 18 6	–	435 0	3,137 0 7	989 6 10	–	8,543 10	562 14 11	1855
1856	2,550 0 0	331 18 0	3,006 4 10	1,755 13 0	40 0 0	25	125 4	104 19 1	377 3 6	–	§503 17	3,084 11 0	911 0 8	–	8,013 10	599 9 11	1856
1857	2,280 6 1	201 0 0	2,538 10 11	1,439 17 10	40 0 0	25	130 0	24 17 8	404 5 3	–	§300 0	2,443 10 6	1,006 1 1	–	7,668 10	508 17 5	1857
1858	2,415 12 5	- -	2,440 17 3	1,261 14 7	40 0 0	25	130 0	22 5 0	270 14 8	–	§299 8	2,158 10 3	1,288 8 1	–	7,358 10	538 13 4	1858
1859	2,350 0 0	- -	2,430 3 7	1,385 5 6	40 0 0	25	130 0	18 2 4	258 6 8	–	§582 0	2,543 13 6	1,174 18 2	–	6,758 10	562 13 4	1859
1860	2,350 0 0	- -	2,458 19 2	1,382 1 3	40 0 0	25	130 0	81 13 0	234 6 8	–	469 0	2,465 9 10	1,168 7 6	–	6,288 10	589 5 4	1860
1861	2,400 0 0	- -	2,457 16 10	1,479 4 10	40 0 0	25	130 0	26 19 0	215 10 8	–	400 0	2,480 18 9	1,145 5 7	–	5,888 10	617 5 4	1861
1862	2,650 0 0	- -	2,740 16 10	1,819 1 7	40 0 0	25	135 0	12 6 3	735 0 8	–	300 0	3,166 1 10	720 0 7	–	5,588 10	111 15 4	1862

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 4 per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

* Including 2,386*l.* 4*s.* loss by late Clerk.
† Increased by defalcations of late Clerk.
‡ Including 800*l.* borrowed to pay off a Mortgage.
§ In discharge of larger sums.
‖ Including 524*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* cost of Township Indictments.

Clause 16, respecting toll-gates, omits reference to the Act of 9 Geo. IV. cap. 77.

Clause 17 specifies the tolls which may be taken from the passing of the Act, and are in some cases lower than those at present levied. [But by Clause 13 the Trustees do not meet until the second Thursday after the commencement of the Act.]

Clause 20 allows the toll to be taken on every change of carriage, but the word "laden" is omitted.

Clause 22 authorizes *three* full tolls to be taken, instead of *six* as allowed by Section 16 of the existing Act. [Four tolls appear to be taken at present.]

Clause 23 permits additional tolls on carts, with loads of three hundredweight passing "more than once in a day through the same toll-gate."

Clause 24 refers to the weighing of one-horse carts. [There is only one weighing machine on the road.]

Clause 25 permits the Trustees to order, at special meetings, that any toll-gate may free another.

It is proposed by Clause 26 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In paying the costs of the Act.

2nd. In paying the salaries and expenses of management, not exceeding 250*l.* a year; exclusive of the wages of toll-collectors; the costs of erecting, altering, repairing, or renting toll-gates, *toll-tables*, and *weighing machines;* also expenses at law or in equity, and before magistrates, or before Parliament, &c. [The cost of repairing toll-gates is usually included with the salaries, &c.—Are not the salaries high in proportion to the length of road, and if Clause 12 be allowed to stand, could they be reduced at any time?]

3rd. In paying "every year" interest at *four* per cent. [This rate has been paid on the debt since 1855, no further reduction has been proposed to the mortgagees, although large sums have been received from the townships up to 1857, and heavy law expenses incurred in enforcing such contributions.]

4th. In maintaining and repairing the road, not exceeding 2,000*l.* per annum. [This is a much larger sum than has usually been spent in repairs, and it is proposed to reduce the Trust road, 1 mile 3 furlongs and 137 yards, the portions in the boroughs of Stockport and Ashton-under-Lyne.]

5th. In paying off the mortgage debt.

6th. In repairing, maintaining, and improving the roads.

There are no clauses in the new Bill,—to continue the liability of the Trustees for all debts "except in so far as the same are extinguished, altered, or reduced;"—to restrict the Trustees from collecting money in towns, or within the limits of any improvement Act;—to prevent the interest from accruing until the costs of the Act are defrayed;—nor to prevent a second toll-payment within a specified distance.

The questions for consideration in this case are:—Shall the portions of road within the boroughs of Stockport and Ashton-under-Lyne be relinquished?—What rates of toll shall be allowed, the number of payments, and the distance within which a second toll cannot be taken?—What rate of interest shall be granted, and whether the interest shall accrue previously to the payment of the costs of the Act?—What amount for salaries and management shall be allowed, and shall any salary now be given to the Treasurer?—What sum shall be apportioned for the repair of the road?—And what shall be the general appropriation of the Trust funds?

No. 8.—THORNSET ROADS.

The Local Act for these roads, of the 3rd of William IV. cap. 19., repealed the previous Act of the 2nd of William IV. cap. 17., and granted powers for making new branch roads, and a new term, which will not expire until the end of next session of Parliament; there appears, therefore, to be no necessity for renewing the Act until that time, but the Trustees have determined upon applying to Parliament in the present session, and the clerk has stated, that a very large proportion of the creditors concur in, and approve of, the intended application.

The length of road at present belonging to this Trust is 5 miles 3 furlongs 172 yards, as follows:—

	M.	Fur.	Yds.
Main line - - - -	2	4	83
Furness branch - - -	1	2	135
Thornset branch - - -	0	5	56
Watford Bridge branch - - -	0	1	58
Beard Terrace branch - - -	0	3	140
Church or School line - - -	0	2	140
Total - -	5	3	172

There are six toll-gates on the road, viz. four on the Main line, one on the Furness branch, and one on the Thornset branch, which, with their distances apart, are as follows:—

		M.	Fur.	Yds.
On Main line -	1. Potters Hey to Marsh Lane Head -	0	4	176
,,	2. Marsh Lane Head to Vine Tavern -	0	7	154
,,	3. Vine Tavern to Oven Hill - -	0	3	117
,,	4. Oven Hill.			
On Furness branch -	5. Furness Bar to Marsh Lane Head -	1	0	110
On Thornset branch	6. High Hill Lane to Marsh Lane Head -	0	5	66

Potters Hey, Marsh Lane Head, and Furness Bars clear each other; Vine Tavern, Oven Hill, and High Hill Lane Bars also clear each other. The full rates of toll are levied, and the road is repaired by the townships. There is no weighing machine in use on the road.

The money borrowed is stated in the accounts at 11,122*l.* 10*s.*, and consists of 4,622*l.* 10*s.* subscribed debt, and 6,500*l.* priority debt. The 4,622*l.* 10*s.* subscriptions were for making the road, but its construction costing more than was estimated, 6,500*l.* was borrowed as a priority debt to complete the same; in addition to this, the Treasurer stated in 1857 that there was a sum of 425*l.* due for a bridge and land, which the Trustees obtained possession of, at the commencement of the Trust, but which sum, owing to the death of some of the parties, was lost sight of for many years, thus making the total debt 11,547*l.* 10*s.* bearing interest at five per cent. In 1852, by a resolution of the Trustees, at the General Annual Meeting, eighteen years arrears of interest on the subscribed debt were converted into principal, amounting in the whole to 4,542*l.* 15*s.*, (4,160*l.* 5*s.* at this meeting, and 382*l.* 10*s.* subsequently,) making the sum 9,590*l.* 5*s.* on which interest has been charged. The total debts, as thus explained, amount to 16,090*l.* 5*s.* as entered in the schedule to the Bill. The clerk says, "no arrears of "interest remain unpaid in respect of the priority debt of 6,500*l.*; in addition to the "capitalised interest, there is a sum of 2,738*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* due for arrears of unpaid interest "on the other debt from the 31st December 1861."

In January 1856, the attention of the Trustees was drawn to the arrears of interest converted into principal, as the law officers of the Crown had expressed an opinion of the illegality of such conversions, unless especially sanctioned by a Local Act;—no explanation having been received from the clerk, an inquiry was addressed to the Treasurer, who stated that the letter of the Secretary of State was laid before the Trustees, "but no resolution was passed on the subject;"—and interest has been con-

[*Read on to page* 29.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the THORNSET TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about $5\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Tradesmen's Bills.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s.	£ s. d.	
1839	320 6 2	–	350 6 2	17 7 0	11 10 0	–	–	37 6 0	218 16 7	–	–	303 19 11	–	–	11,122 10	106 3 5	1839
1840	No Return.																1840
1841	No Return.																1841
1842	153 1 3	–	153 1 3	–	–	–	–	–	153 1 3	–	–	153 1 3	–	–	11,122 10	2,605 12 8	1842
1843	158 7 6	–	158 7 6	–	–	–	–	–	155 7 6		–	158 7 6	–	–	11,122 10	3,003 7 8	1843
1844	216 11 2	–	216 11 2	0 16 0	–	–	–	–	211 4 0	–	–	216 11 2	–	–	11,122 10	3,348 0 0	1844
1845	251 19 11	–	251 19 11	1 1 9	10 0 0	–	1 7 3	–	235 0 0	–	–	251 19 11	–	–	11,122 10	3,655 11 8	1845
1846	250 11 1	–	250 11 1	7 17 0	1 1 0	–	–	–	235 0 0	–	–	250 11 1	–	–	11,122 10	3,976 13 8	1846
1847	261 3 8	–	261 3 8	13 14 6	4 0 0	–	2 6 10	–	235 0 0	–	–	261 3 8	–	–	11,122 10	4,207 15 9	1847
1848	220 11 0	–	220 11 0	–	–	–	–	5 10 10	207 3 8	–	–	220 11 0	–	–	11,122 10	4,556 15 0	1848
1849	290 7 8	–	290 7 8	2 7 0	–	–	–	7 19 8	273 3 2	–	–	290 7 8	–	–	11,122 10	4,929 13 10	1849
1850	474 0 0	–	474 0 0	12 12 9	10 0 0	–	3 4 0	108 1 3	335 0 0	–	–	474 0 0	–	–	11,122 10	5,150 17 4	1850
1851	540 0 0	–	540 0 0	–	10 0 0	10 0	6 12 9	100 0 0	397 0 9	–	–	540 0 0	–	–	11,122 10	5,299 19 1	1851
1852	513 0 0	–	513 0 0	71 9 10	10 0 0	10 0	6 14 2	–	399 13 0	–	–	513 0 0	–	–	11,122 10	5,489 19 3	1852
1853	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	–	10 0 0	10 0	1 1 0	–	465 10 6	–	–	500 0 0	–	–	1,122 10	5,580 11 3	1853
1854	500 0 0	–	500 0 0	6 1 10	7 15 6	9 0	7 15 6	38 4 7	424 1 1	–	–	500 0 0	–	–	11,122 10	5,712 12 8	1854
1855	515 0 0	–	515 0 0	2 4 3	10 7 8	11 0	11 0 0	8 12 8	459 6 0	–	–	515 0 0	–	–	11,122 10	5,809 9 2	1855
1856	520 0 0	–	520 0 0	10 8 0	9 14 0	9 14	9 14 0	14 8 0	454 9 6	–	–	520 0 0	–	–	11,122 10	5,911 2 2	1856
1857	520 0 0	–	520 0 0	–	9 8 0	9 9	9 9 0	30 0 0	449 13 4	–	–	520 0 0	–	–	11,122 10	6,017 11 4	1857
1858	576 0 0	–	576 0 0	6 6 7	10 0 0	10 0	10 0 0	–	531 3 3	–	–	576 0 0	–	–	11,122 10	6,040 10 7	1858
1859	583 0 0	–	583 0 0	8 2 6	10 5 0	10 5	10 5 0	–	535 19 0	–	–	583 0 0	–	–	11,122 10	6,060 14 1	1859
1860	580 0 0	–	580 0 0	0 16 2	10 0 0	10 0	10 0 0	–	543 3 4	–	–	580 0 0	–	–	11,122 10	6,073 13 3	1860
1861	650 0 0	–	650 0 0	36 18 6	10 0 0	10 0	10 0 0	–	574 6 10	–	–	650 0 0	–	–	11,122 10	6,055 8 11	1861
1862	675 0 0	–	675 0 0	8 15 9	10 0 0	10 0	10 0 0	55 11 5	574 6 8	–	–	675 0 0	–	–	11,122 10	6,037 4 9	1862

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5 per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

tinued to be charged on the amount so converted into principal, but it is not entered in the annual accounts as prepared by the Home Office.

The accounts show that the toll receipts have increased since 1849, attributable to the erection and occupation of several large mills and print works throughout the district. No parish aid has been received, but the roads have been repaired by the townships. The funds of the Trust have been expended, in tradesmen's bills; salaries (10*l.* each, to Treasurer, Clerk, and Surveyor); law charges (of large amount in 1850 and 1851, due to the estate of the late Clerk; litigation arose between the Trustees and townships as to the repairs of the roads, which were thrown upon the townships by decisions of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, and confirmed on appeal by the Court of Queen's Bench); and interest of debt; no balances appear in the accounts, as all surplus income has been applied to the payment of interest. The returns for 1840 and 1841 have not been received, as the then clerk was made bankrupt and absconded.

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain further and more effectual powers instead thereof, for a term of 21 years.

In the preamble of the Bill the debt is referred to as being of two classes, the "priority," or mortgage debt, and the "ordinary," or subscribed debt;—and it is stated that the Marple, New Mills and Hayfield Junction Railway, as authorized, crosses one of the branch roads, but that it would be more convenient if a diversion were made, and power is sought to make such diversion.

Clause 4 continues the liability of the Trustees for all debts and engagements, "except such as are reduced by this Act,"—instead of the usual words,—except such as are reduced or extinguished.

Clause 5 names only *eleven* Trustees, in addition to the Justices.

Clauses 10 to 18 authorize the diversion of the Watford Bridge Branch Road. [The clerk states that this diversion is to be made at the expense of the Railway Company, and that the estimated cost is 94*l.*]

Clause 17 allows two years for the compulsory purchase of land, and Clause 18 allows two years for the completion of the works.

Clause 19 continues the present tolls until the 24th of September 1864.

Clause 20 specifies the tolls which may be taken on and after the 24th of September 1864. [These tolls, which are high, are the same as are allowed by the existing Act, and at present levied,—with the exception of ½*d.* instead of 1*d.* proposed to be taken on every ass.]

Clause 23 authorizes toll on change of carriage, but the word "laden" is omitted.

Clause 24 allows *three* full tolls to be taken on the same day, as at present, but the margin to Clause 22 has, "tolls to be paid but once a day."

Clause 25 extinguishes all arrears of interest due on the commencement of the Act. [But a large amount of arrears of interest is included with the debts specified in the schedule.]

It is proposed by Clause 26 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In discharging the costs of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In paying the expenses of management, including salaries, and the repairs of toll-gates, &c., not exceeding 60*l.* per annum, exclusive of the salaries of toll collectors, *erecting and removing toll-gates*, and law expenses, indictments, or proceedings before magistrates.

3rd. In paying interest on the priority debt of 6,500*l.* at *five* pounds per cent. [The full rate of interest is here proposed,—after the costs of the Act are paid.]

4th. In paying interest on the ordinary debt, at *two* pounds per cent. [But not stating that the interest shall not accrue.]

5th. In paying off the priority debt.

6th. In paying off the ordinary debt. [But without proposing the extinguishment of the arrears of interest illegally converted into principal.]

7th. In maintaining, keeping in repair, and improving the roads.

[This clause differs from Section 17 of the present Act, which requires the roads to be repaired "in the second place,"—before the payment of interest or principal.]

Clause 28 regulates the mode of paying off the debts,—in sums of 100*l.* [A small amount compared with the total debts.]

The schedule annexed to the Bill sets forth the priority debt of 6,500*l.* in two sums; also the ordinary debt in 27 sums, which may be divided as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Subscribed debt - - - - -	4,622	10	0
18 years arrears of interest at 5*l.* per cent. on ditto -	4,160	5	0
For land taken - - - - -	425	0	0
18 years arrears of interest at 5*l.* per cent. on ditto -	382	10	0
	9,590	5	0

There are no clauses in the new Bill,—to restrict the Trustees from collecting or expending any money in towns, or within the limits of Improvement Acts,—to prevent a second toll payment within a specified distance,—or to apply the "Locomotive Act, 1861."

The points to be determined in this case will be,—whether it is desirable to make the diversion of road, as proposed by the Railway Company;—the rates of toll to be allowed, the number of payments, and the distance within which a second toll may not be taken;—the rate of interest to be paid on the preference debt;—in what way the "ordinary" debt, which consists partly of arrears of interest converted into principal, shall be dealt with, or whether the whole amount shall be extinguished;—and what provision shall be made for the repair of the roads.

On the 8th of February, the following Memorials, relating to the above Trust, were received by the Home Secretary.

"To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State. The Memorial of the rate-"payers of the hamlet of Ollerset, in the parish of Glossop, in the county of "Derby,

"Humbly Showeth,

"That as the Trustees of the Thornset Turnpike Road are intending to apply in "the next Session of Parliament, for powers to renew their present Act, without making "any certain provision therein to relieve the ratepayers from repairing the said road, "and as the provisions of the present Act have not been carried into effect, wherein it "enacts that, after paying the expenses of obtaining the said Act, and erecting the "necessary toll-gates and houses thereon, the said roads shall be repaired out of the "tolls arising therefrom, before the payment of interest or principal,—see 'application "of money' clause of the Act 3rd Wm. 4th, dated April 2nd 1833:

"That the ratepayers within the said hamlet of Ollerset do not number one "hundred and forty in the whole, the majority of whom are only cottagers whose "rateable value is under five pounds, and in which number is included many empty "cottages, as well as many excused by magistrates' order, so that the burden falls "most heavily upon those who do pay, being principally small tenant farmers, whose "tenure is only from year to year, and who are very heavily rented as well as rated, and "most of whom have to eke out a livelihood by other employment:

"That as the amount of rates granted for the repair of the turnpike roads and "highways in the hamlet of Ollerset, is generally about two shillings and sixpence in "the pound, the highways of which, exclusive of what are called the Thornset turnpike "roads, are not more than one thousand yards in extent, and as the amount demanded "for toll on the said road, is so grievously heavy, considering the length your petitioners "travel on the same, it is impossible for them to compete with their neighbours who "have little toll to pay, and no turnpike roads to repair:

" That the amount of Tolls, now demanded on the Thornset turnpike roads, is very " excessive and heavy to be borne, there being eleven toll-gates, side-gates, and chains " erected thereon and the branches adjoining; which said roads and branches altogether " are only between 5 and 6 miles in extent, many of them steep, narrow, and heavy to " travel over, although there are two full payable bars within a distance of less than " two miles in any one direction, one third of which said roads are within the hamlet " of Ollerset, including those parts which were formerly public highways, out of which, " the greater part of the now called Thornset Turnpike roads, were constituted:

" That as the rates are so heavy, and the revenue arising from tolls, ranging from " five hundred, to upwards of six hundred and fifty pounds per annum, for many years " past, and as it is the intention of the Trustees to enlarge the powers of their present " Act, to levy other tolls and extinguish exemptions therefrom:

" Your petitioners therefore pray that no Bill, such as the one in contemplation, may " be allowed to pass the Committee of the Honourable the House of Commons; in " support of which your petitioners pray to be heard themselves, or by counsel:

" And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

[signed by 78 persons.]

" To the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home " Department. May it please your Lordship. The humble petition of the " surveyors of the highways, and of the ratepayers, in the hamlet of Beard, in " the parish of Glossop, and the county of Derby,

" Showeth,

" That your petitioners view with alarm the application to Parliament, by the " Trustees of the Thornset turnpike road, for a renewal of their Act, without making " any certain provision for repairing the said roads at their own expense.

" 1st. Because the Thornset road has all along been a most grievous burden to the " ratepayers of Beard, they having been compelled by the Trustees to repair the said " road entirely at their own expense, contrary to the provisions of the Act, which " distinctly states that the said road shall be kept in repair by the Trustees,—see Act " of Parliament dated April 2nd, 1833 (application of money clause),—and so great is " this burden, that in consequence of the great increase of traffic upon the said road, " three times the amount of money that served 12 years ago, is now required to repair " the road.

" 2nd. Because the Trustees of the said road have fixed two side-gates upon the old " road, leading out of Beard to New Mills, which road was originally made by the tenants " of the ancestors of W. H. F. Cavendish, Esq., and has always been kept in repair by " the ratepayers, so that they could travel, to and from New Mills, with their produce " free from tolls, but by the said side-gates the Trustees compel them to pay tolls for a " road towards which they, the Trustees, have never done anything in forming or " repairing.

" Under these circumstances your petitioners think, that in any renewal of the Act " for keeping and maintaining the Thornset Highways, provision should be made for " compelling the said Trustees to keep the said roads in repair at their own cost, and " that the two side-gates referred to be removed.

" Your petitioners therefore pray to be heard themselves, or by counsel, against the " provisions of the said Bill."

[Signed by 65 persons.]

No. 9.—HEDON AND PATTRINGTON ROAD.

The Local Act for this road, of the 5th of George IV. cap. 86., repealed the previous Acts of the 1st, the 20th, and the 43rd of George III., and granted a new term which expired in 1846, but has been continued by the several Continuance Acts until the 1st day of November 1864.

The length of road belonging to this Trust is, from Sacred Gate to Pattrington Haven, 10 miles 2 furlongs 110 yards, and a branch road from Winestead to South Frodingham, on which there is no toll-gate, 1 mile 7 furlongs 52 yards, making the total length 12 miles 1 furlong 162 yards. There are three toll-gates, which do not clear each other, separate tolls being taken at each gate. The full rates of toll allowed by the Local Act are levied.

The debt upon this Trust, 2,600*l.*, was borrowed in the year 1761, and continued at that amount until 1852, since which period portions have been paid off, reducing the debt to 1,300*l.*, which remains due in seven sums as described in the schedule to the Bill, bearing interest at 4*l.* 10*s.* per cent., which appears to have been regularly paid.

The accounts show that the toll receipts became reduced in 1855, the Hull and Holderness Railway, which runs nearly parallel with the turnpike road, being opened in that year; they have since varied, but have become considerably reduced. The parishes have not been called upon for many years to aid in repairing the road. There have been receipts under the head "incidentals," which include the rent of a field of six acres, at Keyingham, formerly used as a gravel pit. The funds of the Trust have been expended,—in repairing the road (of reduced amount from 1855, owing to much of the traffic being transferred to the Railway, the increased amount in 1862 arising from the unfavourable season);—salaries (10*l.* to clerk, 40*l.* to surveyor);—law charges (of varied amount);—interest of debt;—and portions of the principal (since 1853). In 1854 the sum of 56*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* was paid to the Lord of the Manor for the enfranchisement of the Keyingham field, and placed under the head of "incidental payments." The expenditure was much increased in 1862, by which a balance became due to the Treasurer of 142*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

The Local Act having been excepted in the schedule to the Continuance Act, 1863, the Trustees sought to make arrangements for its further continuance, by proposing to the creditors to reduce the rate of interest to 3*l.* per cent., but a sufficient number not having consented to such reduction, the Trustees resolved to apply to Parliament.

In the present application it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain further and more effectual powers for the term of 21 years.

Clause 12, respecting the continuance of officers *and their salaries*, is found in some cases to be inconsistent with the application clause. [In one case an opinion prevails that the sum mentioned in the application clause, for management, is set aside by this provision. See 23 & 24 Victoria, cap. 118. sections 16 and 36.]

Clause 17 continues the present tolls until the 2nd day of August 1865.

Clause 18 specifies the tolls which may be taken on and after the 2nd day of August 1865, and are the same as those allowed by the existing Act, and at present levied.

Clause 20 allows *four* full tolls to be taken on the same day, as in Section 21 of the present Act.

It is proposed by Clause 28 to apply the funds of the Trust as follows :—

1st. In discharging the expenses of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In paying the costs of management, including salaries, repairs of toll-houses, &c., and incidental expenses, not exceeding 60*l.* per annum, exclusive of salaries of toll-collectors, and proceedings at law or in equity, or before justices.

3rd. In paying interest on the debt at *three* pounds per cent. [This rate was proposed to the creditors, but only two consented to such reduction.]

4th. In maintaining and repairing the road, not exceeding 300*l.* per annum.

5th. In paying off the principal debt.

[*Read on to page* 34.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the HEDON AND PATTRINGTON TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about $12\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance Overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1839	608 16 8	- -	618 16 8	429 0 4	–	10	50 0	18 13 6	117 0 0	- -	- -	635 12 7	678 16 7	- -	2,600 0 0	- -	1839
1840	636 0 0	- -	646 0 0	524 13 3	–	10	50 0	1 19 4	117 0 0	- -	- -	720 8 11	604 7 8	- -	2,600 0 0	- -	1840
1841	636 0 0	- -	646 0 0	461 6 0	–	10	50 0	10 7 10	117 0 0	- -	- -	654 14 4	595 13 4	- -	2,600 0 0	- -	1841
1842	626 0 0	- -	670 17 8	520 12 2	–	10	50 0	23 0 8	113 11 9	- -	- -	727 12 7	538 18 5	- -	2,600 0 0	- -	1842
1843	606 0 0	- -	635 6 3	422 1 0	–	10	51 18	4 18 8	113 11 9	- -	- -	617 12 10	556 11 10	- -	2,600 0 0	- -	1843
1844	606 0 0	- -	635 7 4	371 9 0	–	10	50 0	3 18 4	113 11 9	- -	- -	557 19 7	633 19 7	- -	2,600 0 0	- -	1844
1845	622 13 4	- -	652 11 6	384 15 10	–	10	50 0	23 7 0	113 11 9	- -	- -	592 1 5	694 9 8	- -	2,600 0 0	- -	1845
1846	656 0 0	- -	688 13 4	361 2 8	–	10	50 0	4 7 8	113 11 9	- -	- -	555 2 8	828 0 4	- -	2,600 0 0	- -	1846
1847	656 0 0	- -	690 6 9	515 9 11	–	10	50 0	4 15 9	113 11 9	- -	- -	728 19 8	789 7 5	- -	2,600 0 0	- -	1847
1848	643 13 4	- -	676 7 10	558 17 9	–	10	50 0	30 9 3	113 11 9	- -	- -	778 14 5	687 0 10	- -	2,600 0 0	- -	1848
1849	619 0 0	- -	647 10 8	513 1 3	–	10	50 0	5 7 9	113 11 9	- -	- -	704 15 1	629 16 5	- -	2,600 0 0	- -	1849
1850	619 0 0	- -	646 13 8	436 8 5	–	10	50 0	6 19 6	113 11 9	- -	- -	624 1 4	652 8 9	- -	2,600 0 0	- -	1850
1851	737 5 0	- -	766 17 5	466 4 4	–	10	50 0	28 17 7	113 11 9	- -	- -	687 19 4	731 6 10	- -	2,600 0 0	- -	1851
1852	779 0 0	- -	806 2 8	409 2 7	–	10	50 0	4 12 8	113 11 9	- -	- -	598 8 7	939 0 11	- -	2,600 0 0	- -	1852
1853	779 0 0	- -	815 7 1	424 17 11	–	10	50 0	11 9 9	109 4 4	- -	82 5	709 7 11	1,045 0 1	- -	2,500 0 0	- -	1853
1854	660 15 0	- -	688 19 6	468 7 11	–	10	50 0	38 14 10	96 16 10	- -	315 0	1,060 3 0	673 16 7	- -	2,150 0 0	- -	1854
1855	504 5 0	- -	541 14 11	142 13 0	–	10	50 0	26 3 10	90 6 0	- -	- -	326 6 8	889 4 10	- -	2,150 0 0	- -	1855
1856	365 10 0	- -	400 3 7	236 1 10	–	10	42 10	27 4 0	83 5 0	- -	225 0	637 6 9	652 1 8	- -	1,900 0 0	- -	1856
1857	414 0 0	- -	449 8 9	284 9 0	–	10	40 0	4 8 9	81 13 6	- -	- -	429 9 11	672 0 6	- -	1,900 0 0	- -	1857
1858	414 0 0	- -	440 1 6	251 0 9	–	10	40 0	5 4 2	75 0 6	- -	270 0	665 11 3	446 10 9	- -	1,600 0 0	- -	1858
1859	408 5 0	- -	434 17 5	317 14 2	–	10	40 0	29 13 3	68 1 10	- -	- -	472 9 6	408 18 8	- -	1,600 0 0	- -	1859
1860	338 6 8	- -	356 13 10	286 0 10	–	10	40 0	13 3 0	66 10 6	- -	270 0	689 11 3	76 1 3	- -	1,300 0 0	- -	1860
1861	456 16 8	- -	474 3 6	299 12 9	–	10	40 0	5 1 10	56 6 1	- -	- -	421 6 10	128 17 11	- -	1,300 0 0	- -	1861
1862	357 15 0	- -	377 6 3	422 4 10	–	10	40 0	43 14 8	56 6 1	68 17	- -	648 18 7	- - -	142 14 5	1,300 0 0	- -	1862

N.B.—Rate of Interest, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

[It is usual to put "Lastly, in further repairing and improving the road," but this is omitted. As this clause now stands, the following will be the sums required, after the costs of the Act are paid, viz., management, 60*l.*; interest, 39*l.*; repairs of road, 300*l.*; total 399*l.*, before any part of the debt is paid off; while the toll income in 1862 was 357*l.* only.]

Clause 30 regulates the mode of paying off the debts,—in sums of 100*l.*,—after *ten* days notice.

There are no clauses in the new Bill,—to prevent the interest from accruing until after the costs of the Act are paid,—nor to prevent a second toll being taken within a specified distance.

The matters to be determined in this case are,—the rates of toll, the number of payments, and the distance within which a second toll cannot be taken;—the rate of interest on the principal debt;—whether the interest is to be allowed to accrue previously to the payment of the costs of the Act;—the sums to be allowed for repairs of the road, and the provision to be made for the payment of the debt.

No. 10.—PORTMADOC AND BEAVER POOL BRIDGE ROAD.

This is an application for powers for the "making and maintaining of new turnpike "roads, from Portmadoc, in the county of Merioneth, to Festiniog in that county, "and thence to Beaver Pool Bridge, in the county of Carnarvon, with branch turnpike "roads in connexion therewith."

The preamble recites, that these new roads would be of local and public advantage, and that, it is expedient, that arrangements between the Trustees of the proposed roads, and the Trustees of the Festiniog district of the Merionethshire roads, should be authorized.

Clause 2, in specifying what is included in the term "cart", or "waggon", mentions "threshing machines", and "steam engines." [Are not threshing machines exempt from toll? See 3 Geo. IV. cap. 126. sec. 32. and 14 and 15 Vic. cap. 38. sec. 4.]

Clause 3 proposes a term of *thirty-one* years from the 1st of September 1864,—instead of the usual term of twenty-one years.

Clause 6 allows *twenty-five* additional Trustees to be appointed, instead of the usual number of three or five.

Clause 15 allows *five* years for the compulsory purchase of land.

The new roads are described in Clause 17, of which the following are the particulars:—

A. A road from Portmadoc to join the Festiniog road at the Oakley Arms Hotel, in the parish of Festiniog, in length 5 miles 3 furlongs 5 chains, the steepest inclinations of which are the following, 1 in 15, 1 in 16, 1 in 17, 1 in 18, &c., &c.

B. A branch road from the above, to join the Festiniog road at the village of Garreg-pen-y-Gyffin, in the parish of Llanfrothen, in length 2 miles 0 furlongs 4 chains 80 links, the steepest inclinations of which are, 1 in 7, 1 in 8, 1 in 10, 1 in 11, 1 in 12, &c.

C. A road from the Market Hall, in Festiniog, to Beaver Pool Bridge, in the parish of Bettwys-y-coed, in length 13 miles 2 furlongs 6 chains 75 links, of which the steepest inclinations are, 1 in 7, 1 in 8, 1 in 9, 1 in 10, 1 in 11, &c.

D. A branch from the last-named road, to join the Festiniog road, at Tal-y-Bont new Bridge, in length 2 miles 3 furlongs 5 chains, the steepest inclinations of which are, 1 in 10, 1 in 11, 1 in 12, 1 in 13, &c.

The total length of the roads and branches will be about 23 miles 2 furlongs 1 chain 55 links, and follow the line of existing highways in many parts, being often circuitous. This clause also authorizes, E, all bridges, archways, embankments, &c., which may be necessary, and, F, the stopping up, or appropriation of, any existing roads which may be convenient for the purposes of the Act.

Clause 18 allows deviations, laterally, within the limits shown on the plans, and vertically, not exceeding five feet.

Clause 19 allows *seven* years for the completion of the works.

Clauses 20 and 21 authorize arrangements and agreements to be made between the Trustees of the proposed roads, and the Trustees of the Festiniog, Maentwrog, and Harlech road.

The scale of tolls is contained in Clause 23, and comprises the following:—For every horse, &c. drawing any carriage, or waggon, 6*d.*; for every horse, &c., not drawing, 2*d.*; for every ass not drawing, 1*d.*; for oxen, &c., per score, 10*d.*; for sheep, &c., per score, 5*d.*; for every vehicle drawn or propelled by steam, &c., 2*s.* 0*d.* per wheel. [This last toll is now regulated by the Locomotive Act, 1861.]

Clause 25 allows *two* full tolls to be taken on the same day, but no distance is named within which a second toll cannot be taken.

Clause 27 allows tolls to be paid on *laden* waggons, every time such waggon is changed.

Clause 31 allows any sum, not exceeding *ten thousand pounds*, to be borrowed.

It is proposed by Clause 32 to apply all money which shall come into the Trustees' hands as under:—

1st. In discharging the expenses of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In making the roads and works authorized by the Act, and in erecting toll-gates.

3rd. In defraying the expenses of management, including salaries, repair of toll-gates, and incidental expenses, not exceeding 200*l.* per annum, exclusive of salaries of toll collectors, and expenses of proceedings at law or indictments.

4th. In maintaining and repairing the roads, not exceeding 500*l.* per annum.

5th. In paying interest, at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. on the amount borrowed.

6th. In paying off the principal debts.

Lastly. In maintaining, repairing, and improving the roads.

[In this clause no provision is made for the sinking fund of 5*l.* per cent. required by the 12 and 13 Victoria, cap. 87, section 3. Supposing the full amount to be borrowed, the following sums will be required: management, 200*l.*, repair of roads, 500*l.*, interest at 5*l.* per cent. 500*l.*,—total 1,200*l.*; to this should be added, five per cent. off the principal, 500*l.*, making the total sum required, 1,700*l.* per annum.—The "application of money borrowed," is frequently put as a distinct clause.]

Clause 33 allows no interest to *accrue* until the costs of the Act have been discharged.

There are no clauses in the Bill,—to restrict the Trustees from collecting or expending any money in towns, or within the limits of Improvement Acts;—to prevent a second toll being taken within a specified distance;—to apply the Locomotive Act, 1861;—or to provide a sinking fund, as required by the 12 and 13 Victoria, cap. 87, section 3.

The principal questions for consideration in this case are,—is it desirable to make the several lines of road, considerable portions of which consist of highways which are proposed to be widened and improved?—what amount of money shall be borrowed, and at what rate of interest?—what rates of toll shall be allowed?—from what date the interest is to accrue, so as to prevent arrears from accumulating, before the revenue from tolls is sufficient for its prompt discharge?—what provision shall be made for a sinking fund, of which no mention is made in the Bill?—will the toll income be sufficient to allow for the payment of interest, as well as to provide for the repair of the road?—and what term shall be granted for the new Act?

It may be well to ascertain to what extent the persons whose properties may be improved by this road, are willing to give subscriptions towards its formation, thus reducing the amount required to be borrowed.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

27th of Victoria, 1864.

SECOND REPORT,

Made by Direction of the Secretary of State un
the Act 3 & 4 William IV. Cap. 80.

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Her Majesty.

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8932. [2.]

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

27th of Victoria, Session 1864.

THIRD REPORT,

WITH ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS,

RELATING TO THE

Circumstances of the under-mentioned Turnpike Trusts applying for Local Acts in the present Session of Parliament, made by direction of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, under the powers conferred upon him by the Act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV. Cap. 80.:—

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(Signed) H. A. BRUCE.

Whitehall, 15th March 1864.

No. 11.—SUDDEN BRIDGE AND BURY ROAD.

The Local Act for this road, of the 3rd of William IV. cap. 8., repealed the previous Acts of the 37th, and the 53rd of George III., and granted a new term, which will not expire until the end of next session of Parliament; there appears, therefore, to be no necessity for renewing the Act; but the Trustees have determined upon applying to Parliament in the present session, and propose to abandon certain portions of road.

The length of this road was originally 5 miles and 69 yards, but of this 2 furlongs 69 yards, within the town of Bury, have not, for a very long time, been repaired by the Trustees; and under their Act of 1846 the Bury Improvement Commissioners now repair 6 furlongs 9 yards, thus reducing the Trust road to 4 miles 2 furlongs 60 yards. There is also a branch road, on which the Trustees have never laid out any money, or collected any toll, in length 2 miles 4 furlongs 16 yards, which it is proposed to give up to the townships. There are three toll-gates and one side bar, but the payment of toll at any gate clears the others during the day. The full rates of toll allowed by the Local Act are levied.

The money borrowed on this Trust 5,617*l.* 10*s.*, was advanced in October 1798. In 1813 the amount of unpaid interest amounted to 1,292*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, for which mortgages were granted, as ordered by the Trustees, making together 6,909*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* A sum of 500*l.* in addition, was borrowed in April 1828, upon an emergency connected with the repairs of the road, but this appears to have been repaid in 1840, and the debt now remains at its original amount, upon which interest at 5*l.* per cent. has been regularly paid for many years past.

The accounts show that the toll receipts have not much varied in amount for several years past; no parish aid has been received. The funds have been expended in repairs of the road;—salaries (increased to 31*l.* 10*s.* to the Clerk since 1848, the Trustees considering that he had been inadequately paid, all the accounts being kept by him;—60*l.* to the Surveyor since 1847);—law charges (of small amount, except in 1844, when the road was indicted for non-repair, under the following circumstances;—the Trustees conceiving that the town of Bury extended to a place called Pim Hole Lane End, refused to repair that portion of road from Whitehead Bridge, in the town of Bury, to Pim Hole Lane End, and having become out of repair, the road was indicted, but after much litigation,—the question being argued in the court of Queen's Bench,—terms were arranged, and the road having been put into a state of repair, the town of Bury took upon themselves the future repairs of the road);—interest of debt;—and improvements (occasionally).

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain other provisions instead thereof, for a term of *thirty-one* years.

In the preamble to the Bill it is proposed to abandon the branch road authorized by the existing Act, on which no money has been collected or expended, and also the portion of road within the township of Heywood, in length 7 furlongs 170 yards. Heywood is not incorporated, and there is no Improvement Act, but it contains 14,000 inhabitants. The length of the Trust road, when thus reduced, will be 3 miles 2 furlongs 110 yards.

Clause 3 proposes a term of *thirty-one* years, instead of the usual term of twenty-one years.

Clause 6 continues the liability of the Trustees for all debts and engagements;—but omits the usual provision:—except so far as may be altered, reduced, or extinguished by the new Act.

Clause 7 continues the present officers, *and their salaries.* [This may be found to be inconvenient in its working; see report No. 7, page 24, *ante*, "Clause 12."]

Clause 12 describes the Trust roads, omitting the portion within the township of Heywood.

Clause 13 excludes, from the Trust, two portions of road therein described; the first-named being a branch road authorized to be made turnpike by the existing Act, in length 2 miles 4 furlongs 16 yards; and the second, the portion of road within the town-

[*Read on to page* 40.]

[329d]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the SUDDEN BRIDGE TO BURY TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance Overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1839	1,430 7 2	- -	1,430 7 2	899 15 9	–	21 0	90	3 0 6	370 7 4	30 0 6	—	1,427 9 11	70 18 4	- - -	7,409 10 6	- -	1839
1840	1,238 11 4	- -	1,240 16 4	891 12 6	–	21 0	90	1 6 8	351 12 4	10 0 0	500	1,925 9 5	- - -	613 14 9	6,909 10 6	- -	1840
1841	1,054 0 5	- -	1,054 0 5	588 12 3	–	21 0	90	12 11 6	345 7 3	- -	—	1,104 1 5	- - -	663 15 9	6,909 10 6	- -	1841
1842	973 16 0	- -	980 11 6	480 3 7	–	21 0	90	- -	345 7 4	- -	—	986 7 8	- - -	669 11 11	6,909 10 6	- -	1842
1843	1,113 0 8	- -	1,113 0 8	573 1 7	–	21 0	85	- -	342 5 2	- -	—	1,066 3 2	- - -	622 14 5	6,909 10 6	3 2 2	1843
1844	1,262 4 1	- -	1,277 0 9	761 12 9	–	21 0	80	72 4 4	325 18 6	5 18 0	—	1,336 15 2	- - -	682 8 10	6,909 10 6	9 7 11	1844
1845	1,198 6 0	- -	1,203 7 0	526 18 3	–	21 0	80	3 11 8	328 19 8	- -	—	1,007 12 9	- - -	486 14 7	6,909 10 6	12 10 6	1845
1846	1,244 4 0	- -	1,244 4 0	562 11 11	–	21 0	70	3 11 8	347 16 11	- -	—	1,061 19 5	- - -	304 10 0	6,909 10 6	- -	1846
1847	1,199 10 0	- -	1,213 10 0	685 16 5	–	26 5	60	3 11 8	329 1 2	- -	—	1,157 2 0	- - -	248 2 0	6,909 10 6	6 5 3	1847
1848	1,144 6 8	- -	1,144 6 8	724 1 0	–	31 10	60	- -	339 2 8	- -	—	1,200 13 10	- - -	304 9 2	6,909 10 6	12 10 6	1848
1849	975 6 6	- -	984 19 10	504 8 8	–	31 10	60	1 13 4	339 2 8	- -	—	983 15 5	- - -	303 4 9	6,909 10 6	18 15 9	1849
1850	960 15 8	- -	984 15 8	497 11 6	–	31 10	60	- -	364 3 8	127 17 0	—	1,111 6 0	- - -	429 15 1	6,909 10 6	- -	1850
1851	997 10 0	- -	997 10 0	418 3 4	–	31 10	60	5 0 0	339 4 3	- -	—	887 11 9	- - -	319 16 10	6,909 10 6	6 5 3	1851
1852	916 13 4	- -	916 13 4	435 10 11	–	31 10	60	2 6 8	341 11 8	- -	—	906 5 0	- - -	309 8 6	6,909 10 6	- -	1852
1853	1,041 13 4	- -	1,041 13 4	520 7 3	–	31 10	60	7 18 4	335 6 5	- -	—	984 14 10	- - -	252 10 0	6,909 10 6	- -	1853
1854	1,191 13 4	- -	1,191 13 4	584 3 3	–	31 10	60	2 11 9	354 15 4	- -	—	1,043 10 4	- - -	104 7 0	6,909 10 6	- -	1854
1855	1,120 0 0	- -	1,120 0 0	566 8 9	–	31 10	60	3 18 2	315 1 5	- -	—	988 15 10	26 17 2	- - -	6,909 10 6	30 8 1	1855
1856	1,140 0 0	- -	1,140 0 0	683 3 5	–	31 10	60	1 13 4	375 17 7	- -	—	1,162 4 0	4 13 2	- - -	6,909 10 6	- -	1856
1857	1,150 0 0	- -	1,150 0 0	688 2 9	–	31 10	60	1 13 4	345 8 6	- -	—	1,142 4 0	12 9 2	- - -	6,909 10 6	- -	1857
1858	1,160 0 0	- -	1,161 10 0	686 14 2	–	31 10	60	6 18 4	345 9 6	- -	—	1,137 7 2	36 12 0	- - -	6,909 10 6	- -	1858
1859	1,120 0 0	- -	1,120 3 1	565 9 0	–	31 10	60	6 18 4	338 5 10	- -	—	1,013 8 8	143 6 5	- - -	6,909 10 6	- -	1859
1860	1,080 0 0	- -	1,082 15 7	616 10 2	–	31 10	60	1 13 4	332 10 7	- -	—	1.072 8 1	153 13 11	- - -	6,909 10 6	- -	1860
1861	1,120 0 0	- -	1,122 12 10	749 17 8	–	31 10	60	6 18 4	331 1 6	- -	—	1,187 16 1	88 10 8	- - -	6,909 10 6	- -	1861
1862	1,160 0 0	- -	1,160 0 0	688 13 6	–	31 10	60	1 13 4	332 10 10	- -	—	1,145 11 4	102 19 4	- - -	6,909 10 6	- -	1862

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5 per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

ship of Heywood, in length 7 furlongs 170 yards. These pieces of road are to be transferred and become township roads.

Clause 14, respecting toll-gates, omits the usual reference to the Act 9 George IV. cap. 77.

Clause 15 specifies the new scale of tolls, but does not name any date for the commencement thereof. [These tolls are, in general, half those allowed by the existing Act, except in regard to steam carriages.]

Clause 20 allows *one* full toll to be taken, on *each* line of road which will remain, after excluding the portions referred to in Clause 13. [One toll only is payable at present, but the proposed tolls are half the amount of those at present levied.]

Clause 21 allows *three* full tolls to be taken on the same day.

Clause 22 authorizes payment of toll on change of carriage, but the word "laden" is omitted.

Clause 25 allows one-horse carts to be weighed. There is only one weighing machine on the road.

Clause 26, relating to ditches and drains, is continued from section 18 of the existing Act.

It is proposed by Clause 27 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In paying the costs of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In paying the expenses of management, including salaries, repairing, altering, and lighting toll-gates, &c., *weighing machines and weighing machine houses*, not to exceed 160*l.* per annum, exclusive of the wages of toll collectors, the costs of erecting toll-gates, &c., *weighing machines and weighing machine houses*, proceedings in law or in equity, or before Justices, or before Parliament.

3rd. In paying the interest at 5*l.* per cent. [The full rate is here propoesd to be continued on money borrowed in 1798.]

4th. In *further* (?) maintaining and repairing the road, not exceeding 600*l.* per annum. [For 3 miles 2 furlongs 110 yards of road.]

5th. In paying off the principal debt. [But without proposing any extinguishment of the arrears of interest, converted into principal in 1813 by order of the Trustees, and on which interest appears to have been paid equal to more than double the amount so converted.]

6th. In further maintaining, repairing, and improving the roads.

The Schedule annexed to the Bill sets forth the debt in 15 sums, and is thus made up:—

		£	s.	d.
Money borrowed in 1798	-	5,617	10	0
Unpaid interest on ditto previous to 1813	-	1,292	0	6
Total	-	6,909	10	6

There are no clauses in the new Bill,—to continue the present tolls for a term, or to specify when the new tolls shall commence;—to prevent the interest from accruing until after the costs of the Act are paid;—or to restrict the Trustees from collecting or expending any money in towns, or within the limits of Improvement Acts.

The matters for determination in this case will be—as to whether the portions of road named shall be relinquished;—the rates of tolls to be levied, and the number of payments;—the rate of interest to be allowed in future on the mortgage debt, and whether such interest shall be suffered to accrue until after the costs of the Act are discharged;—whether the arrears of interest, on which interest has been paid since 1813, shall be extinguished;—and the general appropriation of the funds to management, repair of the road, and payment of the debt and interest.

No. 12.—NEWPORT ROAD.

The Local Act for this road, the 2nd of William IV. cap. 14., repealed the previous Act of the 51st of George III., and granted a new term, which would have expired with the present session, but has been extended until the 1st day of November next.

It is proposed to amalgamate with this Trust, the Caerleon Trust, the Local Act for which, the 3rd of George IV. cap. 94., repealed the previous Act of the 39th and 40th of George III., so far as the same related to this Trust, and granted a new term, which expired in 1844, but has been continued by the Turnpike Continuance Acts until the 1st day of November 1864. It appears the most convenient course, therefore, to refer to each of these Trusts separately.

Newport Road.

The length of road belonging to this Trust, is as follows:—

			Within Newport Town.		
	M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	Yds.
1. Cardiff road	10	0	0	3	40
2. Bedwas road	10	0	0	2	10
3. Cross road between the two	0	4	0	1	50
4. Risca road	5	0		—	
5. Pontypool road	4	4	0	2	90
6. Chepstow road	8	0	0	2	60
7. Caerleon road	0	1	0	1	0
8. Christchurch road	0	4		—	
9. Catsash road	0	6		—	
	39	3	1	4	30

There are *seven* toll-gates. At present, the gates around the town of Newport clear each other, as also the Bassalleg Gate, and Rock and Fountain Gate, but not the Rumney Gate. The Bassalleg Gate, and the Rumney Gate, clear each other. The full rates of toll allowed by the Act are levied.

The debt on this Trust in 1840 was stated at 10,735*l.* 15*s.*, but has been gradually paid off (including 600*l.* in 1863), until it was reduced to 1,295*l.* at the close of last year; but the Trustees have arranged to pay off 540*l.* more, in the month of March, thus further reducing the debt to 755*l.*, at which amount it should have been stated in the first schedule to the Bill;—the debt to "St. Mellon's Poor," entered by mistake as 200*l.*, should be 205*l.* Interest has been paid at *five* per cent.

The accounts show that the toll receipts were increased in 1848 and 1849, but became reduced in 1850 and 1851, and have been gradually improving since that time. No parish aid has been received. The funds of the Trust have been expended, in the repairs of the road;—salaries;—law charges (of large amount in 1847 and 1848 occasioned by legal proceedings against a person for taking possession of stone depôt);—interest of debt;—improvements (occasionally, in widening roads, &c.);—and portions of the principal annually, since 1844. There were also expenses incurred under the head of "incidentals" in 1850 and 1852, which included a new toll-house and repairs; and in 1858, 870*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* was lost through the insolvency of the bankers. Four dividends have been recovered, amounting to 4*s.* 4*d.* in the pound. The returns for the years 1839, 1840, and 1841 have not been received, and the present clerk says, the accounts for those years are not entered in the books, owing probably to the illness of the late clerk.

[*Read on to page* 44.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the NEWPORT TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about 39¼ Miles.

Date.	Tolls. £ s.	Parish Aid.	Total Income. £ s. d.	Repairs of Road. £ s. d.	Salaries of Treasurer	Salaries of Clerk. £ s.	Salaries of Surveyor. £ s. d.	Law Charges. £ s. d.	Interest. £ s. d.	Improvements. £ s. d.	Debts paid off. £ s.	Total Expenditure. £ s. d.	Balance in hand. £ s. d.	Balance overspent. £ s. d.	Bonded Debt. £ s.	Unpaid Interest. £ s. d.	Date.
1839	No Returns have been received.																1839
1840																	1840
1841																	1841
1842	2,190 0	–	2,210 8 11	1,532 7 1	–	20 0	130 0 0	- -	536 15 3	- -	-	2,340 7 7	601 5 7	- -	10,735 15	- -	1842
1843	2,190 0	–	2,222 9 6	1,238 6 2	–	25 5	204 0 0	-	537 15 11	- -	- -	2,117 9 6	706 5 7	- -	10,735 15	- -	1843
1844	2,330 0	–	2,334 16 0	1,257 10 6	–	35 0	204 0 0	27 2 7	539 11 8	- -	350 0	2,528 11 9	512 9 10	- -	10,385 15	- -	1844
1845	2,470 0	–	2,481 4 9	1,158 4 3	–	20 0	204 0 0	11 2 6	515 7 3	- -	150 0	2,101 15 11	891 18 8	- -	10,235 15	503 16 3	1845
1846	2,545 0	–	2,547 4 9	1,264 14 4	–	20 0	204 0 0	9 19 0	508 13 7	- -	750 0	2,818 6 5	620 17 0	- -	†9,485 15	505 18 10	1846
1847	2,862 10	–	2,862 10 0	1,459 17 11	–	20 0	204 0 0	198 0 6	506 16 2	- -	500 0	3,024 18 0	458 9 0	- -	8,985 15	394 4 0	1847
1848	3,105 0	–	3,105 0 0	1,683 10 3	–	20 0	202 0 0	50 0 0	463 18 2	- -	250 0	2,738 3 2	825 5 10	- -	8,735 15	431 8 3	1848
1849	3,105 0	–	3,105 0 0	1,544 11 11	–	20 0	206 0 0	- -	363 17 3	- -	500 0	2,704 6 11	1,225 18 11	- -	8,235 15	503 1 8	1849
1850	2,830 0	–	2,834 16 10	1,536 12 3	–	20 0	204 0 0	23 14 0	513 15 1	- -	700 0	3,226 2 8	834 13 1	- -	7,535 15	383 19 3	1850
1851	2,555 0	–	2,555 0 0	1,342 7 3	–	20 0	206 0 0	- -	373 5 5	- -	100 0	2,132 0 8	1,257 12 5	- -	7,435 15	381 13 3	1851
1852	2,555 0	–	2,555 0 0	1,265 12 2	–	20 0	204 0 0	17 14 10	366 7 2	- -	100 0	2,211 8 8	1,601 3 9	- -	7,335 15	367 18 0	1852
1853	2,562 10	–	2,562 10 0	1,539 1 10	–	20 0	204 0 0	29 18 6	369 16 10	200 0 0	100 0	2,539 12 2	1,624 1 7	- -	7,235 15	368 13 3	1853
1854	2,570 0	–	2,570 0 0	1,491 0 3	–	20 0	204 0 0	4 19 0	361 3 0	99 13 6	206 0	2,475 8 5	1,718 13 2	- -	7,029 15	368 13 3	1854
1855	2,570 0	–	2,570 0 0	1,582 14 8	–	20 0	204 0 0	1 0 0	357 6 9	- -	450 0	2,708 16 9	1,579 16 5	- -	6,579 15	320 15 7	1855
1856	2,684 0	–	2,688 18 6	1,458 1 7	–	20 0	204 0 0	7 3 7	318 17 9	- -	509 15	2,626 0 6	1,642 14 5	- -	6,070 0	315 7 4	1856
1857	2,801 0	–	2,801 0 0	1,882 0 0	–	20 0	146 0 0	3 7 0	387 19 4	389 13 3	500 0	3,411 0 8	1,032 13 9	- -	5,570 0	226 12 6	1857
1858	2,800 0	–	2,950 0 0	1,693 2 5	–	20 0	150 0 0	1 7 0	326 15 0	182 4 6	200 0	*3,510 1 11	472 11 10	- -	5,370 0	182 2 9	1858
1859	2,930 0	–	3,017 10 0	1,638 11 5	–	20 0	150 0 0	11 18 6	280 15 9	214 14 10	695 0	3,101 12 9	388 9 1	- -	4,675 0	181 9 5	1859
1860	3,060 0	–	3,060 0 0	1,649 2 5	–	40 0	150 0 0	- -	290 4 6	218 4 7	1,100 0	3,525 4 3	- - -	76 15 2	3,575 0	126 16 10	1860
1861	3,060 0	–	3,060 0 0	1,728 16 4	–	40 0	150 0 0	- -	123 19 0	21 10 7	700 0	2,846 6 4	136 18 6	- -	2,875 0	178 10 0	1861
1862	3,080 0	–	3,130 0 0	1,505 10 6	–	40 0	171 2 8	11 11 6	113 4 10	- -	980 0	2,934 1 3	332 17 3	- -	†1,895 0	126 13 10	1862

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5 per cent.
* Including 870*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* loss by insolvency of Bankers.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.
† Exclusive of 1,000*l.* Rumney Bridge debt, payable by annuity.

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the CAERLEON TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£		£ s. d.	£ s.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
1839	696 15 8	14 0 0	710 15 8	357 15 0	- -	10 0	40	–	199 8 8	15 12	120	770 7 6	- -	206 3 1	3,720	- -	1839
1840	702 10 11	5 10 0	712 10 11	362 3 0	- -	10 0	40	–	185 17 4	- -	180	857 12 10	- -	351 5 0	3,540	- -	1840
1841	702 16 8	39 0 0	741 16 8	441 19 8	- -	10 0	30	–	148 5 1	- -	100	790 10 6	- -	399 18 10	3,440	- -	1841
1842	704 19 3	28 10 0	777 8 3	297 12 3	- -	10 0	50	–	163 9 1	- -	- -	544 18 0	- -	167 8 7	3,440	- -	1842
1843	578 9 4	35 18 9	614 8 1	354 0 9	- -	10 0	40	–	159 7 11	- -	80	689 10 9	- -	242 11 3	3,300	- -	1843
1844	619 12 8	- -	619 12 8	243 1 8	- -	10 0	40	–	204 14 2	- -	- -	533 15 11	- -	156 14 6	3,350	- -	1844
1845	566 15 2	- -	566 15 2	197 3 1	9 1 1	5 0	40	–	146 2 1	14 0	- -	435 7 2	- -	25 6 6	3,350	- -	1845
1846	649 12 2	- -	653 12 2	306 5 6	0 17 11	5 0	35	–	146 2 1	- -	- -	524 4 3	104 1 5	- -	3,350	- -	1846
1847	669 0 0	- -	679 7 5	373 3 0	- -	5 0	40	–	153 17 6	- -	- -	595 18 10	187 10 0	- -	3,350	- -	1847
1848	627 1 3	- -	629 13 3	356 5 3	- -	3 15	40	–	149 19 9	- -	- -	704 5 8	112 17 7	-	3,350	- -	1848
1849	739 0 8	- -	789 14 1	448 1 10	- -	5 0	40	–	142 14 2	- -	120	773 18 0	128 13 8	- -	3,200	- -	1849
1850	626 14 6	- -	650 14 0	456 15 2	- -	7 10	40	–	166 11 10	- -	- -	725 15 7	53 12 1	- -	3,200	- -	1850
1851	532 17 3	- -	554 1 3	313 17 10	- -	5 0	40	–	142 14 2	- -	- -	511 2 8	96 10 8	- -	3,200	- -	1851
1852	511 12 5	- -	529 16 9	269 1 3	- -	5 0	40	–	121 16 9	- -	- -	452 6 2	174 1 3	- -	3,200	20 17 5	1852
1853	533 14 2	- -	559 17 9	290 1 8	- -	5 0	40	–	161 12 9	- -	- -	512 6 6	221 12 6	-	3,200	1 18 10	1853
1854	507 14 3	- -	522 18 3	341 8 7	- -	5 0	40	–	129 2 4	- -	- -	545 13 9	198 17 0	- -	3,200	13 11 10	1854
1855	532 0 5	- -	553 14 1	343 2 1	- -	5 0	40	–	130 5 10	- -	- -	*601 9 7	151 1 6	- -	3,200	15 6 0	1855
1856	520 12 2	- -	530 15 5	352 6 2	- -	5 0	40	–	137 0 0	- -	- -	550 8 7	131 8 4	- -	3,200	26 7 4	1856
1857	491 9 8	- -	508 11 11	372 1 0	- -	5 0	40	–	131 2 0	- -	- -	567 2 6	72 17 9	- -	3,200	26 7 4	1857
1858	480 11 3	- -	484 3 7	254 2 11	- -	5 0	40	–	146 17 7	- -	- -	462 11 8	94 9 8	- -	3,200	- -	1858
1859	518 7 0	- -	530 16 4	305 0 1	- -	5 0	40	–	167 9 8	- -	- -	562 3 10	63 2 2	- -	3,200	7 16 8	1859
1860	478 6 8	- -	527 13 0	278 11 5	- -	5 0	40	–	140 2 5	- -	- -	492 15 9	97 19 5	- -	3,200	9 12 6	1860
1861	489 3 8	- -	512 8 9	302 6 6	- -	5 0	40	–	158 15 10	- -	- -	522 13 3	87 14 11	- -	3,200	- -	1861
1862	473 15 6	- -	507 10 6	324 16 3	- -	5 0	40	–	127 12 2	- -	- -	520 9 4	74 16 1	- -	3,200	14 8 9	1862

N.B.—Rates of Interest, 4 and 5 per cent. *Note.*—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals. * Including 75*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* due from late Banker.

Caerleon Road.

The length of road belonging to this Trust, is as follows:—

	M.	Fur.	Yds.
1. Road towards Christchurch to Belmont - - -	0	6	30
2. Road leading to Newport - - - - - -	2	2	168
3. Road in Caerleon Town - - - - - -	0	4	154
4. Road to Penyrheolhir leading towards Pontypool -	3	1	10
5. Road leading towards Usk - - - -	3	4	144
	10	3	66

There are *three* toll-gates; payment of toll at either one clears the other two. The full rates of toll are levied, with the single exception of the reduction from 8*d.* to 6*d.* on narrow wheeled carriages, carts, &c., the said reduction dating from the year 1850.

The debt on this Trust in 1839 was stated at 3,720*l.*, but has been since reduced to 3,200*l.*, which remains due in 16 sums, as described in the second schedule to the Bill, and bears interest, 1,900*l.* at *five* per cent., and 1,300*l.* at *four* per cent.

The accounts show that the toll receipts became reduced since 1849, mainly attributable to the gradual diminution of Caerleon traffic. No parish aid has been received since 1843. The funds of the Trust have been expended,—in the repairs of the road (of varied amount);—salaries (clerk 5*l.*, surveyor 40*l.*);—interest of debt, and portions of the principal (previous to 1850). In 1855, 75*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* was lost by the insolvency of the bankers.

On the 12th of November 1862, a memorial was received by the Secretary of State from the Christchurch Local Board, praying that the Act for the Newport Trust might not be continued, unless the Bridge Gate at Newport were removed to a point beyond Maindee, a district within the limits of the said Local Board.

On the 15th of November 1862, a memorial was received from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Newport, praying that the Act might not be further continued, unless the Bridge Gate were removed to "a point at least one mile outside the present limits of the borough of Newport."

On the same day, a memorial was received from the inhabitants of the town of Caerleon, praying "that in any legislative permission for the continuance of the powers of their "Act, the Trustees of the Newport District may be prohibited from the further "demanding or collection of tolls, at their said Bridge Gate, or otherwise, between the "towns of Newport and Caerleon."

A similar memorial was also received, on the 16th of June 1863, from the Trustees of the Caerleon Trust.

No satisfactory arrangement, however, was made with the Newport Trustees; but subsequently it was agreed, that the Caerleon Trust should be amalgamated with the Newport Trust, and that application should be made to Parliament.

In the present application it is proposed to repeal the existing Acts for the Caerleon and the Newport Trusts, and to obtain further and more effectual powers (including the amalgamation of the said Trusts) for a term of 21 years.

Clause 13 fixes the first meeting of the Trustees, to be held on the Wednesday next after the commencement of the Act.

Clause 14 describes the roads belonging to the Trust, hitherto known as the Newport Roads, and the Caerleon Roads.

Clause 15 specifies the new scale of tolls, which may be taken from the 1st day of November next, and are in general lower than those allowed by the existing Acts, with a further reduction of one-half for public vehicles licensed by the Corporation of Newport, and also allowing half-toll only on lime for manure. [But the Trustees do not meet until the Wednesday after the 1st of November.]

Clause 22 restricts the Trustees from taking a second toll within *seven* miles. [The clerk says, it is not proposed to remove either of the present gates, but that each of the eight gates nearest to Newport shall clear the other seven; that the four gates around Newport, and two at Caerleon, shall clear and be cleared by the Rock and Fountain Gate, and that the Bassalleg and Rumney Bridge Gates shall clear each other;—but should not the gates be removed beyond the limits of the borough of Newport?]

It is proposed by Clause 27 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In discharging the costs of the Act.

2nd. In paying the salaries, expenses of repairing toll-gates, &c., and management, not to exceed 250*l.* per annum, exclusive of the salaries of toll collectors, and proceedings at law or in equity, or before Justices of the Peace.

3rd. In paying the annuity of 52*l.* 10*s.* per annum, for twelve years, to the Glamorganshire County Roads Board for Rumney Bridge, as required by the 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 91. sec. 110., and in paying interest on the debt at *four* per cent. [A proposal was made to the creditors on the Caerleon District, to reduce the rate of interest to 3*l.* per cent., to which creditors owning 900*l.* consented.]

4th. In repairing and maintaining the roads [without limiting the amount].

5th. In paying off the debts named in the first schedule.

6th. In paying off the debts named in the second schedule.

Lastly, In further maintaining, repairing, and improving the roads.

Clause 31 regulates the mode of paying off the mortgage debts,—in sums of 200*l.*, after *ten* days notice.

There are no clauses in the new Bill, to prevent the interest from accruing until after the costs of the Act are paid; nor to prevent any money being collected or expended in towns, or within the limits of Improvement Acts.

The principal questions for consideration in this case are,—what shall be the rates of tolls, and the number of payments;—what rate of interest shall be paid in future, and whether such interest shall be allowed to accrue before the costs of the Act are defrayed;—whether the toll-gates shall be removed to a further distance from Newport, and the other towns;—in what manner the funds shall be apportioned to the repair of the road, and the payment of the debt and interest;—also whether any provision shall be made for the Caerleon officers if they are superseded. (See 12 & 13 Victoria, cap. 46. sec. 4.)

No. 13.—PUCKLECHURCH ROADS.

The present Local Act of the 1st of William IV. Cap. 62. repealed the former Acts so far as the same related to these roads, and its term expired in 1863, but has been further continued until the 1st day of November 1864.

The length of the Trust roads is 10 miles 4 furlongs and 137 yards, being situated partly in the county of Gloucester and partly in Wiltshire. There are seven toll-gates and bars on the roads, all of which, except the West Kington Gate, clear each other, so that two tolls are payable. The full tolls are not, however, collected; in some instances about three-fourths, in others about two-thirds, and in others about one-half of the full rates.

The debts upon this Trust have for many years been stated at 3,567*l.* 15*s.* at 5 per cent. interest, with arrears of interest, calculated thereon to the 31st of December 1863, of 2,483*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* The amount of debt has been thus explained:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Amount borrowed in 1756 from the partners of a coal company at Pucklechurch, bearing interest at 4*l.* 10*s.* per cent. - - - -	2,500	0	0			
In 1787 a further sum was borrowed at 5*l.* per cent. in Trust for the said company for payment of the two immediately previous Acts of Parliament - - - - -	580	0	0			
	3,080	0	0			
Transferred in 1831 to the Draycot, or Upper District - - - - -	300	0	0			
				2,780	0	0
Further sums were added to the bonded debt at 5 per cent., but no security was granted except the resolution of the Trustees on their book, dated October 30, 1811, namely,—						
For interest 144*l.* 7*s.* and 259*l.* - - - -				403	7	0
For repairing the road to the pits - - - -				25	0	0
For soliciting the Act, &c. - - - - -				359	8	0
Total -				£3,567	15	0

On referring to the Local Act for this Trust, and the 1st of William IV. Cap. 63. for the Draycot District, it appears that the sum of 400*l.* was apportioned to the Draycot District out of a debt of 3,480*l.*, leaving 3,080*l.* due from this Trust, and no mention is made in the Local Acts of the further sum of 300*l.* deducted above.

The present clerk to the Trustees stated in 1863, with reference to the debts, that although 4*l.* 10*s.* per cent. was payable upon the original debt, yet 5*l.* per cent. has always been calculated. He also added:—" As to the names of the present creditors or assignees " I am not able to give them, nor do I believe the parties claiming to be mortgagees " can do so, as by deaths, &c. they have I believe become very numerous indeed; the " Trustees have hitherto recognised the Pucklechurch Old Coal Company as the parties " to receive the interest they have been able to pay, but I am under the impression that " such company does not now consist of nearly all the parties really entitled to the " mortgages and interest, and that the present partners in such company (applicants for " the present Bill) appropriate to themselves the whole, or nearly the whole of such " mortgages and interest, whilst if compelled to show their title, they would only be " able to deduce a title to and retain parts of such mortgages and interest. I submit " that the applicants for the Bill should be required to prove precisely to what portions " of the mortgages and interest they are legally or equitably entitled. On the 11th " March 1857 Leonard Jefferis, Evan E. Jefferis, Edward Jones, James Russ, executor " of C. Russ, deceased, Thomas Jefferis, and Robert Fleay, administrator of Thomas " Waters, deceased, claiming to be the managing partners of the said Old Coal Company,

[*Read on to page* 48.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the PUCKLECHURCH TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	
1840	402 8 4	- -	402 13 4	267 15 6	–	10	- -	1 10 4	- -	- -	—	301 10 2	64 17 5	- -	3,567 15	376 18 7	1840
1841	512 18 3	- -	514 17 3	377 16 6	–	10	26 0 0	- -	60 0	141 5 10	—	622 13 9	- -	42 19 1	3,567 15	495 6 4	1841
1842	509 1 0	- -	512 11 0	324 18 9	–	10	26 0 0	- -	80 0	- -	—	446 4 7	23 7 4	- -	3,567 15	592 14 4	1842
1843	437 17 6	- -	440 7 6	337 2 1	–	10	26 0 0	- -	130 0	- -	—	514 10 9	- -	50 15 11	3,567 15	641 2 0	1843
1844	354 14 5	- -	356 2 8	184 4 5	–	10	26 0 0	14 7 11	- -	- -	—	242 14 5	62 12 4	- -	3,567 15	819 9 8	1844
1845	299 17 4	- -	300 16 4	131 8 7	–	10	26 0 0	6 3 3	100 0	- -	—	278 15 7	84 13 1	- -	3,567 15	897 17 4	1845
1846	307 11 9	- -	309 9 9	283 10 5	–	10	26 0 0	- -	100 0	- -	—	424 7 11	- -	30 5 1	3,567 15	976 5 1	1846
1847	370 0 1	- -	372 9 4	291 16 8	–	10	26 0 0	- -	50 0	- -	—	388 3 11	- -	45 19 8	3,567 15	1,104 12 9	1847
1848	327 4 6	- -	329 18 9	241 18 4	–	10	26 0 0	4 2 0	- -	- -	—	286 9 10	- -	2 10 9	3,567 15	1,283 0 6	1848
1849	296 17 2	- -	298 12 11	125 11 5	–	10	23 6 8	- -	125 0	- -	—	290 7 3	5 14 11	- -	3,567 15	1,336 8 3	1849
1850	263 8 11	- -	266 2 11	96 15 8	–	10	26 0 0	- -	100 0	- -	—	237 9 5	34 8 5	- -	3,567 15	1,414 6 0	1850
1851	240 19 2	- -	244 8 8	52 15 8	–	10	26 0 0	- -	- -	- -	—	94 15 8	184 1 5	- -	3,567 15	1,593 3 9	1851
1852	242 3 8	155 0 0	400 3 8	278 3 9	–	10	26 0 0	22 6 7	150 0	- -	—	492 16 4	91 8 9	- -	3,567 15	1,621 11 6	1852
1853	259 7 8	- -	262 9 11	192 3 2	–	10	26 0 0	- -	100 0	- -	—	336 9 8	17 9 0	- -	3,567 15	1,699 19 3	1853
1854	234 18 7	69 10 0	307 9 7	199 10 7	–	10	26 0 0	14 6 7	100 0	- -	—	356 5 2	- -	31 6 7	3,567 15	1,778 7 0	1854
1855	207 4 5	109 0 0	320 6 8	160 2 11	–	10	26 0 0	- -	100 0	- -	—	303 17 2	- -	14 17 1	3,567 15	1,856 14 9	1855
1856	188 10 0	62 17 6	255 11 6	136 5 9	–	10	26 0 0	7 1 5	50 0	- -	—	240 1 2	0 13 3	- -	3,567 15	1,985 2 6	1856
1857	192 3 2	80 17 6	275 18 8	165 8 9	–	10	26 0 0	- -	100 0	- -	—	307 19 0	- -	31 7 1	3,567 15	2,063 10 3	1857
1858	193 15 3	107 0 0	303 16 6	167 3 10	–	10	26 0 0	6 17 0	100 0	- -	—	319 16 4	- -	47 6 11	3,567 15	2,141 18 0	1858
1859	203 2 9	179 10 0	385 13 6	220 7 3	–	10	26 0 0	6 16 0	100 0	- -	—	388 1 9	- -	49 15 2	3,567 15	2,220 5 9	1859
1860	263 10 7	125 0 0	392 14 7	159 0 10	–	10	26 0 0	6 12 0	100 0	- -	—	335 2 7	7 16 10	- -	3,567 15	2,298 13 6	1860
1861	331 2 8	162 0 0	495 14 8	237 0 0	–	10	26 0 0	9 7 6	150 0	- -	—	457 12 6	45 19 0	- -	3,567 15	2,327 1 3	1861
1862	340 0 1	284 0 0	626 12 1	402 8 1	–	10	26 0 0	3 4 8	100 0	- -	—	547 11 9	124 19 4	- -	3,567 15	2,405 9 0	1862
1863	310 17 10	206 0 0	519 9 10	324 14 5	–	10	26 0 0	7 1 8	100 0	- -	—	479 4 3	165 4 11	- -	3,567 15	2,483 16 9	1863

N.B.—Rate of interest, 5 per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

" requested the Trustees to pay the said Thomas Jefferis, James Russ, and Robert " Fleay the future interest payable, whom they then authorized to receive the same for " the company, and who, I believe, have since received it."

The accounts show, that the toll receipts have varied considerably. In explanation, the clerk states, that the traffic has been falling off for many years. In 1856–7–8 it decreased again, and in those years the bad state of the roads somewhat conduced to the decrease. The bad state of the roads arose from the Gloucestershire magistrates, who did not approve of the surveyor, declining to give him orders on the parishes for the amounts necessary to keep the roads in repair. In 1859 larger orders were made, the roads became better, and the traffic improved. In 1860 two new toll-gates were erected and the income increased, which with the larger orders on the parishes enabled the roads to be put into a better state of repair. In April 1861 the tolls were let for two years at 340*l.* per annum, but the Trustees do not expect to obtain the same rent again. The parish aid is obtained by the orders of the justices, and in 1862 the orders were the following:—From Pucklechurch 159*l.*; Dryham and Hinton 71*l.*; Tormarton 5*l.*; West Kington 11*l.*, and Nettleton 11*l.*; total 257*l.* from the parishes.

The toll receipts aided by parish contributions have been expended in repairing the roads; salaries, 36*l.* per annum; law charges, occasionally; interest of debt (frequently 100*l.* a year); and incidentals. The income being insufficient to pay the full interest at 5*l.* per cent. the arrears of interest have gradually accumulated.

A Bill for this Trust was introduced last session by the mortgagees, but thrown out in Committee; the present Bill is promoted by the same parties, but is modified in some particulars. On its being deposited at the Home Office, the Trustees were communicated with, and on January 12th, the clerk stated, that a conference had "taken place with the solicitors to the parties claiming to be mortgagees," and that an arrangement was under consideration; on February 4th, the particulars of the proposed arrangement were stated, in a letter from the clerk, as follows:—

" I have the pleasure to state, that a compromise has been come to, between the " Trustees on the one side, and the mortgagees on the other, and that the inhabitants " of the two parishes principally interested, are not dissatisfied with the arrangement; " the terms are, that the Trustees consent to the new bill, on condition that various " modifications and alterations are made; the principal of which are, that the whole " debt, except 1,320*l.*, is to be extinguished, with the arrears of interest; that the 1,320*l.* " is not to bear interest, but to be paid off by instalments, viz., of 60*l.* the latter end of " this year, and of 30*l.* on each 25th March and 29th September afterwards, or within " 28 days thereof respectively, until the whole is paid off; that the mortgagees are to " defray the costs of the new bill; and, that the clause altering the tolls is to be " expunged; there are, besides, to be several other minor alterations in the bill, and it is " understood that it is not to deprive the mortgagees of the 100*l.*, which, in the absence " of a new bill, would be payable to them for interest, under the arrangement hitherto " subsisting, by even instalments on the 25th day of March, and the 29th day of " September, in *this* year.

" The compromise appears to the Trustees, and to the chief opponents of the Bill of " last session, to be a favourable one, and I trust that it may be favourably reported " upon by you, and finally receive parliamentary sanction.

" I am happy to say, that the condition of the roads is much improved, and that the " outlay required upon them is becoming less every year, in consequence of the outlay " having been larger, and better materials having been used, during the last three years; " should the present compromise be carried out, there is reason to hope that, in a few " years, the contributions from the parishes may be much reduced, and that at the end " of the 21 years, if the Trust should be further continued, the tolls will defray the " whole expenses of repairs and management."

In the present application to Parliament, it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain further and more effectual powers instead thereof, for a term of twenty-one years, but, assuming that the foregoing arrangements will receive the sanction of the parliamentary committee, alterations will be required in several of the clauses.

The preamble to the bill sets forth the amount owing on the credit of the tolls, as being 3,567*l.* 15*s.* with a large arrear of interest thereon, but Clause 20 states the debt as 3,567*l.* 17*s.*

Clause 4 continues the liabilities of the Trustees, for all debts and engagements, "except such as are reduced by this Act,"—this differs from the usual provision,—except such as are varied, reduced, or extinguished by the new Act.

Clause 10 continues the present tolls, until the termination of the subsisting lease, and specifies the tolls which may thereafter be taken; but without naming any dates. The scale of tolls is lower than the scale authorized by the existing Act; but reduced tolls only are now collected;—on horses drawing stage coaches licensed to carry more than sixteen passengers, an *increased* toll of 8*d.* is proposed instead of 6*d.* This clause will require revision, in connection with the proposed arrangements.

Clause 12 continues an exemption in favour of sheep and lambs going to be washed, as in Section 8 of the present Act, but the exemption in favour of lime for improving lands, in the same section, is not continued.

Clause 17 allows tolls to be taken on every change of carriage, but the word "laden" is omitted.

Clause 20 extinguishes all arrears of interest, and 567*l.* 17*s.* part of the debt of 3,567*l.* 17*s.*,—it is now proposed to extinguish all arrears, and all future interest, and to reduce the debt to 1,320*l.*

It is proposed by Clause 22 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In paying the costs of obtaining the Act. [But the Trustees propose that the mortgagees shall pay the costs of the Act.]

2nd. In paying the expenses of altering and repairing toll-gates, &c., and the salaries and costs of management, not exceeding 60*l.* per annum, with certain exceptions.

3rd. In paying 2*l.* per cent. interest on the debt of 3,000*l.* [It is proposed that no interest shall be allowed in future.]

4th. In repairing the roads, not exceeding *thirty per cent.* on the gross receipts from tolls. [Will not this be insufficient to keep the roads in repair?]

5th. In paying off the debt of 3,000*l.* [But it is agreed the debt shall be reduced to 1,320*l.*]

Lastly, In further repairing and improving the roads.

Clause 23, regulating the mode of paying off the debts,—in sums of 100*l.*, and Clause 24, allowing six months for the payment of interest, will now be unnecessary, as it is proposed that payments of 30*l.*, without interest, shall be made half-yearly in discharge of the debt.

There are no clauses in the bill,—to restrict the Trustees from collecting or expending money in towns, or within the limits of improvement Acts;—to prevent a second toll being collected within a specified distance;—nor to apply the provisions of the Locomotive Act, 1861. Clauses will also be required, to sanction the payment of 100*l.* for interest "this year," or so much of such sum as may remain unpaid at the time of passing the bill; and to make arrangements, in case the half-yearly instalments are not paid at the times agreed upon.

In this case, the question to be determined will be, whether the proposed arrangements between the Trustees, and mortgagees, will be satisfactory, involving,—the rates of toll, and the number of payments;—the amount of the principal debt, and to whom the same is payable;—the general appropriation of the funds to the expenses of management, the repairs of the road, and the payment of the debt;—and also, by whom the costs of obtaining the Act are to be defrayed.

No. 14.—MOIRA AND GRESLEY ROADS.

The Local Act for these roads, of the 4th of William IV. cap. 60., repealed the previous Acts of the 34th, and the 55th of George III., and granted a new term, which will not expire until the end of the session of Parliament next after the 16th day of June 1865.

The chief objects of the present application to Parliament are,—to convert portions of highways into turnpike roads, and to make provision for the extinguishment, or part payment, of an old debt, not hitherto included in the annual accounts.

The length of road at present belonging to the Trust is as follows:—

	M.	Fur.	Yds.
Scaddow by Woodville to Measham - - -	7	4	198
Woodville to Cadley Hill - - - -	2	6	0
Gresley Common to Rosliston Guide Post - -	3	6	55
Reservoir to Overseal - - - - -	0	6	99
Ashby to Overseal - - - - -	4	0	0
Foundry Corner to Short Heath Lane - - -	0	2	46
	19	1	178

There are eight toll-gates and four side-bars, but two tolls only are payable on the road. The full rates of toll allowed by the Local Act are levied. There is only one weighing machine on the present roads, at Woodville, a very populous pottery village.

It is proposed to make two lines of new road, to include certain highways, in length as follows:—

	M.	Fur.	Yds.		Estimated Cost. £
Box Extra to Linton Drift - - -	1	7	167	-	2,445
Woulds Road to Midway - - -	2	1	157	-	1,339
	4	1	104		3,784

The debt on this trust, as stated in 1839, was 3,805*l.*, which has been reduced by various payments since 1848 (including 10*l.* paid off in 1863) to 741*l.*, but 50*l.* unclaimed, was omitted from the accounts in 1845, thus making the debt 691*l.*, which remains due in 19 sums, as described in the schedule to the new Bill, bearing interest at *five* per cent.; the arrears of interest (to December 1862) is stated at 273*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, which the clerk states will probably be shortly called for. There appears to be in addition a large sum, which was borrowed under the original Act of the 34th of George III. (about 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.*), upon which no interest has ever been paid, and the creditors being mostly unknown, advertisements for the same were inserted in the London Gazette and several newspapers, but claimants for 625*l.* only have appeared, and it is proposed that the remainder of this debt, and all arrears of interest thereon, shall be extinguished, together with all future interest on the amount claimed.

The accounts show that the toll receipts have not varied to any great extent;—small amounts only were received from the parishes in the years 1843 and 1846. The funds of the Trust have been expended,—in repairs of the road; salaries (15*l.* to the Treasurer previously to 1858, 30*l.* to Clerk from 1844, 52*l.* 10*s.* to the Surveyor); law charges (of large amount in 1841, 1843, and 1848, which were for arrears of the Clerk's bill for the renewal of the Act in 1834;—for the conveyances of land purchased under that Act; and, some very expensive law proceedings with several parishes about statute duty and composition money); interest of debt; improvements (occasionally); and portions of the principal (since 1848).

[*Read on to page* 52.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the MOIRA AND GRESLEY TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about 19¼ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	
1839	1,159 1 0	- -	1,159 1 0	564 14 6	- -	–	52 10	74 9 0	172 5 0	167 15 3	- -	1,040 9 10	131 3 9	- -	3,805 0	366 10 0	1839
1840	857 7 10	- -	857 7 10	504 8 6	- -	–	52 10	2 0 6	313 0 0	111 7 10	- -	997 5 4	- -	8 13 9	3,805 0	220 0 0	1840
1841	964 18 8	- -	964 18 8	699 3 4	10 9 5	–	52 10	194 6 8	28 5 0	170 12 6	- -	1,179 5 9	- -	223 0 10	3,805 0	398 5 0	1841
1842	1,069 17 8	- -	1,071 11 8	824 7 7	- -	–	52 10	- -	30 0 11	- -	- -	913 15 8	- -	65 4 10	3,805 0	568 0 0	1842
1843	1,003 1 8	7 10	1,036 14 2	609 7 11	- -	–	52 10	191 14 10	145 0 0	- -	- -	1,013 0 6	- -	41 11 2	3,805 0	610 15 0	1843
1844	1,265 3 4	- -	1,265 3 4	519 15 10	- -	30	52 10	7 4 0	12 0 0	- -	- -	630 19 7	592 12 7	- -	3,805 0	786 10 0	1844
1845	896 10 0	- -	896 10 0	669 2 4	- -	30	52 10	50 0 0	190 15 0	- -	- -	1,021 8 8	467 13 11	- -	*3,755 0	783 10 0	1845
1846	1,487 14 7	40 0	1,527 14 7	594 14 9	15 0 0	30	52 10	50 0 0	537 0 0	- -	- -	1,307 5 6	688 3 0	- -	3,755 0	434 5 0	1846
1847	1,090 1 8	- -	1,121 0 4	612 18 0	15 0 0	30	52 10	- -	353 0 0	- -	- -	1,076 12 6	732 10 10	- -	3,755 0	269 0 0	1847
1848	1,295 10 5	- -	1,295 10 5	688 12 7	15 0 0	30	52 10	196 14 1	273 9 6	- -	278 10	1,534 16 2	493 5 1	- -	3,476 10	183 5 6	1848
1849	1,378 13 4	- -	1,378 13 4	710 15 3	15 0 0	30	52 10	34 0 9	148 13 0	35 0 0	224 10	1,250 9 0	621 9 5	- -	3,252 0	208 9 0	1849
1850	1,276 0 0	- -	1,276 0 0	612 2 5	15 0 0	30	52 10	- -	183 7 6	26 10 0	354 10	1,359 13 0	537 16 5	- -	2,897 10	187 13 6	1850
1851	1,197 0 0	- -	1,197 0 0	593 7 7	15 0 0	30	52 10	- -	84 19 6	11 0 0	210 0	1,019 1 9	715 14 8	- -	2,687 10	239 11 0	1851
1852	1,055 0 0	- -	1,055 0 0	621 19 8	15 0 0	30	52 10	- -	91 11 6	- -	243 0	1,067 5 8	703 9 0	- -	2,444 10	276 9 6	1852
1853	1,025 0 0	- -	1,025 0 0	587 1 6	15 0 0	30	52 10	- -	137 11 4	207 13 4	472 0	1,514 3 2	214 5 10	- -	1,972 10	263 16 0	1853
1854	1,103 0 0	- -	1,103 0 0	846 19 5	15 0 0	30	52 10	- -	100 13 7	18 2 1	115 10	1,193 11 11	123 13 11	- -	1,857 0	257 15 6	1854
1855	991 0 0	- -	991 0 0	625 1 3	15 0 0	30	52 10	- -	43 15 6	- -	7 10	781 17 9	332 16 2	- -	1,849 10	306 11 0	1855
1856	1,015 0 0	- -	1,015 0 0	628 8 0	15 0 0	30	52 10	-	168 3 11	- -	153 0	1,053 1 11	294 14 3	- -	1,696 10	237 4 6	1856
1857	1,088 10 0	- -	1,088 10 0	702 12 10	- -	30	52 10	- -	57 4 5	- -	2 10	864 6 3	518 18 0	- -	1,694 0	266 4 0	1857
1858	1,107 16 6	- -	1,111 19 0	772 14 10	15 0 0	30	52 10	- -	61 1 0	32 10 11	236 0	1,205 13 5	425 3 7	- -	1,458 0	297 5 6	1858
1859	1,184 18 6	- -	1,185 9 0	684 13 9	- -	30	52 10	20 10 0	46 15 0	- -	236 0	1,079 12 1	531 0 6	- -	1,222 0	312 14 0	1859
1860	1,101 0 0	- -	1,126 0 0	747 5 4	- -	30	52 10	19 18 0	36 4 6	- -	256 0	1,153 11 2	503 9 4	- -	966 0	337 7 6	1860
1861	924 0 0	- -	924 0 0	590 7 11	- -	30	52 10	- -	43 12 0	30 0 0	60 0	814 8 9	613 0 7	- -	906 0	337 11 6	1861
1862	1,171 9 0	- -	1,171 9 0	509 1 3	- -	30	52 10	- -	110 9 6	20 1 5	198 0	945 16 8	838 12 11	- -	708 0	273 0 6	1862

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5 per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

* Reduced 50*l.* unclaimed.

In the present application to Parliament, it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain further and more effectual powers instead thereof for a term of 21 years.

Clause 9 describes the roads at present belonging to the Trust, in length 19 miles 1 furlong 178 yards, and Clause 11 describes the roads proposed to be added, in length 4 miles 1 furlong 104 yards.

Clause 19 allows *three* years for the compulsory purchase of land, and Clause 20 allows *five* years for the completion of the works.

Clause 21 empowers the Trustees to borrow not exceeding *Four thousand pounds.* [The cost of making the 4¼ miles of road is estimated at 3,784*l.*]

Clause 23 continues the present tolls until the 5th of November 1864, and specifies the new tolls which may be taken on and after that day. [These tolls are the same as are allowed by the existing Act, and at present taken, with the exception of 4*d.* instead of 6*d.* on every horse drawing any carriage.]

Clause 26 restricts the Trustees from taking a second toll within *two* miles.

Clause 28 allows toll to be taken on change of carriage, but the word "laden" is omitted.

Clause 29 exempts manure from payment of toll, if not on narrow wheels, but is not contained in the present Act.

Clause 30 continues the reduced toll on persons passing over a certain portion of the road, as allowed by Section 15 of the existing Act, until the general toll is reduced to 3*d.* for each horse drawing.

Clause 31 extinguishes all past and future interest on the money borrowed in 1797, under the original Act, and also the principal, with the exception of the sums named in the second schedule.

It is proposed by Clause 32 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In paying the costs of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In paying the expenses of management, including salaries, repairing, altering, and lighting toll-gates, &c., but not to exceed 150*l.* per annum, exclusive of the salaries of toll collectors, the *expenses of removing and erecting toll-gates,* law expenses, indictments, or proceedings before magistrates.

3rd. In paying interest on the remaining mortgage debt at *five* pounds per cent. after the costs of the Act are *paid.* [The full rate of interest is here proposed.]

4th. In paying interest not exceeding *four pounds ten shillings* per cent. on the new debt.

5th. In maintaining and keeping in repair the roads, not exceeding 600*l.* per annum, until the new roads are made, and 800*l.* per annum afterwards. [This allows 600*l.* for 19¼ miles of road, and 200*l.* additional for 4¼ miles.]

6th. In paying off the mortgage debt specified in the first Schedule.

7th. In paying off, without interest, the old debt specified in the second schedule.

8th. In paying off the money authorized to be borrowed.

Lastly, In further making, repairing, and improving the roads.

[In this clause no provision is made for the sinking fund of five pounds per cent., which is required by the 12th and 13th of Victoria, cap. 87. sec. 3. to be a prior charge on the funds.]

Clause 36 restricts the Trustees from collecting or expending any money in towns;—but omits "or within the limits of improvement Acts."

Clause 37 allows one-horse carts to be weighed. [There is only one weighing machine on the present roads.]

Clause 39, relating to hanging out linen, or placing advertisements on the road, differs from Section 22 of the present Act.

Clause 40, relating to entrances to fields, &c., is not contained in the existing Act.

There are no clauses in the new Bill,—to prevent the interest from accruing until after the costs of the Act are paid;—to apply the provisions of the 12 & 13 of Victoria, cap. 87. s. 3. requiring a sinking fund;—or to extinguish the 50*l.* unclaimed, which was omitted from the accounts in 1845.

In this case the principal questions for consideration will be;—shall the debts incurred in 1797, which have been unclaimed for so many years, and upon which no interest has ever been paid, be allowed, and if so, to what extent;—is it desirable that the new roads should be made, considerable portions of which consist of highways which are proposed to be widened and improved, and there being at present lines of turnpike road nearly parallel, or if so, shall any portion of the present roads be relinquished;—what amount of money shall be borrowed, and at what rate of interest;—shall not a sinking fund be provided;—what rates of toll shall be allowed, what number of payments, and within what distance shall a second toll be not levied;—shall the interest be allowed to accrue before the costs of the Act are paid;—and what shall be the general appropriation of the funds to the repair of the road, and the payment of the debts and interest.

No. 15.—MYTHOLMROYD BRIDGE AND BLACKSTONE EDGE ROAD.

The Local Act for this road, of the 2nd of William IV. cap. 19., repealed the previous Act of the 55th of George III., and granted a new term, which has been extended until the 1st day of November 1864.

The length of this road is 6 miles 4 furlongs, but was formerly stated at 5 miles 5 furlongs 189 yards, and is entirely repaired by the townships through which the road passes; no particulars or accounts are rendered to the Trustees, but the Trust surveyor sees that the road is repaired, and enforces the same, by notice, or application to the Magistrates when needed; the estimated amount of statute duty performed during the last three years (1860–1862) has been 100*l.* per annum.

There are four toll-gates on the road, but three tolls only are payable, the third gate being cleared by previous payment at two others, toll being payable again at the fourth gate. The full rates of toll are levied on oxen, &c. and sheep, &c., but reduced tolls (about one-half) have been taken on other traffic since 1837.

The debt on this Trust was stated in 1839 and several following years as being 7,180*l.*, but appears to have been mis-stated, and in 1848 was entered in the accounts as 6,480*l.*, consisting of 3,650*l.* mortgage debt, and 2,830*l.* original subscriptions, for which no bonds have been given;—included in the former amount is the small sum of 205*l.* interest converted into principal by an order of the Trustees in 1825. No part of the principal has been paid off, interest has been calculated at the rate of *five* per cent., and there are arrears, which were stated in 1847 at 7,791*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, but the following year this was found to be incorrect, and they were entered in the account at 6,480*l.*, the same amount as the debt; up to December last, the arrears are as follows:—On the mortgage debt, 2904*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, and on the subscriptions, 6,598*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; total 9,503*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* as entered in the schedule to the Bill, and which the clerk says have been carefully calculated.

The accounts show that the toll receipts have not varied to any great extent; parish aid has been received, in most years estimated at 95*l.*, but of larger amount more recently; the omissions in 1845 and 1846 being an oversight of the clerk. The funds have been expended in repairs of toll-houses, &c.; salaries (5*l.* each, to treasurer, clerk, and surveyor); law charges (occasionally, but of large amount in 1839 and 1840, caused by indicting one of the townships, and the balance of costs of renewing Act of Parliament); and interest of the mortgage debt (at nearly the full amount since 1841, no interest being paid on the subscriptions).

The Local Act being excepted in the schedule to the last Continuance Act, it was suggested that, in addition to the extinguishment of the arrears of interest, each class of debts should be separately considered, and the consents of the creditors to the reductions obtained for each, that only one pound per cent., or some other very low rate of interest, could be allowed on the mortgage debt, and the nominal rate of one penny per cent. on the subscribed debt, especially as none of the principal could be paid off before the repair of the road, and that the parishes should be solicited to continue the repairs of the road voluntarily, so as to provide for the payment of the Trust debt. These terms, however, were not submitted to the creditors, the clerk stating that it would be useless to do so, and that the subscription creditors would probably prefer the road being thrown open, and the Trust and the tolls done away with altogether. The Trustees therefore resolved to apply to Parliament. A circular was addressed on the 1st of January last, by the Trustees to all the creditors, stating the terms proposed in the new Bill, and concluding thus: —"that in accordance with the practice of Parliament in such cases, "it is not improbable that the new financial arrangements, proposed by the Trustees in "the said Bill, may be considerably altered by the Parliamentary Committee, to which "the said Bill will be referred."

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act and to obtain new powers in lieu thereof, for a term of 21 years.

Clause 13 for continuing toll-gates, &c., includes *weighing machines.* [There are no weighing machines on the road.]

Clause 14 continues the present tolls until the 31st of May *next.* [This appears to be indefinite, and should specify 1865, if so intended.]

Clause 15 specifies the tolls which may be taken from the 31st of May *next* (1865?), and are the same as those allowed by the existing Act, with the addition, of one shilling on horses drawing waggons with wheels less than three inches in breadth. [With the exception of those on oxen, sheep, and steam carriages, these tolls are double what are at present levied;—by this clause, oxen and sheep are made liable to equal rates of *tenpence* per score; and steam carriages are charged two shillings and sixpence each.]

Clause 18 allows *four* tolls to be taken on the same day, as in Section 11 of the existing Act.

Clause 19 limits the number of payments to *three* for passing along the whole line of road, as in Section 12 of the existing Act. [But are not three tolls on 6½ miles of road more than should be taken?]

Clause 20 restricts the Trustees from taking toll at more than one toll-gate, on a certain portion of the road, and continues Section 13 of the present Act.

Clause 21 relates to tolls on change of carriage, but the word "laden" is omitted.

Clause 24 relates to the weighing of one-horse carts. [But there are no weighing machines in use on the road.]

Clause 25 exempts lime for manuring lands from the payment of toll, and is not contained in the existing Act.

Clause 26 defines the amount of the mortgage debt at 3,650*l.*, and the subscribed debt at 2,830*l.*, but names the 31st of December 1864. [Should not this be the 1st of November, when the Act commences?]

Clause 27 proposes to extinguish the arrears of interest,—on the mortgage debt to 31st of December 1863, and on the subscribed debt to 31st of December 1864. [But Clause 26 defines the mortgage debt as at 31st of December 1864.]

[*Read on to page* 56.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the MYTHOLMROYD AND BLACKSTONE EDGE TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road 6½ miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance Over-spent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	
1839	287 0 0	95 0 0	382 0 0	134 14 0	5 0 0	–	5	183 10 0	-	-	-	333 1 11	56 9 6	-	7,180	5,941 10 7	1839
1840	263 0 0	95 0 0	358 0 0	178 6 0	5 0 0	–	9	54 6 3	-	-	-	250 12 3	163 17 3	-	7,180	6,300 10 7	1840
1841	245 0 0	95 0 0	340 3 7	152 12 11	5 0 0	–	–	4 16 4	132 0 0	-	-	298 2 0	205 18 10	-	7,180	6,527 10 7	1841
1842	211 0 0	95 0 0	308 15 0	143 14 3	5 0 0	5	10	-	160 0 0	-	-	326 13 7	188 0 3	-	7,180	6,726 10 7	1842
1843	186 0 0	95 0 0	281 0 0	135 18 8	5 0 0	5	5	-	146 0 0	-	-	299 8 8	169 11 7	-	7,180	6,939 10 7	1843
1844	182 10 0	95 0 0	277 10 0	135 5 4	5 0 0	5	5	-	146 0 0	-	-	299 5 4	147 16 3	-	7,180	7,152 10 7	1844
1845	202 10 0	-	202 10 0	13 10 2	5 0 0	5	5	-	146 0 0	-	-	178 1 11	172 4 4	-	7,180	7,365 10 7	1845
1846	202 12 8	-	203 13 8	31 11 11	7 18 4	5	5	3 9 11	146 0 0	-	-	203 2 0	172 16 0	-	7,180	7,578 10 7	1846
1847	204 18 1	95 0 0	305 18 1	111 1 5	5 0 0	5	5	-	146 0 0	-	-	276 16 5	201 17 8	-	7,180	7,791 10 7	1847
1848	203 13 0	95 0 0	298 13 0	119 13 5	5 0 0	5	5	-	182 10 0	-	-	320 10 11	179 19 9	-	*6,480	*6,480 0 0	1848
1849	199 0 0	95 0 0	294 0 0	116 18 9	5 0 0	5	5	4 3 3	182 10 0	-	-	320 17 0	153 2 9	-	6,480	6,621 10 0	1849
1850	198 3 4	95 0 0	293 3 4	115 4 3	5 0 0	5	5	-	182 10 0	-	-	315 14 0	130 12 1	-	6,480	6,763 0 0	1850
1851	202 6 8	95 0 0	297 6 8	102 11 1	5 0 0	5	5	13 9 0	146 0 0	-	-	280 4 1	147 14 8	-	6,480	6,941 0 0	1851
1852	215 0 0	95 0 0	310 0 0	98 17 0	5 0 0	5	5	-	146 0 0	-	-	263 2 0	194 12 8	-	6,480	7,119 0 0	1852
1853	219 5 0	95 0 0	314 5 0	109 13 0	5 0 0	5	5	-	182 10 0	-	-	310 0 0	198 17 8	-	6,480	7,260 10 0	1853
1854	221 15 0	95 0 0	316 15 0	110 3 0	5 0 0	5	5	-	182 10 0	-	-	310 10 0	205 2 8	-	6,480	7,402 0 0	1854
1855	222 2 6	95 0 0	317 2 6	134 3 3	5 0 0	5	5	-	171 17 1	-	-	324 11 4	197 13 10	-	6,480	7,540 0 0	1855
1856	204 2 6	95 0 0	299 2 6	105 5 3	5 0 0	5	5	-	170 6 8	-	-	294 14 6	202 1 10	-	6,480	7,681 10 0	1856
1857	195 0 0	252 10 0	447 10 0	262 10 9	5 0 0	5	5	11 18 0	170 6 8	-	-	464 6 11	185 4 11	-	6,480	7,823 0 0	1857
1858	199 10 0	60 0 0	259 10 0	68 1 6	5 0 0	5	5	-	182 10 0	-	-	268 11 6	176 3 5	-	6,480	7,964 10 0	1858
1859	268 5 6	60 0 0	328 5 6	68 6 0	5 0 0	5	5	-	182 10 0	-	-	269 8 6	235 0 5	-	6,480	8,106 0 0	1859
1860	202 0 0	100 0 0	302 0 0	114 7 11	5 0 0	5	5	-	182 10 0	-	-	316 1 3	220 19 2	-	6,480	8,247 10 0	1860
1861	282 13 4	100 0 0	382 13 4	122 8 6	5 0 0	5	5	-	182 10 0	-	-	324 1 6	279 11 0	-	6,480	8,389 0 0	1861
1862	218 6 8	100 0 0	318 6 8	107 9 6	5 0 0	5	5	-	182 10 0	-	-	309 1 0	288 16 8	-	6,480	8,530 10 0	1862

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5 per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

* Mis-stated in former returns.

It is proposed by Clause 28 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In paying the costs of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In defraying the expenses of management, including salaries, repair of toll-gates, &c., *weighing machines* and *fences*, not to exceed 50*l*. per annum, exclusive of salaries of toll-collectors, proceedings in law or in equity, &c.

3rd. In paying interest on the mortgage debt of 3,650*l*. at *three* pounds per cent.

4th. In paying off the principal debt.

5th. In paying off, without interest, the subscribed debt of 2,830*l*.

Lastly. In maintaining, repairing, and improving the road.

[By this clause the repair of the road is indefinitely postponed, while, if the proposed rate of interest be allowed, but a small surplus will remain for the payment of the debts.]

Clause 29 provides that the interest shall not be *paid* [it may *accrue*] until the expenses of the Act are discharged.

Clause 32 regulates the mode of paying off the mortgage debt of 3,650*l*. and the subscribed debt of 2,830*l*.,—in sums of 100*l*. after *twenty* days notice. [A small sum compared with the total debts.]

Clauses 33 and 34, respecting fences, are continued from Sections 19 and 20 of the existing Act, and Clause 35, relating to nuisances, is similar to Section 21.

There are no clauses in the new Bill,—to apply the Locomotive Act, 1861;—to prevent the interest from accruing until after the costs of the Act are defrayed;—to restrict the Trustees from collecting or expending any money in towns, or within the limits of improvement Acts;—or to prevent a second toll payment within a specified distance.

In this case the chief questions for consideration are,—the rates of tolls, the number of payments, and the distance within which a second toll cannot be taken;—the rate of interest to be allowed in future on the mortgage debt;—to what date the arrears of interest on the mortgage debt shall be extinguished;—whether the interest shall be allowed to accrue before the costs of the Act are defrayed;—also, whether the subscribed debt, shall be wholly, or in part, extinguished;—and to what extent the parishes shall be called upon to repair the road.

The Secretary of State has recently been informed that the present holders of the bonds for the mortgage debt, have purchased them at a considerable discount,—in some cases, bonds for 100*l*. being sold for 36*l*.; and that the subscribers have, for many years, abandoned all expectation of ever being repaid their original subscriptions.

No. 16.—ARCHWAY AND KENTISH TOWN JUNCTION ROAD.

The Local Act for this road, of the 3rd and 4th William IV. cap. 100, repealed the previous Acts of the 51st George III. cap. 156. and the 52nd George III. cap. 120, and granted a new term for 31 years, unless the debt subscribed for making the road should be sooner paid; the Act will therefore expire, unless further continued, on the 28th of June 1864.

The main object of the proposed Bill, as stated by the Trustees, is to limit the expenses of management and repairs of the road, with a view to the payment of the road debt, the whole of which is still unpaid, and there would be no prospect of its being discharged by a simple continuance of the existing Act.

This road is one mile in extent, of which, 4 furlongs 200 yards, are situated in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, and 3 furlongs 20 yards, in the parish of St. Pancras. There is one main gate, at the corner of Maiden Lane, and one side-bar, nearer to the Holloway end of the road; one clears the other, but there is a restriction in the existing Act against erecting a fresh bar between Maiden Lane and Kentish Town, in which part of the road the traffic is greatest, and the cost of repairs most onerous. The full rates of toll are levied, except that waggons and carts, laden with hay and straw, pay half toll only; and cattle 8*d.* per score, instead of 10*d.*; and sheep 2*d.* per score, instead of 3*d.*

The money subscribed for making this road was advanced by instalments, in the years from 1811 to 1815, and amounted to 21,974*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* By the original Act the subscribers were entitled to interest, not exceeding ten pounds per cent., but the amount actually paid, under that Act, did not average more than two pounds ten shillings per cent. Under the present Act, the interest is not to exceed five pounds per cent., but for the last twenty-five years, it has averaged fourteen shillings and fourpence per cent., and for the last ten years, only eight shillings and fivepence per cent. There is an arrear of unpaid dividends of 102*l.* 13*s.* up to the end of 1863, and of the original debt, the sum of 493*l.* is unclaimed.

The accounts show that the toll receipts became decreased in 1844, and also in 1854, but have since somewhat improved. The road has been repaired by the Trustees. Sums have been received, in several years, for the sale of small pieces of land adjoining the road, and appear in the accounts under the head of incidental receipts. The funds have been expended, in repairs of the road (of varied amount); salaries (10*l.* 10*s.* to Clerk, and since 1855, various sums to Surveyor); law charges, (occasionally, but of large amount in 1855); interest of debt (as explained above); and small incidental payments.

The existing Act contains provisions for authorizing the Commissioners of the Metropolis Roads, North of the Thames, to purchase this road; and in reply to an inquiry, as to whether any proposal has been made for such arrangement, the Clerk states, that "the Trustees offered to treat with the Commissioners in 1840; the Commissioners replied, 'that they had then no funds to make any offer for the purchase of the road.'" The Clerk has also stated, that "the banks on each side of the road belong "to the Trustees; neither they nor the stockholders have any interest in the lands "beyond the road, and its banks, except that St. John's College, Cambridge, which "is holder of a smaller amount of stock (412*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*), possesses land, through which "the road passes for 266 yards, at that part of the road where no toll is levied."

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain further and more effectual powers instead thereof, for a term of 21 years from the 27th day of June next.

Clause 4 continues the liability of the Trustees, for all debts and engagements, with the following limitation:—"but they shall not be liable to pay or pay any arrears of interest upon the subscription."

[*Read on to page 59.*]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the ARCHWAY AND KENTISH TOWN JUNCTION TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road 1 Mile.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1839	525 10 1	–	525 10 1	210 9 3	–	10 10	- -	13 7 9	478 2 0	- -	- -	722 1 3	296 8 10	- -	21,974 15 3	79 13 2	1839
1840	375 4 10	–	382 16 4	95 15 4	–	10 10	- -	9 13 0	331 14 6	- -	- -	448 15 7	230 9 7	- -	21,974 15 3	69 6 8	1840
1841	511 12 0	–	511 12 0	208 13 3	–	21 0	- -	12 1 0	194 16 1	- -	- -	442 5 8	299 15 11	- -	21,974 15 3	61 1 7	1841
1842	520 0 0	–	521 19 0	225 17 6	–	- -	- -	- -	266 2 7	- -	- -	492 19 4	328 15 7	- -	21,974 15 3	61 9 0	1842
1843	520 0 0	–	520 15 0	142 6 4	–	21 0	- -	4 1 0	297 3 0	- -	- -	484 1 5	365 9 2	- -	21,974 15 3	57 9 0	1843
1844	287 6 1	–	287 6 1	82 1 1	–	21 0	- -	11 1 2	338 1 0	- -	- -	454 7 8	198 7 7	- -	21,974 15 3	65 17 0	1844
1845	210 4 6	–	210 4 6	106 16 8	–	42 0	- -	7 15 0	166 10 6	- -	- -	340 15 0	67 17 1	- -	21,974 15 3	72 11 0	1845
1846	454 18 4	–	454 18 4	100 16 7	–	- -	- -	- -	186 13 0	- -	- -	294 12 11	228 2 6	- -	21,974 15 3	72 9 0	1846
1847	293 7 4	–	293 7 4	101 0 6	–	21 0	- -	2 7 6	151 0 0	- -	- -	286 16 3	234 13 7	- -	21,974 15 3	54 14 0	1847
1848	200 6 8	–	200 6 8	74 13 9	–	21 0	- -	- -	103 0 0	- -	- -	209 19 1	225 1 2	- -	21,974 15 3	58 6 0	1848
1849	201 0 0	–	201 0 0	67 14 9	–	5 5	- -	- -	105 10 0	- -	- -	184 10 6	241 10 8	- -	21,974 15 3	59 8 0	1849
1850	201 0 0	–	201 0 0	32 1 7	–	5 5	- -	- -	109 16 0	- -	- -	151 6 10	291 3 10	- -	21,974 15 3	56 4 0	1850
1851	200 10 0	–	200 10 0	105 14 9	–	- -	- -	- -	106 12 0	- -	- -	215 17 4	275 16 6	- -	21,974 15 3	56 4 0	1851
1852	240 3 4	–	240 3 4	205 17 2	–	- -	- -	- -	104 15 0	- -	- -	318 2 9	197 17 1	- -	21,974 15 3	58 1 0	1852
1853	246 8 11	–	248 19 3	180 5 2	–	- -	- -	- -	99 0 0	- -	- -	281 7 11	165 8 5	- -	21,974 15 3	65 12 11	1853
1854	155 12 6	–	222 12 6	4 0 0	–	- -	- -	- -	103 16 0	- -	- -	107 16 0	280 4 11	- -	21,974 15 3	68 9 0	1854
1855	153 9 11	–	203 9 11	84 15 11	–	- -	- -	105 0 0	103 8 0	- -	- -	293 3 11	190 10 11	- -	21,974 15 3	71 13 0	1855
1856	180 9 6	–	180 9 6	73 11 0	–	- -	40	- -	74 7 0	- -	- -	212 17 1	158 3 4	- -	21,974 15 3	77 5 0	1856
1857	215 19 8	–	215 19 8	112 9 7	–	- -	20	- -	71 11 0	- -	- -	205 2 1	169 0 11	- -	21,974 15 3	87 3 0	1857
1858	202 10 6	–	352 10 6	- -	–	78 15	20	10 10 0	73 1 0	- -	- -	183 4 2	338 7 3	- -	21,974 15 3	91 15 0	1858
1859	228 4 8	–	278 4 8	138 5 9	–	21 0	35	- -	67 13 0	- -	- -	264 19 11	351 12 0	- -	21,974 15 3	105 0 0	1859
1860	229 12 0	–	229 12 0	126 17 6	–	10 10	20	2 16 0	250 15 0	- -	- -	411 9 0	169 15 0	- -	21,974 15 3	90 10 0	1860
1861	219 6 9	–	219 6 9	106 14 8	–	10 10	20	29 2 10	73 19 0	- -	- -	240 14 10	148 6 11	- -	21,974 15 3	101 2 0	1861
1862	243 18 6	–	243 18 6	24 11 0	–	10 10	10	- -	38 15 6	- -	- -	83 16 6	308 8 11	- -	21,974 15 3	101 6 0	1862
1863	274 6 0	–	274 6 0	158 2 11	–	10 10	20	48 7 8	38 12 6	- -	- -	275 13 1	307 1 10	- -	21,974 15 3	102 13 0	1863

N.B.—Rate of Interest not to exceed 5*l.* per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

Clause 6 appoints only *four* Trustees, in addition to the Justices, with reference to which the Clerk states, "the four named are the only proprietors who are understood "to possess the requisite qualification, and it would be very difficult, if not impossible, "to find other qualified persons willing to accept the office."

Clause 9, respecting toll-gates, continues the exception referred to in Section 21 of the existing Act, that no toll-gate shall be erected nearer to Kentish Town, than Maiden Lane. The clerk states, that on this portion "of the road the traffic is greatest, and the "cost of repairs most onerous, and as that part of the road does not contribute to the "tolls, it is deserving of serious consideration whether the Road Trust should be any "longer burthened with the expense of maintaining it."

Clause 10 continues the present tolls until the 1st day of July 1864, and specifies those which may be taken on and after that date. [These tolls are the same as allowed by the existing Act, but reduced tolls are taken on cattle, sheep, and carts laden with hay and straw.]

Clause 13 authorizes toll to be paid on change of carriage, but the word "laden" is omitted.

Clause 15 disallows any interest being paid on the subscriptions named in the schedule, amounting to 21,974*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

It is proposed by Clause 16 to apply the funds as under:—

1st. In paying the costs of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In paying the expenses of management, including salaries, repairs of toll-houses, &c., not to exceed 25*l.* per annum, exclusive of the salaries of toll collectors, expenses of removing and erecting toll-gates, actions-at-law, indictments, or proceedings before magistrates.

3rd. In repairing the road, not exceeding 50*l.* per annum. [Will this sum be sufficient for the repair of the road?]

4th. In paying off the principal sums specified in the schedule.

Clause 17 regulates the mode of paying off the debt,—in sums of 100*l.*

Clause 19 provides that the Trust shall cease on the payment of the debt.

The principal questions for consideration in this case are:—Shall the Trust be further continued, and if so, under what regulations?—in case the tolls are continued, what rates shall be allowed, and would the receipts be increased by reducing the tolls?—shall the portion of road between Maiden Lane and Kentish Town, be repaired by the Trustees, or by the parish of St. Pancras?—what term shall be granted, or shall the Act be continued for a limited period only, at the expiration of which the debts shall be extinguished, and the gates abolished.

It appears right to mention, that by an Act of last Session, the 26th and 27th Victoria, cap. 78., the toll-gates and bars within the Metropolis Local Management boundary, are to be removed in the month of July next, but this refers only to the Trust known as the Metropolis Roads North of the Thames; and that by the Act of the 24th and 25th Victoria, cap. 28. sec. 3., the tolls on the Highgate Archway Road, with which this road forms a junction, are continued for fifteen years, three of which have nearly expired.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

27th of Victoria, 1864.

THIRD REPORT,

Made by Direction of the Secretary of State und
the Act 3 & 4 William IV. Cap. 80.

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No.		Pa
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Her Majesty.

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8932. [3.]

METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS North of the Thames, appointed under the Act 7 Geo. IV. c. 142, prepared in obedience to the 138th Section of that Act.

IN conformity with the Act of Parliament constituting the Commission, the COMMISSIONERS of the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS North of the Thames have to submit their Thirty-eighth Annual Report.

At the usual period of last year the Tolls on the several Districts of the Metropolis Roads were put up to public auction, and were all let at satisfactory sums.

The Tolls on the Marylebone and Finchley Roads were also let, at the same time, for 2,100 *l.*, being a diminution of 190 *l.* from the amount they realised the previous year.

In conformity with the provisions of the "Marylebone and Finchley Roads Extension Act, 1850," 2,600 *l.* of the Bonds secured on the Tolls of those Roads were redeemed in May last by a cash payment of 1,638 *l.*, leaving the amount of Bonded Debt now due at 16,391 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.*, and a further diminution will be effected on the 1st of May next.

It must be borne in mind that these Roads are not part of the Metropolis Roads. The Act (which will expire in 1872) provides that they shall be repaired by the Parishes in which they are situate; and the sole duty imposed by Parliament on the Commissioners is to receive the Tolls and distribute them among the Bondholders.

The Receipts from Tolls on the Metropolis Roads during the past year amounted to 68,442 *l.* 4 *s.*, and the Receipts from all sources 72,891 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.*;

The Expenditure during the same period (including the Cost of obtaining the new Act and all Expenses to the 29th February) being 72,930 *l.* 6 *s.*

In their Report last year the Commissioners stated that a Bill had been introduced into Parliament by them, providing for the transfer to the respective Parishes in which they are situate of all the Roads now under the charge of the Commissioners which are within the District comprised in the Metropolis Local Management Act.

The Bill received the Royal Assent on the 28th July last, and will come into operation on the 1st July next, when all the Turnpike Gates and Bars within the Metropolitan District will be removed.

As so large a portion of the Roads which have hitherto been under the charge of the Commissioners will then cease to be so, it may be desirable to state the main results that have ensued from the appointment of the Commission in 1827.

At that date 131½ miles of Roads were transferred to the charge of the Commissioners. They were then burthened with an Aggregate Debt amounting to upwards of 120,000 *l.*, which Debt had previously been increasing from year to year.

The Commissioners have made 8½ miles of New Roads, and have effected improvements (by widening Roads and lowering Hills, &c.) which together have cost upwards of 60,000 *l.*

They also from time to time removed the Turnpike Gates back to a greater distance from the Metropolis; and after the 1st of July next there will be none within a radius of 4½ miles from Charing Cross.

These alterations, advantages, and improvements were effected concurrently with the gradual liquidation of the large Debt, the Commissioners having paid off at par the whole of their Bonds with Interest; while their Floating Liabilities on the 25th of March last are estimated to amount to 6,500 *l.*, which will be met by the Cash Balance and Exchequer Bills in hand.

The Roads have also been greatly improved. At the date of their transfer to this Commission in 1827, two miles only were repaired with Granite: the remainder, being made with Flints and Gravel, was inconveniently heavy, and much complained of; whereas all are now in good order, and of the 51 miles which will be transferred to the Parishes on the 1st of July, upwards of 47 are repaired with Granite.

For further details of the present state of the Roads under their charge, and of the alterations and improvements which have been effected during the last year, the Commissioners refer to the accompanying Report of their General Surveyor, which will be found in Appendix (No. 4.)

Lonsdale, Chairman.

Metropolis Roads Office,
15 April 1864.

Appendix, No. 1.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS, for One Year, to the 25th March 1864.

RECEIPT.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
BALANCE on the 25th March 1863 - - - - - -				-	-	-	2,517	17	11
ORDINARY.									
Tolls - - - - - - - - - - - -				68,442	4	–			
Composition from the City of London, less Income Tax -				48	4	8			
On Account of Rents and Profits of Estates, viz.—									
Harrow School - - - - - -	3,250	–	–						
Harvist's Estate - - - - - -	167	6	8						
				3,417	6	8			
Composition from the Magistrates of Middlesex, for the Repair of Roads over County Bridges, one year, to 31st December 1863 - - - - - - - - - -				300	–	–			
TOTAL ORDINARY - - -				-	-	-	72,207	15	4
EXTRAORDINARY.									
Interest on Exchequer Bills - - - - - - -				127	1	11			
Gas and Water Companies for Repair of Roads; and Road Sand sold - - - - - - - - -				556	7	3			
							683	9	2
						£.	75,409	2	5

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
ORDINARY.									
For the Maintenance of the Roads, viz.—									
Day Labour, including Men at the Pumps during the Watering Season - -	8,543	1	11						
Digging Gravel, and preparing Materials by Contract - - - - - -	2,731	9	2						
				11,274	11	1			
Team Labour, including Watering - - - - -				16,129	2	6			
Materials, including Freightage, Wharfage, &c, viz.—									
Flints - - - - - - - -	2,330	10	2						
Gravel - - - - - - - -	1,968	17	2						
Granite and Hard Stone - - -	28,568	12	5						
Wharfage - - - - - - -	300	4	10						
				33,168	4	7			
Tradesmen's Bills, viz.—									
Implements - - - - - - -	218	10	9						
Wheelwrights - - - - - -	715	–	–						
Smiths - - - - - - - -	58	12	8						
Carpenters - - - - - - -	195	–	9						
Bricklayers - - - - - - -	197	9	8						
Repair of Stand Posts and Pumps -	301	4	–						
Paviors - - - - - - - -	276	14	8						
				1,962	12	6			
Carried forward - - - £.				62,534	10	8			

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	62,534 10 8	
Rent and Taxes of Wharves, Depôts, &c., viz.—		
Rent - - - - - - - £426 17 –		
Taxes and Rates - - - - - 67 – 3		
	493 17 3	
West Middlesex, Chelsea, Grand Junction, New River, and East London Water Companies, for Water for the Roads, Season 1863, and Expense of Meters - - - - -	2,040 11 9	
Lighting Turnpike Gates - - - - - - - -	464 3 10	
Drain Pipes and Tiles, and Incidental Expenses for the Roads -	75 10 –	
		65,608 13 6
For the Establishment, viz.—		
Salaries: Secretary, Accountant, Surveyors, Office-keeper, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	2,803 11 5	
Advertisements, Printing, Stationery, Stamps, and Postage	470 9 –	
Rent and Taxes of Office, &c., viz.—		
Rent - - - - - - - £406 – –		
Taxes and Rates - - - - - 58 – 4		
	464 – 4	
Repair of Clocks, Surveyors' Petty Expenses, &c. - -	50 3 –	
Contingent Expenses of Offices, &c. - - - - - -	156 5 –	
		3,944 8 9
Payments to Parishes, being proportions of Amounts received on account of Rents and Profits of the Harrow School and Harvist's Estates - - - - - - - -	- - -	788 13 3
Income and Property Tax on Salaries and Premises rented -	- - -	100 3 9
TOTAL ORDINARY - - -	- - -	70,440 19 3
EXTRAORDINARY.		
Brewers' Company, for Reclaimed Land Tax on Harvist's Estate - - - - - - - - - -	4 – –	
Expense of Soliciting the Metropolis Roads Amendment Act -	1,716 12 11	
Parliamentary and Law Expenses - - - - - -	436 19 7	
Repairing Toll Houses, Work at Wells, Sanding Roads, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -	192 15 2	
Tolls on hand, Tickets, and Expenses - - - - - -	137 19 1	
		2,488 6 9
	£.	72,930 6 –

	£. s. d.
BALANCE in hand, Cash - - - - - -	2,478 16 5
EXCHEQUER BILLS - - - - - -	5,000 – –

Metropolis Roads Office,
15 April 1864.

Vincent C. Wright, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT, as directed by the Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 103, of the INCOME received by the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads North of the Thames, in respect of the Marylebone and Finchley Turnpike Roads, between the 26th March 1863, and the 25th March 1864, both inclusive; viz.:—

	£.	s.	d.
From Tolls - - - - - - - - -	2,137	10	–

Metropolis Roads Office, 15 April 1864.

Vincent C. Wright, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 3.

REPORT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS as under the "Metropolis Roads (Harvist's Estate) Act, 1855," from the 25th March 1863, to the 25th March 1864.

		RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
1863:					
June -	24	Half-year's Rent of Land to Lady-day 1863, less Property Tax - - - - - - - -	14	8	9
Aug. -	13	Half-year's Dividend, due 5th July 1863, on 4,749 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.* Three per Cent. Consols, less Income Tax - - -	69	3	4
Nov. -	11	Half-year's Rent, of Land to Michaelmas 1863, less Property Tax - - - - - - - - -	14	11	3
1864:					
Jan. -	21	Half-year's Dividend, due 5th January 1864, on 4,749 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.* Three per Cent. Consols, less Income Tax - - -	69	3	4
		£.	167	6	8

		DISBURSEMENTS.	£.	s.	d.
1863:					
Dec. -	31	Redeemed Land Tax, paid over to the Brewers' Company -	4	–	–
1864:					
Feb. -	25	Parish of Marylebone, $\frac{1}{16}$th of 167 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Rent and Dividends received up to January 1864 - - -	10	9	2
" -	"	Parish of Paddington, the same - - - - - - -	10	9	2
Mar. -	25	Surveys and Plans - - - - - - - - -	31	10	–
" -	"	Leases and Law Charges - - - - - - - -	12	15	8
		Balance applicable towards Expenses of the Kilburn Road -	98	2	8
		£.	167	6	8

Metropolis Roads Office, 15 April 1864.

Lonsdale, Chairman.

Vincent C. Wright, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 4.

Metropolis Roads Office, 22, Whitehall Place,
25 March 1864.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I BEG to present the Thirty-eighth Report of the state of the Roads for the past year.

1st and 2d DISTRICTS. *Kensington and Brentford Roads.*

Much additional Wear and Expenditure has been caused upon the Kensington District during the past year, by the Low Level Main Drainage Works in the Parish of Fulham, and the great increase of Heavy Traffic for Building Materials, Slop, Mud Carts, &c.

The Commissioners being unable to take possession of the Land, the Improvement of widening the Fulham Road, at Knightsbridge Green, has not been completed.

During the past year the remainder of the Paved Channels through Brentford (about 2,400 yards) have been relaid, and about 200 yards in length of Curb Edging to the Footpath has been set at Cranford Bridge.

3d, 4th, and 5th DISTRICTS. *Uxbridge and Shepherd's Bush Roads.*

The Bridges for carrying the Hampstead and City Junction Railway over these Roads are nearly completed.

The Traffic upon the Shepherd's Bush and the first four miles of the Uxbridge Road has much increased, especially in Heavy Building Materials, &c.; and these Roads have required an additional Expenditure upon them.

The Frost and Inclement Weather for the last two months has greatly affected the Road from Hanwell to Hayes, which is chiefly made of Small Loamy Gravel; and it will be desirable, if possible, to supersede that material, in future, by Inland Granite.

6th DISTRICT. *Harrow Road.*

The West Middlesex Waterworks Company having extended their Mains, the Stand Post opposite St. John's Church has been removed as far westward as possible, which will greatly facilitate the Watering of this Road.

7th and 8th DISTRICTS. *Kilburn Road.*

The Water taken for this Road from the Well between the Union Poorhouse and the National Schools at Edgware was so impregnated with Sewage, that in the month of May last year it was very offensive, and considered detrimental to health to continue its use; it was therefore discontinued, and the Pump removed.

9th and 10th DISTRICTS. *Hampstead and Highgate and City Roads.*

The Eastern Division of the Hampstead and Highgate Roads has had much additional Heavy Traffic during the past year by the carrying away of Earth and Clay from the foundations of, and bringing Materials for, the Buildings of the Midland Railway Station at St. Pancras.

The whole of these Districts, which are now Streets, are subject to a continued increasing Traffic, and the opening of many new Thoroughfares facilitate the evasion of the Turnpikes; and it has been by a very liberal expenditure of Materials and Labour that the Roads have been kept in good order.

Three of the Stand Posts on these Roads, having very limited supplies of Water and being in objectionable situations, have been discontinued and taken away.

11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th DISTRICTS. *Stamford Hill and Green Lanes and Seven Sisters Roads.*

The underdraining of the Stamford Hill Road, at Ponder's End, Enfield Highway, and Freezy Water, mentioned in the Report of 1862, continues to have a beneficial effect; and those pieces of Road have not, as heretofore, blown up after the Frosts.

The Green Lanes and Seven Sisters Roads have been subject to increase of Heavy Traffic for the Buildings by the sides thereof, and for the Works of the Tottenham and Hampstead Junction Railway; and the latter also by the carriage of the Materials of the International Exhibition Building to Muswell Hill.

The Tottenham and Hampstead Junction Railway Company have commenced building the Bridge, to carry their Line over the Green Lanes Road, at Tile Kiln Hill.

The Gravel used on the Green Lanes Road, from the 5th to 6th Milestone, is scarcely strong enough for the increased Heavy Traffic on that part; and it will be desirable, if possible, to use broken Flints in lieu thereof.

The

The Lea Bridge Road has now to sustain an increase of Heavy Agricultural Traffic, especially Manure, and was much affected by the late Frosts, in consequence of the materials with which it is made being Small Loamy Gravel. 15th and 16th DISTRICTS. *Hackney and Lea Bridge Roads.*

Several Paved Footway Crossings have been laid down on the Roads, during the past year, by the Parishes. Generally.

The Road Sand has been again sold by tender, for the year ensuing, and realized the sum of 209 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

Nearly 100 Notices of 29 different Schemes for Railways in Parliament were served upon the Commissioners. The Plans, Sections, and Bills for these Schemes have been carefully examined and reported on; and the Solicitors have been instructed to prepare Clauses, in accordance with such Report, for the protection of the Roads, to be inserted in the Bills for such of these Schemes as are being proceeded with in Parliament.

66,594 cubic yards of Materials have been laid upon the Roads during the past year, and they are all in good order.

I annex a Return of Materials, Implements, &c. &c., on hand,

And have the honour to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and faithful servant,

H. Browse, General Surveyor.

To the Right Honourable and Honourable
the Commissioners of the
Metropolis Roads North of the Thames.

Appendix, No. 5.

METROPOLIS ROADS.

ANNUAL RETURN of Materials, Implements, Tools, Houses, Gates, Carts, Pumps, and other Property of the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads North of the Thames, on the 25th March 1864.

NAME OF ROAD.	Granite.	Flint.	Gravel.	Water Carts.	Pumps.	Stand Posts.	Water Meters.	Wheelbarrows.	Sieves.	Planks.	Shovels.	Pickaxes.	Scrapers.	Hammers.	Rakes.	Brooms.	Tool Houses.	Toll Houses.	Toll Boxes.	Gates.	Side Bars.	Clocks.	Lamps.	Lamp Posts.	Sundries.
	Yds.	*Yds.*	*Yds.*																						
Kensington - - -	732	60	–	13	3	14	8	37	2	16	39	53	32	8	32	13	2	6	6	6	12	2	14	10	20
Brentford - - -	600	500	–	16	31	1	1	28	8	–	44	52	40	24	24	16	1	2	–	2	1	2	5	5	12
Uxbridge - - -	840	20	50	19	24	6	–	36	10	12	42	30	34	14	40	–	2	5	1	5	3	4	10	9	30
Shepherd's Bush - -	–	40	–	2	2	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harrow - - -	326	–	20	4	–	5	4	12	6	10	11	10	9	6	14	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	12
Kilburn - - -	115	–	50	10	11	5	7	13	5	–	15	12	11	–	8	–	–	2	1	2	10	2	2	–	–
City Road - - -	300	–	–	3	2	2	–	5	–	8	12	12	12	–	–	9	1	1	–	1	–	1	12	9	–
Hampstead and Highgate	123	–	–	26	7	26	–	14	7	13	25	33	30	–	21	–	1	8	6	8	22	4	18	18	26
Seven Sisters - -	–	28	–	4	5	1	–	3	–	–	6	4	6	–	4	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	–
Stamford Hill and Green Lanes - - -	572	193	–	20	19	13	–	18	12	30	36	18	48	12	18	24	1	5	–	5	2	4	–	–	–
Hackney - - -	342	–	–	7	–	9	–	10	–	24	22	17	20	–	9	12	1	2	2	2	11	2	3	1	–
Lea Bridge - - -	–	100	–	[illegible]	10	–	–	9	4	18	12	12	12	12	6	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	5	–	–
TOTAL - - -	3,950	941	120	130	114	82	20	188	54	131	267	256	257	79	179	74	11	36	17	36	62	23	74	53	100

METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS.

THE

THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS
NORTH OF THE THAMES.

(*Pursuant to Act 7 Geo. 4, c. 142, s. 138.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *April* 1864.

244.

Under 2 oz.

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

1864.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

[*Price* 4½*d.*]

1864.

261]

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

COPY of the TWENTY-SECOND REPORT of the COPYHOLD COMMISSIONERS to HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT;—pursuant to the Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 35. s. 3.

SIR,

Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Consolidated Commission,
December 31, 1863.

WE have the honour of presenting the Twenty-second Report of our proceedings in that department of this Consolidated Commission which superintends the operation of the Copyhold Acts.

We have now completed four thousand six hundred and sixty-one enfranchisements and commutations, of which five hundred and twenty enfranchisements have been effected during the present year. The particulars of these last are stated in the schedule hereto annexed, and they amount to ninety enfranchisements in clerical manors, forty-seven in collegiate manors, and three hundred and eighty-three in lay manors.

Besides these enfranchisements we have received three hundred and eighty-six applications, of which fifty-two are under the voluntary, and three hundred and thirty-four under the compulsory powers of the Acts.

We have further to report, that in pursuance of the powers vested in us by "The Universities and College Estates Act, 1858," and "The Universities and College Estates Act Extension, 1860," we have authorized one hundred and eighty-five sales, sixty-two purchases, thirty enfranchisements, ten exchanges, and seventeen applications from colleges for raising money for purposes of improvement.

Of these, fifty sales, twenty-two purchases, eight enfranchisements, one exchange, and eight applications for raising money for purposes of improvement have been authorized during the present year.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
G. DARBY.
G. RIDLEY.
G. W. COOKE.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State
for the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS AND COMMUTATIONS.

—		Clerical.	Collegiate.	Lay.	Total.
Years	1841	1	—	—	1
	1842	9	—	3	12
	1843	15	1	13	29
	1844	24	—	15	39
	1845	44	—	12	56
	1846	49	—	7	56
	1847	38	1	13	52
	1848	16	1	8	25
	1849	19	1	10	30
	1850	27	1	9	37
	1851	31	2	31	64
	1852	31	—	13	44
	1853	36	6	16	58
	1854	59	11	61	131
	1855	42	32	146	220
	1856	46	23	162	231
	1857	52	21	230	303
	1858	32	13	159	204
	1859	52	11	308	371
	1860	74	57	583	714
	1861	93	59	634	786
	1862	101	72	505	678
	1863	90	47	383	520
Total		981	359	3,321	4,661

ENFRANCHISEMENTS AND COMMUTATIONS.

—		No.	Consideration.								
			Payment in full.			Rentcharges.			Land.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	A.	R.	P.
Years	1841	1	8	14	0	—			—		
	1842	12	594	19	0	120	0	0	—		
	1843	29	4,815	7	2	17	0	0	—		
	1844	39	9,572	0	0	138	19	5	—		
	1845	56	10,651	3	4	763	5	6	—		
	1846	56	13,162	18	6	286	0	0	97	3	6
	1847	52	12,158	14	8	474	15	0	—		
	1848	25	3,091	17	7	56	19	1	—		
	1849	30	3,929	6	10	144	7	6	—		
	1850	37	7,530	6	3	88	0	1	798	2	2
	1851	64	22,723	4	8	273	13	0	—		
	1852	44	16,699	17	9	116	12	0	313	1	25
	1853	58	15,299	19	9	157	15	9	—		
	1854	131	30,732	10	3	150	6	5	—		
	1855	220	44,874	14	8½	166	10	4½	13	1	15
	1856	231	53,408	4	2½	7	18	11½	—		
	1857	303	55,879	17	6½	50	14	0	—		
	1858	204	35,802	1	4	3	14	7	—		
	1859	371	41,582	19	1	378	19	7	114	1	26
	1860	714	107,415	6	11	805	15	1	0	0	32
	1861	786	74,186	3	5	341	12	7	41	2	32
	1862	678	92,791	5	9¾	340	1	3¾	8	3	35
	1863	520	80,718	13	7	477	14	3¼	—		
Total		4,661	737,630	6	4¼	5,360	14	6	1,388	1	13

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Eyton alias Eaton Bray, with the members in Eaton Bray, Whipsnade, and Totternhoe, and elsewhere.	Bedford -	William Strickland Cookson and James Mitchell, Esquires.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; two heriots 15*l*. 15*s*.; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Flitt, otherwise Flitton -	Ditto -	The Countess Cowper - -	Customary freeholds -	Reliefs and quit-rents -	One-third of a year's annual value.
Leighton Buzzard, otherwise Grovebury.	Ditto -	Henry Hanmer, Esquire -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value.
Ditto - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Settled by award.
Ditto - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Agmondesham, otherwise Amersham, the Rectory of.	Bucks - -	The Revd. Edward Tyrwhitt Drake, as Rector.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Bassetsbury - - -	Ditto -	John Lechmere and Edward Walker, Esquires, Lessees, holding under the Dean and Canons of Windsor.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Settled by award.
Wycombe West - -	Ditto -	John Lechmere and Edward Walker, Esquires.	Ditto - -	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Barton Lancaster - -	Cambridge -	The Master or Keeper and Fellows or Scholars of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l*. 10*s*.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals 47*l*.
Bassingbourn Richmond -	Ditto -	The Honble. and Rev. Daniel Heneage Finch Hatton.	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents	One-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*l*. 10*s*.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	One-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 200*l*.
Buristead in Great Shelford	Ditto -	The Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.	Ditto - - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l*. 10*s*.
Chatteris, otherwise Benet College (Isle of Ely).	Ditto -	The Master or Keeper and Fellows or Scholars of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., and minerals 1*l*.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Chatteris, otherwise Benet College (Isle of Ely).	Cambridge	The Master or Keeper and Fellows or Scholars of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s*.
Chewells in Haddenham (Isle of Ely).	Ditto	The Master or Keeper and Fellows or Scholars of Saint Peter's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l*. 10*s*.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-one-sixth year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*l*. 10*s*.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*l*. 10*s*.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*l*. 10*s*.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-two-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l*. 10*s*.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l*. 5*s*.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l*. 5*s*.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7*l*. 6*s*. 7*d*.
Coveney, with its members, (Isle of Ely).	Ditto	The Right Hon. Lord Rokeby	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*l*.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l*. 10*s*.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l*. 10*s*.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., and minerals 13*l*.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-one-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 4*l*.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 13*l*.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*l*. 10*s*.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 2*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., and minerals 10*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Coveney with its Members (Isle of Ely).	Cambridge	The Right Hon. Lord Rokeby	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-three-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 8*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 6*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
D'Engains in Feversham	Ditto	The Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 11*l.*
Harlton	Ditto	The Governors of Christ's Hospital.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Landbeach Chamberlains	Ditto	The Master or Keeper and Fellows or Scholars of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 13*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 30*l.*, minerals 28*l.*
Lyles in Cottenham	Ditto	The Venerable Charles Musgrave, D.D., and Sir George Richard Philips, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	A rent-charge based upon three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; heriot 10*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, and minerals 9*l.* 14*s.*
Maney (Isle of Ely)	Ditto	The Right Hon. Lord Rokeby	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7*s.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Maney (Isle of Ely) - -	Cambridge -	The Right Hon. Lord Rokeby -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-a-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four-and-a-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-eight-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 1*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 17*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About three-and-four-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 12*l.* 4*s.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 12*s.* 6*d.*
Merton Hall - -	Ditto -	The Warden and Scholars of Merton College, Oxford.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; heriots 5*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals, &c. 18*l.* 15*s.*
Ovesdales, otherwise Dovesdales, in Litlington.	Ditto -	The Reverend George Granado Graham Foster Pigott - -	Ditto - - Customary freeholds -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. Reliefs and free rents -	About three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and minerals 5*s.* per acre for fine arbitrary lands; four reliefs, free rents 28 years for customary freehold lands.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Swaffham Shadworth	Cambridge	The President or Master and Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 40*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Thriplow	Ditto	Henry Perkins, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 1*s.*
Trumpington	Ditto	John Pemberton Plumtre and Henry Williams Pemberton, Esquires, and the Reverend Edward Franks Hodgson.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Tyndalls and Lyles in Chatteris (Isle of Ely).	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Rokeby.	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 11*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Terms settled by agreement after forfeiture; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-six-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-six-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Tyndalls and Lyles in Chatteris (Isle of Ely).	Cambridge -	The Right Honourable Lord Rokeby.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-six-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 17*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-seven-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	About three-and-eight-twentieths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; heriot 15*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; heriot 13*s.* 4*d.*, quit rents 28 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	About four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; heriot 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 11*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; heriot 1*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-tenth years' annual value; heriot 5*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; heriot included, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*l.*
Willingham, otherwise Wivelingham.	Ditto -	The Honorable and Reverend Daniel Heneage Finch Hatton.	Ditto - - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Wisbech Barton - - -	Ditto -	The Bishop of Ely - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Six-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Tybesta - - -	Cornwall -	Christopher Henry Thomas Hawkins, Esq.	Ditto - -	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	A rent-charge based upon about two fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 2*l.* 2*s.*, quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Carleton - -	Cumberland -	Frederick Cowper, Esq. - -	Ditto - - -	Fines arbitrary and customary rent.	About five years' annual value; customary rent and minerals included. (In this manor a fine is payable upon the death of the lord as well as upon the death of the tenant.)

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Beaureper - - -	Derby -	Sir Edward Repps Jodrell, Bart.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary - -	One-fifth of the fee-simple value; minerals included.
Ditto - - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Duffield - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	One-fifth of the fee-simple value; quit-rents 30 years minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Duffield, the Rectory of -	Ditto -	Baron Beauchamp - -	Ditto - - -	Fines arbitrary - -	Five years' annual value; minerals included.
Holland, otherwise Hulland -	Ditto -	Sir Edward Repps Jodrell, Bart.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	One fifth of the fee simple value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	One-fifth of the fee-simple vaule, minerals included.
Turnditch - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary - -	Ditto.
Wyke Regis and Elwell -	Dorset -	The Earl of Ilchester - -	Ditto - - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One year's annual value; quit rents 30 years, minerals included.
Amberden Hall - -	Essex - -	Charles Farren, Esq. - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit and free rents 30 years, one-fifth value of the timber, minerals included.
			Customary freeholds -	Free rents.	
Bovills Hall in Ardleigh -	Ditto -	James Cuddon and Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esqrs.	Copyhold of inheritance	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit rents.	Four years' annual value for fines arbitrary; three fines, and half-a-year's annual value for fines certain and quit-rents.
Bromley, Great - -	Ditto -	The Honorable and Reverend Frederick Baring.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Burnham with Mangapp -	Ditto -	Sir Henry Bouverie Paulet Saint John Mildmay, Bart.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Bursted, Great, Whites, Gurnards, and Chalweeden.	Ditto -	The Right Honorable Lord Petre	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Canewdon Hall - -	Ditto -	Augustus Kortright, Esq. -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 10*l*., quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Chelmsford, otherwise Bishops Hall.	Ditto -	Sir Henry Bouverie Paulet Saint John Mildmay, Bart.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Settled by award.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Chipping Walden - -	Ditto -	Lord Braybrooke - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l*.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Clavering with Langley	Essex	Ashhurst Majendie, Esq., and the Reverend John Nassau Simpkinson.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Six years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Cold Norton	Ditto	The Governors of the Hospital of King James founded in Charterhouse.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; heriot, 10*l.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Donyland, East	Ditto	Philip Havens, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Three-and-a-half years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
East West Hanningfield	Ditto	The Right Honorable Lord Petre	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value; heriot 16*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 10*s.*
Epping Bury	Ditto	The Honorable Anthony John Ashley.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Greenstead	Ditto	The Countess Cowper	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Harlow Bury	Ditto	William Henry John North, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary for buildings, fines certain for land, and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value for buildings; three fines, and a quarter of a year's annual value for land; quit-rents 30 years.
Hedingham Burrough	Ditto	Ashhurst Majendie, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Leadenhall	Ditto	The Right Honorable Lord Dacre	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Leigh otherwise Leigh Hall	Ditto	The Earl of Tankerville and Evan Baillie, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals, &c. included.
Leyton, otherwise Low Leighton, otherwise Leighton Grange.	Ditto	John Pardoe, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	About six years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Loughton otherwise Lucton	Ditto	The Reverend John Whitaker Maitland.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Milton Hall otherwise Middleton Hall.	Ditto	Daniel Robert Scratton, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit and free rents 30 years, minerals included.
			Customary freeholds	Free rents	
Monkbury	Ditto	John Archer Houblon, Esq.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Moulsham otherwise Moulsham Hall.	Ditto	Sir Henry Bouverie Paulet Saint John Mildmay, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Navestock	Ditto	Ward Soane Braham and Farnham Flower, Esqrs.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Navestock	Essex	Ward Soane Braham and Farnham, Flower, Esqrs.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-an-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals included.
Orsett	Ditto	Richard Baker Wingfield-Baker, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Overhall and Netherhall in Dedham.	Ditto	Francis Smythies, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Prittlewell Priory	Ditto	Daniel Robert Scratton, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Four years' annual value; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Quendon	Ditto	Alfred Molyneux Byng, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 2*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 20*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, and one-third value of the timber, minerals included.
Rawreth Hall	Ditto	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Saint John's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.*
Roydon Hall	Ditto	The Earl of Mornington	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ruckholts	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Saint Cleers Hall with Herons in Danbury.	Ditto	Sir Brook William Bridges, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included. (Settled by Commissioners.)
Sewardstone	Ditto	Charles William Hamilton Sotheby, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
South Hall in Rainham	Ditto	Robert Westley Hall Dare, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Stapleford Abbotts	Ditto	Joseph Pemberton, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Thoby and Thoby Fee in Ginge Mountney and Ginge Margaret.	Essex	John Prescott Blencowe and Walling Everard, Esq.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Waltham Holy Cross	Ditto	Sir Charles Wake, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; heriots 60*l.*, quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Wanstead with Stone Hall	Ditto	The Earl of Mornington	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, 100*l.* for releasing conditions against buildings, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Wimbish Hall	Ditto	Thomas Selby, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.* per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.* per acre.
Barton and Tupsley	Hereford	The Bishop of Hereford	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 1*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, minerals included.
Bosbury Colwall and Coddington.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; two heriots 52*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, timber 32*l.* minerals included.
Bromyard and Bromyard Foreign.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; heriot 31*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-tenth value of the timber, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; one-tenth value of the timber, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-tenth value of the timber, minerals included.
Burton	Ditto	The Reverend William Edward Evans and Elizabeth his Wife.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary (one year's annual value) and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Cradley	Ditto	James Cuddon, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Cradley - - -	Hereford -	James Cuddon, Esq. - -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 13*l.*, minerals 41*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 15*l.*, minerals 85*l.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 47*l.* 10*s.*, minerals 127*l.* 10*s.*
Eigne - - -	Ditto -	The Right Honorable Lord Saye and Sele as Prebendary.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-tenth value of the timber, minerals included.
Hampton Bishop - -	Ditto -	The Bishop of Hereford -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; heriot 31*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, timber 6*l.*, minerals included.
Holmer and Shelwick -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; four heriots 125*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, one tenth value of the timber, minerals included.
Preston-upon-Wye -	Ditto -	The Dean and Chapter of Hereford.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents, 30 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Wilton-upon-Wye - -	Ditto -	The President and Governors of Guy's Hospital.	Ditto -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Woolhope - - -	Ditto -	The Dean and Chapter of Hereford.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 12*l.* quit rents 28 years, timber 5*l.*
Abbots Langley otherwise Lees Langley.	Hertford -	Frederic Greenhill, Esq., Lessee under the President, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Oxford, and the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Settled by award.
Brickendonbury - -	Ditto -	Mrs. Eliza Angelina Willis and others.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Bushey - - -	Ditto -	The Earl of Essex - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary (one year's annual value on sale or death) and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents, and minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued*.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Cheshunt	Hertford	The Reverend James Wood (as testamentary Guardian of Sir Geo. Rendlesham Prescott, Bt.)	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*
Digswell	Ditto	Mrs. Emma Brent Wortham	Ditto	Ditto	About twenty-six years' annual value of land; the tenements upon the same having been destroyed by fire.
Flamstead	Ditto	Mrs. Fanny Rosier	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Hemel Hempsted, with the members.	Ditto	Mrs. Sarah Moore Halsey	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 25*l.*, quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Park	Ditto	The Earl of Essex	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 27 years, minerals included.
Sandon with Luffnall and Cromer.	Ditto	John George Fordham, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Saundridge with Walmonds	Ditto	The Right Honourable Earl Spencer.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Stevenage	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, and one-third value of the timber.
Theobalds otherwise Tongs, Cleys, Clerks, Darceys, Crossbrooks, and Cullens.	Ditto	Thomas Artemidorus Russell, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Tring, Great, with the members.	Ditto	William Kay, Esq.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Five fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Walkern	Ditto	The Earl of Essex	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Ware Extra and Thundridge	Hertford	Daniel De Castro, Esq.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Whethampsted with Harpenden.	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents, and minerals included.
Abbotsley	Huntingdon	The President or Master and Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Colne, otherwise Dunholts, otherwise Drurys.	Ditto	George Newton Day, William Collingwood, and Frederick William Day, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 10*s.* 2*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-seven-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three and one-seventh year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ramsey with the members	Ditto	Edward Fellowes, Esq., M.P.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Saint Ives with the Sleap and Burstellars.	Ditto	The Duke of Manchester	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Stukely, Little	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Boughton Aluph	Kent	The Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham.	Customary freeholds	Heriots and quit-rents	Heriot 7*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 30 years.
Penshurst Halemote in the honor of Otford.	Ditto	William Hoy, Esq.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Derby, West	Lancaster	The Marquis of Salisbury	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Prescot	Ditto	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Quit-rents	One year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Wavertree	Lancaster	The Marquis of Salisbury	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Gedney Pawlett	Lincoln	John Bellamy, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Six-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Acton	Middlesex	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	One-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Barners otherwise Barnersbury in Isledon otherwise Islington.	Ditto	Edward Carleton Tufnell and Thomas Robert Tufnell, Esqs.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents, and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One-fifth of the fee simple value; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One-fifth of the fee simple value; quit-rents, and minerals included.
Brownswood otherwise Brondeswood.	Ditto	Thomas Twining Wing, Esq., as Trustee for James Willan, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ealing	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	About one-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 36 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About half a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber and minerals 15*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 35*l.*, minerals included.
Earles Court, Kensington	Ditto	John Abraham Whittaker and Joseph Tatham, Esqs.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Edgware and Kingsbury	Ditto	The Warden and College of All Souls, Oxford.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Finchley	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	About a quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 2*l.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Friern Barnet	Middlesex	The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Fulham	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber and minerals 55*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber and minerals 25*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, heriots, timber, and minerals included.
Greenford	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 3*l.* 10*s.*
Hampstead	Ditto	Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	About five years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About five-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Hanwell	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Ditto	Four years annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Hanworth	Ditto	Algernon Perkins, Esq.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	One-quarter of a year's annual value; heriot 5*l.* quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Hendon	Ditto	Arthur Hyde Dendy, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Hornsey	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber and materials 2*l.*
Isleworth Syon, otherwise Syon Isleworth, otherwise Thistleworth.	Ditto	The Duke of Northumberland	Ditto	Ditto	Five-sixths of a year's annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About one-and-a-half year's annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Six-and-a-half-tenths of a year's annual value.
Northall	Ditto	Lancelot Shadwell, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Paddington	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Staines	Ditto	Richard Tayler, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Stanmore, Great	Ditto	The Marquis of Abercorn	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Stebunheath, otherwise Stepney.	Ditto	Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, Bart.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Three-eighths of a year's annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Stebunheath, otherwise Stepney.	Middlesex -	Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, Bart.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, and quit-rents.	Contingent fines 25*l.*; one-fifth of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 10*l.*
Sunbury - - -	Ditto -	John Cornelius Park, Esq. -	Ditto - -	Fines certain heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Monmouth - - -	Monmouth -	The Duke of Beaufort - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Customary freeholds -	Heriots and chief rents.	Ditto.
Attleburgh Mortimers with the members.	Norfolk -	Sir William Bowyer Smijth, Bart.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary - -	Three years' annual value, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Banham Marshalls, Beckhall, and Grays.	Ditto -	The Duke of Norfolk (a minor) -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon three-and-a-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals 32*l.* 15*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Settled by award.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon about four-and-seven-eighths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals 14*l.* 10*s.*
Bradenham, West, with its members.	Ditto -	William Meybohm Rider Haggard, Esq.	Ditto -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Three-and-four-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-one-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - Freeholds held in soccage	Ditto - - - Chief rents.	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, free-rents 30 years, minerals 2*l.* 10*s.*
Brome Hall in Brome -	Ditto -	John Francis Cust, Leopold Cust, and Horace Broke, Esqs.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Buckenham Castle, Insoken -	Ditto -	Thomas Lombe Taylor, Esq. -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Buckenham Close Manor, Outsoken.	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Buckenham Close Manor, Outsoken.	Norfolk	Thomas Lombe Taylor, Esq.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.
Buckenham Lathes, Outsoken	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Buckenham Priory	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Carles in Hockwold	Ditto	The Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and heriot	Four years' annual value; minerals 1*s.*
Claxton	Ditto	Sir Charles Henry John Rich, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Three-and-a-half years' annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.* per acre.
Ditchingham	Ditto	John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and one-third value of the timber.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 5*l.*, and minerals 50*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Edgefield Bacons, late Coopers, late Fenn's.	Ditto	George Edward Frere, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 32 years, minerals included.
Forncett	Ditto	John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 128*l.* 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Framingham Earl	Ditto	The Earl of Roseberry	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Framingham Piggott	Norfolk	The Bishop of Norwich	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary	Settled by award.
Fulmodeston with Croxton	Ditto	The Earl of Leicester	Ditto	Fines certain	One year's annual value; timber and minerals, 11s. 3d.
Gately	Ditto	Baron Sondes	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals 1l. 12s. 6d.
Geist on the part of Dale	Ditto	William Norris, Esq.	Ditto	Fines certain	One year's annual value; one-third value of the timber, minerals 10s. per acre.
Geist on the part of Lutons	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Geist on the part of Regis	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hempnall	Ditto	John Thomas Mott, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hethersett Cromwells	Ditto	James Cuddon and Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esqs.	Ditto	Fines certain	Half a year's annual value; minerals 10s.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half a year's annual value; timber 16s., minerals 5s.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half a year's annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Kenninghall	Ditto	The Duke of Norfolk (a minor)	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Kettlestone with the members	Ditto	Joseph Stonehewer Scott Chad, Esq.	Ditto Customary freeholds	Fines certain and quit-rents. Reliefs and free rents.	One year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years; timber and minerals 10s. per acre; three reliefs; free rents 28 years.
Knapton Cecils late Blofields	Ditto	The Right Honorable Lord Suffield.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	About five fines; one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Lopham	Ditto	The Duke of Norfolk (a minor)	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	A rent-charge based upon five year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and minerals 19l. 10s.
North Elmham Nowers	Ditto	Baron Sondes	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber, minerals, &c. 10l. 10s.
Osmondeston in Scole	Ditto	Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Scoulton Newlands	Ditto	Alfred Hamilton and Frederick Robert Beeston, Esqs.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two fines; one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit and free rents 28 years, minerals included.
Stanfield Hall in Wymondham.	Ditto	Miss Sophia Henrietta Jermy	Customary freeholds Copyholds of inheritance	Free rents. Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Stibbard Dockings	Norfolk	John Brooke Gill, Esq.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and minerals 5*s.* per acre.
Stibbard Rectory	Ditto	The Reverend James Bradby Sweet, as Rector.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.* per acre.
Thursford Heydons	Ditto	Joseph Stonehewer Scott Chad, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Thursford Sheltons	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Tuttington with Crackford	Ditto	Theodore Maine Giubilei, Esq., Lady Sophia Elizabeth Caroline Giubilei, and Charles Ashe Windham, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Weedon Beck	Northampton	The Provost and College Royal of Eton.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; heriot 75*l.*; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Eadburly otherwise Adderbury.	Oxford	Benjamin William Aplin, Esq., Lessee under the Bishop of Winchester.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five fines; two-and-a-half heriots 4*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five fines; two-and-a-half heriots 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d*, quit rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five fines; two-and-a-half heriots 3*l.* 15*s.*, quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines; one-quarter of a year's annual value; heriot, 47*l.* 5*s.*; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Oakham with Barleythorpe	Rutland	The Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ryhall with Belmesthorpe otherwise Belminsthorpe.	Ditto	The Marquis of Exeter	Ditto	Fines arbitrary (except on descent) and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Allington	Southampton	The Warden and Scholars Clerks of the College of Saint Mary Winchester, near Winchester.	Copyhold for three lives (No right of renewal.)	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Part of property—Twelve years' annual value; heriot, 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; quit-rents 21 years, minerals included. Other part of property—Seven years' annual value; heriot, 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; quit-rents 23 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Eight years' annual value; heriot 20*l.*; quit-rents 22 years; timber 100*l.*, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Allington	Southampton	The Warden and Scholars Clerks of the College of Saint Mary Winchester, near Winchester.	Copyhold for three lives (No right of renewal.)	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Six-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 49*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; quit-rents 24 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Eight years' annual value; heriot 6*l.* 5*s.*; quit-rents 22 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five-and-a-half years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots, 3*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; quit-rents 24½ years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Seven years' annual value; two heriots, 5*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*; quit-rents 25 years, two-thirds value of the timber, minerals included.
Andwell	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Thirteen-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 10*l.*; quit-rents 16½ years, minerals included.
Barton (Isle of Wight)	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Nine years' annual value; heriot 6*l.* 5*s.*; quit-rents 21 years, minerals included.
Bentley	Ditto	The Bishop of Winchester	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two fines; one-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Bishopstoke	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain	Half a year's annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and heriot	Two-and-a-half fines; a quarter of a year's annual value; heriot 1*l.* 5*s.*, minerals included.
Bishops Waltham	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain	One-third of a year's annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value of old inclosures; one-quarter of a year's annual value of allotments; heriot 10*l.* 10*s.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value of old inclosures; one-quarter of a year's annual value of allotments; heriot 8*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a half fines; one-third of a year's annual value of old inclosures; one-quarter of a year's annual value of allotments; heriot 22*l.* 10*s.*; quit-rents 28 years.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Bishops Waltham - -	Southampton	The Bishop of Winchester -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 32*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Two-and-a-half fines; two-fifths of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 65*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value of old inclosures; one-quarter of a year's annual value of allotments; heriot 26*l.* 5*s.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value of old inclosures; one-quarter of a year's annual value of allotments; heriot 25*l.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value of old inclosures; one-quarter of a year's annual value of allotments; heriot 17*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value of old inclosures; one-quarter of a year's annual value of allotments; two-and-a-half heriots 5*l.* 5*s.*; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; quit rents 28 years.
Bitterne - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Catisfield - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 16*s.* 8*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Droxford - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 52*l.* 10*s.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
East Meon - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Fareham - - -	Southampton	The Bishop of Winchester -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 1*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Fernhamsdean - - -	Ditto -	The Warden and Scholars Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester, near Winchester.	Copyhold for three lives. (No right of renewal.)	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five-and-a-quarter years' annual value; heriot 33*l.* 15*s.*; quit-rents $24\frac{3}{4}$ years, minerals included.
Hambledon - -	Ditto -	The Bishop of Winchester -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 21*l.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Two-and a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 5*l.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Overton - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; heriots 237*l.* 10*s.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ropley - - -	Ditto -	The Warden and Scholars Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester, near Winchester.	Copyhold for three lives. (No right of renewal.)	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five-and-a-quarter years' annual value; heriot 50*l.*; quit-rents $24\frac{3}{4}$ years; timber 110*l.*, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Seven-and-one-sixth years' annual value; three heriots 25*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; quit-rents 21 years; one-tenth value of the timber, minerals included.
Saint Cross (Isle of Wight)	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Four years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots; quit-rents 23 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Six-and-three-quarters years' annual value; heriot 19*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; quit-rents $23\frac{1}{4}$ years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Eight-and-a-quarter years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots 17*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*; quit-rents 22 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Swanwick	Southampton	William Hornby, Esq.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines, arbitrary, heriots, and quit rents.	Settled by award.
Wallesworth	Ditto	Thomas Thistlethwayte, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bovenhill and Pendeford	Stafford	Thomas Shaw Hellier, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and heriot	Four years' annual value; heriot and minerals included.
Brewood	Ditto	Walter Peter Giffard, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Stowheath	Ditto	The Duke and Earl of Sutherland and Walter Peter Giffard, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Two years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One-fifth of the fee-simple value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One-sixth of the fee-simple value.
Tettenhall Regis	Ditto	Charles Neve, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and heriots	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Aldham Hall	Suffolk	Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ampners in Thrandeston	Ditto	Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Beccles	Ditto	Hervey Aston Oakes and Henry Read, Esqs.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Bredfield with Windervills	Ditto	Henry Baxter Branwhite Mason, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Bungay Soke	Ditto	The Duke of Norfolk (a minor)	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Dallingho	Ditto	Frederick William Wood, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Dodnash	Ditto	Sir Edward Blackett, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Felsham with Drinkestone and its members.	Ditto	Fiske Goodeve Fiske Harrison, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Framlingham at the Castle -	Suffolk -	The Master, Fellow, and Scholars of Pembroke College, Cambridge.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 13*s*.
Gisleham with Pyes -	Ditto -	Frederick William Irby, Esq. -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years; timber and minerals 2*l*. 10*s*.
Gislinghams in Bedingfield -	Ditto -	Alfred Hamilton and Frederick Robert Beeston, Esqs.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Settled by award.
Hitcham - - -	Ditto -	Richard Newman, Esq. -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years; minerals 5*l*. 12*s*. 10*d*.
Holton - - -	Ditto -	The Master or Keeper and Fellows or Scholars of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Huntingfield Rectory -	Ditto -	The Reverend William Holland as Rector.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Settled by award.
Kettleburgh - -	Ditto -	Andrew Arcedeckne, Esq. -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Mavisons in Thrandeston -	Ditto -	Sir Edward Clarence Herrison, Bart.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Melton with Ufford -	Ditto -	Mrs. Louisa Sophia Margitson and John Margitson, Esq., Lessees under the Dean and Chapter of Ely, Cambridge.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Settled by award.
Offton Castle - -	Ditto -	James Cuddon and Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esqs.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon three years' annual value; quit rents 28 years, minerals included.
Reydon Hall - -	Ditto -	Thomas James Arnold and Charles Fletcher Skirrow, Esqs.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Settled by award.
Sibton with the members -	Ditto -	Mrs. Dorothea Scrivener -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Sproughton - - -	Ditto -	Henry Phillipps Esq., and Mrs. Lucy Burch Phillipps.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Settled by award.
Stradbroke with Stubcroft -	Ditto -	Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Bart.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary - -	Four years' annual value, minerals included.
Thorpe Hall - -	Ditto -	Thomas George Corbett, Esq. -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Whelnetham, Great -	Ditto -	Miss Rosa de la Rivière Benjafield and the Reverend James William Wenn.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Whepstead	Suffolk	Arthur James Day, Esq.	Copyholds of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents	Two-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Wix Bishop	Ditto	John Chevallier Cobbold, Esq., M.P.	Ditto	Ditto	About five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Woodbridge Hasketon	Ditto	Rolla Rouse and William Rouse, Esqs.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents included.
Woodbridge late Priory	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Woodbridge Ufford	Ditto	James Cuddon and Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esqs.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Barnes	Surrey	The Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Bisley	Ditto	The Earl of Onslow	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About four-and-a-tenth years' annual value; heriots, 5*l.*; quit-rents, 28 years' timber 1*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; heriot (best beast) 15*l.*; heriots (certain) 2*s.* 6*d.*; quit-rents 28 years; timber, 5*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, minerals included.
Chertsey Beomond	Ditto	James Cuddon and Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esqs.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Chobham	Ditto	The Earl of Onslow	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; two heriots (best beast) 45*l.*; six heriots (certain) 17*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, timber, 14*l.*, minerals included.
			Customary Freeholds.	Quit-rents.	
Coulsdon	Ditto	Mrs. Julia Byron (as guardian of Edmund Byron (a minor.)	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; two heriots, timber, and prospective advantages 80*l.*; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; heriot and timber 12*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Ebbisham otherwise Epsom	Surrey	John Ivat Briscoe, Esq.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years'annual value ; heriot 10*l.*; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Farnham	Ditto	The Bishop of Winchester	Ditto	Fines certain	One year's annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines ; one years' annual value minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines ; one-quarter of a year's annual value, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three fines one-third of a year's annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Gumshall Tower Hill	Ditto	Edward Bray, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriot certain, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value ; two heriots, 10*s.* ; quit-rents 26 years, minerals included.
Ham	Ditto	The Earl of Dysart	Ditto	Fines certain (on admission of heir and copyhold tenant), fines arbitrary, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Headley	Ditto	The Honourable Mrs. Mary Howard.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Horsley, West	Ditto	Henry Weston, Esq.	Customary freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Twelve heriots 141*l.* 15*s.* ; quit-rents 28 years, reliefs and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value ; four heriots 57*l.* 15*s.* ; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Malden or Maldon	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars of Merton College, Oxford.	Ditto	Ditto	Five-and-a-half. years' annual value ; heriots 20*l.* ; quit-rents 30 years ; timber 107*l.* ; minerals, &c., 3*l.*
Thorncroft in Leatherhead	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value ; heriots 8*l.* 8*s.* ; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 1*s.*
Thorpe	Ditto	The Reverend Henry Leigh Bennett.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Customary freeholds	Reliefs and quit-rents	Four reliefs ; quit-rents 29 years.
Walton upon Thames	Ditto	Durley Grazebrook, Esq.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value ; heriot, 20*l.* ; quit-rents, timber, and minerals included.
Aldingbourne	Sussex	The Bishop of Chichester	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Aldwick - - -	Sussex -	John Ballett Fletcher, Esq. -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Allington - - -	Ditto -	The Reverend Sir George Shiffner, Bart.	Ditto - - -	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-third years' annual value; twelve heriots 120*l.* for fines arbitrary lands; thirteen heriots 58*l.* 10*s.*, composition in lieu of serving the office of reeve 14*l.* 14*s.*, and one-third value of the timber for fines certain lands; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Amberley - - -	Ditto -	The Bishop of Chichester -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Balneth - - -	Ditto -	Sir Charles Goring, Bart. - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Bersted, South - -	Ditto -	Thomas Brittain Vacher, Esq. -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Bosham - - -	Ditto -	Lord Fitzhardinge - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	About four fines, heriot 10*s.*; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Boxgrove - - -	Ditto -	The Duke of Richmond and Lennox.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; three heriots 63*l.*; quit-rents 28 years.
Cokeham - - -	Ditto -	The Right Honorable Lord Leconfield.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Four years' annual value; two heriots 65*l.*; quit-rents 31 years, minerals 25*l.*
Ditcheling - -	Ditto -	The Earl of Abergavenny, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.	Freeholds - -	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Relief 5*l.* 5*s.*; two heriots 28*l.*; quit-rents 28 years.
Ferring and Fure - -	Ditto -	The Bishop of Chichester -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Houndeane - -	Ditto -	The Earl of Abergavenny, with the consent of the Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, and the Earl of Sheffield.	Ditto - -	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-sixth years' annual value; two heriots 42*l.*, and a moiety of the timber for fines arbitrary lands; two-and-a-half fines, and two heriots 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, for fines certain lands; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Hova Villa et Hova Ecclesia	Ditto -	William Tanner, Esq., and others Lessees holding under the Prebendary of the Prebend of Hova Ecclesia.	Ditto - -	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Nytimber - - -	Ditto -	John Ballett Fletcher, Esq. -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Rotherfield - - -	Sussex -	The Earl of Abergaveny, with the consent of the Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; three heriots (certain) *5l. 5s.*; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Streatham - - -	Ditto -	The Bishop of Chichester -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Kington, Great, with its Members.	Warwick -	Lady Willoughby De Broke, as guardian of Lord Willoughby De Broke (a minor).	Ditto - -	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three fines; three heriots; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Heriot *4l. 7s. 6d.*; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Bishops Knoyle - -	Wilts -	The Bishop of Winchester -	Ditto - -	Fines certain and heriots	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; heriot, *5l. 5s.*, minerals included.
Oldbury Walloxall, alias Langley Walloxall, alias Langley and Walloxall.	Worcester -	Patrick Allan Fraser, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary - -	Settled by award.
Tardebrigg - -	Worcester and Warwick.	The Baroness Windsor - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain (on admission of heir), fines arbitrary, and heriots.	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain (on admission of heir), fines arbitrary, heriots and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Roos in Holderness - -	York - -	The Rev. Charles Hotham, and others.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary -	A rent-charge based upon five years' annual value, at four per cent.
Tupcoates with Myton -	Ditto -	The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.	Ditto - -	Fines certain - -	Four fines.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Four fines; quit-rents 30 years.

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

COPY of the TWENTY-SECOND REPORT of the Copy-hold Commissioners to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department;—pursuant to the Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 35. s. 3.

1864.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE

OF

DUBLIN HOSPITALS,

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1864.

[*Price* 2*d*.]

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SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK,
EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.,

Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

35, *Dawson-street, Dublin.*
April 5, 1864.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals, have the honour to submit to your Excellency this our Seventh Annual Report.

During the year ended 31st March, 1863, we have inspected the several Institutions which receive grants from Parliament These are—

1. The Westmoreland Lock Hospital.
2. The House of Industry Hospitals, viz.:—
   - *a.* The Hardwicke Fever Hospital.
   - *b.* The Whitworth Medical Hospital.
   - *c.* The Richmond Surgical Hospital.
3. Steevens's Hospital.
4. The Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary.
5. The Cork-street Fever Hospital.
6. The Rotunda Lying-in Hospital.
7. The Coombe Lying-in Hospital.
8. St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital; and
9. The Hospital for Incurables, which receives a portion of the Concordatum Fund.

On the occasion of those inspections we made inquiry respecting the state and condition of each hospital, to ascertain if the comforts of the patients were duly provided for, the buildings kept in sufficient repairs, and the general management of each satisfactory. We have since issued the Circular (No. 1, Appendix) requesting such information or suggestions as the Governors of each hospital might wish to offer in respect to its funds, management, &c, and we give their replies in the Appendix (No. 2).

The Westmoreland Lock Hospital.

The Westmoreland Lock Hospital.

78 patients remained in this hospital on the 31st March, 1862; in the year ended 31st March, 1863, 865 were admitted, 841 discharged, and 12 died, and 90 remained. The average daily number of beds occupied throughout the year was 92¾. The time spent in hospital by each patient averaged 36 days.

78 of the discharged patients are stated to have returned to their friends, and 77 to have gone into some of the Dublin Penitentiaries.

A classified return of the diseases of the patients is given in the Appendix (No. 3).

The hospital, on inspection, was in a satisfactory condition, and is much improved.

The House of Industry Hospitals.

The House of Industry Hospitals.

57 patients remained in the Hardwicke Fever Hospital on the 31st March, 1862; in the year ended 31st March, 1863, 1,179 were admitted; 1,044 discharged; and 105 died; and 87 remained.

74 remained in the Whitworth Hospital at the end of March, 1862; in the year ended 31st March, 1863, 1,115 were admitted; 1,028 discharged; 84 died; and 77 then remained. The number in the Richmond on the 31st March, 1862, was 93; the admissions in the year were 1,107; the discharges, 1,071; and the deaths, 29; and 100 remained at the end of March, 1863.

The mortality on the number treated to a termination was 9·2 per cent. in the Hardwicke; 7·55 in the Whitworth; and 2·63 in the Richmond.

The average daily number of beds occupied throughout the year was—62 in the Hardwicke; 66½ in the Whitworth; and 92½ in the Richmond.

A classified return of the diseases of the patients admitted into each hospital during the year is given in the Appendix (No. 3).

The three hospitals appeared, on inspection, to be in good condition, and the comforts of the sick to be well attended to.

Steevens's Hospital.

Steevens's Hospital.

175 patients remained in this institution on the 31st March, 1862; in the year ended 31st March, 1863, 2,395 were admitted; 2,317 discharged; and 67 died; and 186 remained. The mortality on the number treated to a termination was 2·81 per cent.

This low mortality may be chiefly attributed, as observed in our Third Report, to the large number of Constabulary patients that are admitted, many for diseases that are comparatively less fatal than those that are usually admitted into general hospitals.

A classified list of the diseases of the patients admitted, and of the diseases of which patients died in the year, is given in the Appendix (No. 3).

The average daily number of beds occupied throughout the year was $176\frac{2}{3}$. The time spent by each patient in hospital averaged 25 days.

134 labour cases were attended in their respective residences, by the Maternity department of the hospital. The institution was in a very satisfactory condition when inspected, and considerable improvements have been made in it during the year, as will appear by referring to the Governor's reply in Appendix (No. 2).

The Meath Hospital.

The Meath Hospital.

69 patients remained in the infirmary wards on the 31st March, 1862; in the year ended 31st March, 1863, 890 were admitted; 861 were discharged; and 35 died; and 63 then remained. In the fever wards 14 remained from the previous year; in the year ended 31st March, 1863, 287 were admitted; 269 discharged; 15 died; and 17 remained.

The average daily number of beds occupied throughout the year, in the infirmary wards, was $69\frac{1}{2}$; in the fever wards, 16. The time spent in hospital by the infirmary patients, averaged $26\frac{1}{2}$; by the fever cases, $19\frac{1}{3}$ days.

A classified return of the diseases of the patients admitted in the year, and of those of which patients died, is given in the Appendix (No. 3).

The hospital appeared, on inspection, to be in a satisfactory condition, with the exception of the laundry department, which immediately adjoins the kitchen, into which the steam from the former freely enters by the connecting doorway. Were this communication cut off, or the laundry placed at the rere of the building where there is sufficient space, it would be a considerable improvement.

The Cork-street Fever Hospital.

The Cork-street Fever Hospital.

112 patients remained in this hospital on the 31st March, 1862; in the year ended 31st March, 1863, 1,845 were admitted; 1,782 discharged; and 94 died; and 81 remained. The average daily number of beds occupied throughout the year was 81. The time spent by each patient in hospital averaged 15 days. The mortality was 5·3 per cent.

A classified return of the diseases of the patients admitted, and of those of which patients died, is given in the Appendix (No. 3).

The state of the hospital was very satisfactory on inspection.

The Rotundo Lying-in Hospital.

The Rotundo Lying-in Hospital.

25 labour cases remained in this hospital on the 31st of March, 1862; in the year ended 31st March, 1863, 1,040 were admitted; 992 discharged; and 41 died; and 32 remained. Of the chronic class 9 remained at the commencement of the year; 215 were admitted; 213 discharged; 2 died; and 9 remained at the end of it.

The mortality in the labour class was 3·96 per cent.; in the chronic, 0·93.

The average daily number of beds occupied by labour cases during the year was 25; by chronic patients, $9\frac{2}{3}$. The time spent in hospital by each of the former class averaged $8\frac{3}{5}$; by each of the latter, $15\frac{2}{3}$ days.

A classified return of the diseases of the chronic patients, and of those of which labour and chronic patients died, is given in the Appendix (No. 3).

Only two extern labour cases were attended during the year.

The hospital was in a satisfactory state on inspection, and some considerable improvements have been lately made with a view to improve its sanitary condition.

We have already requested the attention of the Governors to the comparatively high cost of the support of this hospital. In Steevens's the expenditure (excluding that for "buildings and furnishing buildings") on each bed occupied throughout the year averaged £25 13*s.*; in the Meath, £31; in Cork-street, £41; in the House of Industry Hospitals, £34 18*s.*; in the Coombe, including the cost of extern attendance on 1,133 labour cases, £32 2*s.*; and in the Rotundo, £63 9*s.*

The Coombe Lying-in Hospital.

The Coombe Lying-in Hospital.

8 labour cases and 2 chronic patients remained in hospital on the 31st of March, 1862; in the year ended 31st March, 1863, 608 of the former class, and 53 of the latter were admitted; 604 of the one class, and 51 of the other were discharged; and five labour patients and one chronic patient died, leaving in hospital five of the former, and one of the latter class.

The mortality in the labour class was 0·82; in the chronic patients, 2 per cent. The time spent in hospital by both classes of patients averaged 10 days.

A classified return of the diseases of the chronic class, and of those of which patients died, in hospital is given in the Appendix (No. 3).

The average daily number of beds occupied throughout the year was 17.

1,133 labour cases were attended at their respective residences. This extern attendance was chiefly at the south-west side of the city. About a tenth of the attendance was on the north-west side of the city.

This institution, except the Dispensary Department, is much improved; but the Governors have lately got possession of adjoining ground, on which they expect to erect a more commodious Dispensary, so soon as they have funds for it.

St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital.

St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital.

23 patients remained in this hospital on the 31st March, 1862; in the year ended 31st March, 1863, 241 were admitted; 232 were discharged, 1 died, and 23 remained. The average daily

number of beds occupied during the year was 20. The time spent by each patient in hospital averaged 28 days.

2,005 extern patients were attended during the year at the hospital dispensary.

The hospital statistics are given in the Appendix (No. 3).

The institution was in a very satisfactory condition when inspected. Its present accommodation is 32 beds, which, with a well-conducted dispensary department, is of great value to the classes for which it is intended. The Governors state that with increased funds the benefit of the hospital could be very much extended.

The Hospital for Incurables.

The Hospital for Incurables.

71 patients remained in hospital on the 31st March, 1862; in the year ended 31st March, 1863, 26 were admitted, 1 was discharged, and 18 died; and 78 remained. The average daily number of beds occupied was $75\frac{2}{3}$.

A classified list of the diseases of the patients is given in the Appendix (No. 10).

This institution is conducted with much care and consideration for the comforts of the inmates, and with due economy. The Governors are erecting wards to contain 20 beds, that are intended to be appropriated to patients affected with phthisis—a class for which hospital accommodation is much required in Dublin, or rather in its vicinity.

As usual, we append Tables, Appendix (Nos. 4, 5, and 6), which show in detail the year's income and expenditure of each institution; the number of patients treated; and the mortality in each; also the average daily number of beds occupied in each throughout the year, and the average cost per bed.

The admissions into the fever hospitals and fever wards were 284 in excess of the number admitted in the previous year. In the Cork-street Hospital the highest average daily number for any month during the year was in April—viz., 108; the lowest in September, 59. The highest in the Hardwicke was in March, 85; the lowest in August, 50. The highest in the Meath was in June, $24\frac{1}{2}$; the lowest in October, $10\frac{1}{2}$.

TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.
JAMES HENRY MONAHAN, *Ch. J.*
GEORGE ALEX. HAMILTON.
CHARLES JOHNSON.
WILLIAM STOKES.
DOMINIC J. CORRIGAN.
FRANCIS WM. BRADY.
THOMAS HUTTON.
JONATHAN PIM.
RICHARD KELLY.
EDWARD HUTTON.
WILLIAM COLLES.

APPENDIX.

Appendix No. 1.

35, Dawson-street, Dublin,
January 12, 1864.

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals to request that the Governors of the
Hospital will supply them with any information or suggestions which they deem necessary to give respecting the state and condition of that Institution, preparatory to the Board's Annual Report to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

I am, &c.,

Denis Phelan, *Secretary.*

The Registrar of the
—— Hospital.

Appendix No. 2.

Westmoreland Lock Hospital,
February 8, 1864.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 12th ult., requesting, by direction of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals, that the Governors will supply them with any information or suggestion they may have to give with respect to this Institution. In reply I am directed to state that the Board have no suggestion to make, or information to convey, besides that which they have already from time to time during the year afforded to the Board of Superintendence.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Robert H. Emerson, *Registrar.*

To Denis Phelan, Esq., M.D.,
Secretary to the Board of
Superintendence.

Doctor Steevens's Hospital, Dublin,
January 22, 1864.

Sir,—I am directed by the Governors of this Institution to state, in reply to your circular, laid before them at their last meeting, that they have within the past year made extensive improvements and additions to their laundry buildings. They have also adopted a plan for lavatories, and have accepted a tender for the erection of two—one for the male surgical ward, No. 7, and one for the female surgical ward, No. 9, which, it is expected, will considerably improve the comfort and cleanliness of the inmates. They are also about to make a radical change in the compounding department, by the construction of a new shop for the apothecary, suitable to the extent and requirements of so large a hospital.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

R. B. M'Vittie.

Dr. Phelan.

Meath Hospital,
February 9, 1864.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of 12th ult., relative to the Report of the Dublin Hospital Board of Superintendence, I am directed by the Governors of this Hospital to state, that they have not any suggestions to offer.

They are endeavouring to collect a fund to build a laundry detached from the Hospital, which is much to be desired.

I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,
EDWARD B. STANLEY.

D. Phelan, Esq.,
Secretary, Hospital Board of Superintendence.

House of Recovery, Cork-street, Dublin,
January 22, 1864.

SIR,—I am directed by the Managing Committee of this Institution to state, in reply to your letter of 12th inst., that they have not any suggestions to make, the Board of Superintendence being in possession of all the information which it is in their power to afford.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES MATHEWS, *Registrar.*

To Denis Phelan, Esq.,
Secretary,
Board of Superintendence, Dublin Hospitals,
35, Dawson-street.

House of Industry Hospitals, Dublin,
February 4, 1864.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governors of the House of Industry Hospitals to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 12th ultimo, and to acquaint you in reply, for the information of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals, that the state and condition of the Institution continue to be in every respect satisfactory.

Within the past year the Governors caused to be effected various minor improvements, such as the enlargement of the hall of the Richmond Hospital, the erection of an additional new bath, &c., &c., as pointed out to your Board at their last annual visit, all tending to increase the accommodation and comfort of the patients, and to promote their recovery.

During the spring, summer, and autumn of last year, the number of sick poor suffering from febrile diseases was unusually large, and the pressure on the hospital accommodation and funds was proportionably heavy. The Governors were enabled, however, by throwing open their Supplementary Fever Hospital, at great additional expense, to provide for the reception and treatment of all applicants for admission. The Governors are gratified in being able to report that fever appears to be, of late, considerably on the decrease.

The Governors have no suggestions in particular to offer on the present occasion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES WILSON HUGHES, *Chief Clerk, &c.*

To Denis Phelan, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Superintendence
of Dublin Hospitals.

The Lying-in Hospital, Dublin,
February 1, 1864.

Sir,—In reply to your circular of the 12th ultimo, I am directed by the Governors of the Lying-in Hospital to state, for the information of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals, that this Institution has been in a very heathy condition during the past year. The improvements referred to in the last report made to the Board of Superintendence have been carried into effect. The entire of the interior of the Hospital having been painted, and the arrangement made for washing the Hospital linen out of the establishment has been found very satisfactory, and it is hoped will contribute to the health of the patients.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. G. Strickland, *Secretary.*

Denis Phelan, Esq., M.D.

Coombe Lying-in Hospital,
Dublin, 18th April, 1864.

Sir,

I have been requested by the Managing Committee of this hospital to acknowledge the receipt of your favour, asking for any statement or suggestion regarding the institution, and to inform you that there are but few topics requiring comment.

The most important occurrence during the past year has been the purchase of the interest of two parties in the rent of the hospital. The rent to which the Committee were liable has been £42 per annum; but, by the outlay of little more than £200, it has been reduced to £13 16*s.* 11*d.* a-year for the future.

The withdrawal of the recognition of the Certificates of this hospital by the Poor Law Commissioners, after they had received them for many years, and without any cause of complaint, as admitted by that Board, has occupied the attention of the Committee of this hospital, and a lengthened correspondence has resulted between these two bodies. It is unnecessary to dwell at greater length on this topic, as a copy of the entire correspondence has been already forwarded to the Board of Superintendence for their advice and co-operation in the endeavour of this Committee to procure a reversal of the decision of the Poor Law Commissioners; and it is presumed that same will be published as an Appendix to this communication in the Report of the Board of Superintendence.

Reference has been made on former occasions to the desire of the Committee of this hospital to enlarge the hospital and to procure essential accommodation for dispensary and other purposes; want of funds has, however, hitherto prevented this being carried into effect. I think it right now to acquaint you, for the information of the Board, that plans have been procured and a subscription set on foot for this very desirable object.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

Joseph Mullen, *Assistant-Secretary.*

Denis Phelan, Esq., Secretary
Board of Superintendence of
the Dublin Hospitals.

Coombe Lying-in Hospital,
13th February, 1864.

Sir,

I enclose herewith copies of the correspondence with the Poor Law Commissioners up to the 16th January, relative to the recognition of the Diploma of the Rotunda Hospital, and the non-recognition of that of the Coombe Hospital.

Yours, very faithfully,

Joseph Mullen.

Denis Phelan, Esq.

Copy of Correspondence between Coombe Hospital and Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 1.—Letter of 14th February, 1863.

J. Mullen, Assistant Secretary Coombe Hospital, to Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 2.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
February 16, 1863.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 14th instant, in which you request to be informed whether it is the case that the Diploma of the Rotunda Hospital is recognised by the Commissioners, while that of the Coombe Lying-in Hospital is not recognised; and in reply the Commissioners desire to state that the Medical Officers of Dispensaries and Workhouses are required to possess, as qualification in Midwifery, by the recent Order of the Commissioners, "a certificate from some Board or Court of Examiners, or other body duly authorized to grant same, of their possessing a competent knowledge of Midwifery;" the certificate of the Coombe Lying-in Hospital not being issued by a body so authorized, does not satisfy the requirement of the order.

By order of the Commissioners,

(Signed) B. Banks, *Chief Clerk.*

To Joseph Mullen, Esq., Secretary
Coombe Lying-in Hospital.

No. 3.

Coombe Lying-in Hospital,
March 28, 1863.

Sir,

I am directed by the Committee of this hospital to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 16th February last, in reply to my letter of 14th February, in which I requested you would be good enough to state, for the information of the Committee of this hospital, whether it is the case that the Diploma of the Rotunda Hospital is not so recognised; and I am now further to draw your attention to the fact that your letter of the 16th February does not contain any reply to that portion of the question that refers to the Rotunda Hospital; and I am to request, on the part of the Committee, that you will be good enough to ascertain, and to inform them as to the fact—viz., whether the Diploma of the Rotunda Hospital is recognised by the Poor Law Commissioners.

I am, sir, &c.,

Joseph Mullen, *Assistant-Secretary.*

To Benjn. Banks, Esq.

No. 4.

Poor Law Commission Office,
March 31, 1863.

SIR,

In reply to the inquiry contained in your letter of the 28th instant, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to inform you that the Diploma of the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital is recognised by the Commissioners.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. BANKS, *Chief Clerk.*

To Joseph Mullen, Esq.

No. 5.

Coombe Lying-in Hospital,
April 2, 1863.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of this hospital to request that you will be good enough to state for their information whether the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have been in anywise influenced, in their withdrawal of their recognition of the Diploma of this hospital, by any overt act on the part of the Committee or of any of their officers.

&c., &c.,

JOSEPH MULLEN, *Assistant-Secretary.*

To Benjn. Banks, Esq.

No. 6.

Poor Law Commission Office,
April 4, 1863.

SIR,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, in which you require to be informed, &c., &c. In reply, the Commissioners desire to state that the withdrawal of the recognition of the Diploma of the Coombe Lying-in Hospital has been occasioned solely by the circumstance that it does not, as the Commissioners believe, satisfy the terms of their Order of October the 10th, 1862, to the effect "that each Dispensary Medical Officer shall possess a Certificate from some Board or Court of Examiners, or other body duly authorized to grant same, of his possessing a competent knowledge of Midwifery."

By order of the Commissioners,

B. BANKS, *Chief Clerk.*

To Joseph Mullen.

No. 7.

Coombe Lying-in Hospital,
May 11, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your three several letters of February 16th, March 31st, and April 4th, 1863, in reply to mine of February 14th, March 28th, and April 2nd, respectively, and I have been directed by the Board of Governors of this Hospital, to convey their thanks to the Commissioners for the courtesy and promptness of their replies.

It is with much satisfaction that the Governors have learned that the withdrawal of the recognition of the Certificate from this hospital "has not resulted from any overt act on the part of the Committee, or of any of its officers," but has been occasioned solely by the circumstance that it does not, as the Commissioners believe, satisfy the terms of the Order of October 10th, 1862, to the effect, &c.

To the spirit of that Order, the Governors give their fullest assent, as it has long been their opinion that a Diploma in Midwifery, from an Incorporated Medical Body, was the only legal qualification therein, and, had such a qualification been alone accepted by the Commissioners, the Governors would have cordially yielded to it, as well from its legality as from its evenhanded justice; but they cannot avoid expressing their feeling that equal justice has not been meted out by the Commissioners to the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital and to this, but that, on the

contrary, the *greatest possible injustice* has been done to this institution by the *continuing to recognise* the Certificate of the former, which is not, the Governors maintain, "a body duly authorized to grant same," and by the withdrawal from the latter, *without any reasonable cause*, of a recognition which had been accorded by the Commissioners many years since, when the Medical Charities of Ireland were first placed under their control; and it cannot but appear inexplicable that this recognition was granted when the institution was poor, limited in its operations, limited in its facilities for study, and very limited in the number of its students, while that recognition has been withdrawn at a time when the efforts that have been made have raised it in public estimation, extended its operations threefold, increased its facilities for study, and have attracted to it one of the largest metropolitan classes—classes, moreover, which have proved themselves before the several examining boards of this kingdom to be second to none, and have attested the high-class instruction in Practical Midwifery afforded in this hospital; when, in addition, it has received the approval of both Government, by its recommendation of a parliamentary grant, and of Parliament itself by its granting same; and when, moreover, its Certificates are received and recognised by every College and Licensing Body in the kingdom, and by every branch of the Public Service, not excepting even the Poor Law Commissioners, until within the last few months.

The Governors, moreover, feel specially aggrieved by the fact that the Order of the Commissioners of October 10th, 1862, affects *no other hospital* than this—a fact which has given rise to most unpleasant comments from various sources.

In your letter of 4th April, 1863, you state that the Diploma of the Coombe Hospital "does not satisfy the terms of the Order," and cannot therefore be recognised, and as the Commissioners recognise the Diploma of the Rotunda Hospital, it must consequently be inferred that they are of opinion that the latter Diploma does satisfy same; but the Governors of this Hospital cannot find one tittle of evidence to support such a conclusion, but rather the diametrically reverse.

If the Commissioners will refer to the Medical Act, clause 34, they will find that a legally qualified medical practitioner is "a person registered under the Act," while clause 15 provides that the persons to be registered are those who "possess any one or more of the qualifications described in the Schedule (A) to this Act," and in no part of that Schedule can be found the name of the Rotunda or any other Lying-in Hospital; and it is a notorious fact that at the time of the passing of that Act, every effort was made to have the Midwifery qualification of both the Rotunda and Coombe Hospitals legally recognised by insertion in that Schedule, and failing therein, the insertion of the qualifications from these institutions granted prior to the passing of that Act, but in both instances without avail. It is consequently clear that the manifest intention of the Legislature was that those who possess the Certificate of either of these institutions should *not* be, *per se*, legally qualified, and that neither of the hospitals in question should be deemed "a body duly authorized to grant same."

It may, perhaps, be maintained that inasmuch as the Governors of the Rotunda Hospital are incorporated by charter, the Master of that institution can grant a legal qualification, but the Governors of this Hospital hold that even had the Medical Act, which has set at rest the whole question, as has been shown, never been in existence, the charter referred to merely incorporates the Governors as a charitable body, and gives *no power* whatever as a medical corporation.

There is no clause therein which refers to Midwifery instruction, which is as follows:—"And all students in physic, surgeons, or apprentices to surgeons, and all such others, whether men or women, as intend to practise Midwifery, and shall be approved of by the said Master, shall and may have full liberty to attend the said hospital, and be instructed by the Master and his two assistants." In this, it will be perceived there is not one word of examination, or of granting any qualification, and the only "approval" necessary is antecedent to granting a liberty to attend, and not after the attendance has been accomplished.

The manifest intention of a charter is to give an institution a position, and a certain amount of stability, but not to confer upon it a monopoly or exclusiveness; and it is quite clear that in the case in question a course of study at that hospital was intended to be but a stepping-stone to the obtaining a legal qualification from "a body duly authorized to grant same," just as a course of study at such institutions as Dr. Steevens's Hospital, Jervis-street Hospital, or Sir P. Dun's Hospital (each and every one of which is incorporated by its respective charter), is in like manner but a stepping-stone to the obtaining such legal qualification; and as well might anyone of these hospitals claim a right to grant Diplomas in Medicine or Surgery, as the Rotunda Hospital to grant one in Midwifery, or as well might it be argued that the certificates of these institutions should be recognised to the exclusion of those from other non-chartered hospitals, as that a monopoly in Midwifery

teaching should be granted to the Rotunda Hospital to the exclusion of other non-chartered Midwifery Hospitals.

The Governors cannot conclude this letter without expressing their regret that no official intimation had ever been made to them of the adoption of the Order of October 10th, 1862, by which they were so seriously affected; and it was not until late in January last, more than three months afterwards, that they became aware of its existence by mere rumour, which at first they scarcely believed.

They, moreover, feel that they have a right to complain of what they consider a great hardship on those affected by it, that, in framing the Order, the Commissioners altogether ignored existing rights, and in one moment disfranchised gentlemen whose qualifications were perfect up to that date; and complaints have been forwarded by several whose Midwifery Certificates from this hospital bore date long before the date of the Order referred to, but did not seek Poor Law appointments until subsequent thereto.

In conclusion, the Governors respectfully beg the Commissioners to give their attention to the whole subject, and especially to bear in mind that progress is the spirit of the age; that the present is a time to remove all barriers to the fullest freedom in education, for putting an end to all monopoly, and for granting, to the fullest extent, a free trade therein; and they venture to suggest to the Commissioners the consideration whether the recent Order is in accordance with that spirit, or whether it is a retrograde movement; whether it is not, in fact, although expressed in general terms, a granting of a monopoly in teaching Practical Midwifery to the Rotunda Hospital.

The Governors therefore beg them to reconsider the whole question, and to place the two institutions on a similar footing, either by the recognition of both, or the rejection of both, as direct qualifications.

I have, &c., &c.,

JOSEPH MULLEN, *Assistant-Secretary.*

To Benjn. Banks, Esq.

No. 8.

Read letter of 15th May from Poor Law Commissioners acknowledging letter addressed to them by Assistant-Secretary on 11th of May, stating that said letter would receive the attention of the Commissioners.—*Minutes, 10th June,* 1863.

No. 9.

Read letter from Poor Law Commissioners to the effect that it is the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown that the Rotunda Hospital is legally empowered to grant Certificates in Midwifery.—*Minutes, 23rd September,* 1863.

No. 10.

Coombe Lying-in Hospital,
January 11, 1864.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of this hospital to request that you will be good enough to inform them whether the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, as recently communicated by you to this Committee, to the effect that the Rotunda Hospital is legally empowered to grant Certificates in Midwifery, is founded upon the existence of the charter possessed by the Governors of that hospital, or if not founded thereon, upon what other grounds such opinion rests.

I have, &c., &c.,

JOSEPH MULLEN, *Assistant-Secretary.*

To Benjn. Banks, Esq.

No. 11.

Poor Law Commission Office,
January 16, 1864.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, in which you request to to be informed whether the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown to the effect that the Rotunda Hospital is empowered legally to grant Certificates in Midwifery is founded upon the existence of the charter possessed by the Governors of that hospital, or if not founded thereon, upon what other grounds such opinion rests.

In reply the Commissioners desire to state that a copy of the charter and by-laws of the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital was laid before the Law Officers of the Crown, with the case submitted to them on behalf of the Commissioners as to the power of the Governors of that hospital to grant Certificates in Midwifery; but the Commissioners are not informed whether the opinion given by the Law Officers was founded upon the existence of the charter, or, if upon other grounds, what those grounds were.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, *Chief Clerk.*

To Joseph Mullen, Esq., Assistant-Secretary
Coombe Lying-in Hospital.

St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, Dublin,
March 3, 1864.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 1st inst., requesting me to furnish your Board with any information or suggestions which the Governors of this Hospital may deem necessary, I have to state that the only suggestion they have to make is the one already brought under the notice of your Board, viz., to obtain for this Institution an increased Parliamentary grant. The Governors fear, however, that your Board, although willing, have not the power to effect so desirable an object.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Henry Wilson, *Assistant Surgeon.*

To Denis Phelan, Esq., M.D.

Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook-road,
March 17, 1864.

Sir,—I am directed by the Governors of this Hospital to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 26th ult., requesting, by desire of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals, to be supplied with any information or suggestion which they might deem necessary to give respecting the state or condition of the Institution preparatory to the Board's Annual Report to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and in reply thereto am directed to state, there is no circumstance connected with the internal economy of the Hospital to which they desire to call attention.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

William A. Garratt, *Registrar.*

Denis Phelan, Esq.,
Secretary, Board of Superintendence.

Appendix.

No. 3.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

CLASSIFIED RETURNS of the DISEASES treated in the several INSTITUTIONS under the Supervision of the BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1863, and of the Number of Patients that died of any particular Disease.*

WESTMORELAND LOCK HOSPITAL.

Disease.	Number Admitted.
Gonorrhœa,	375
Do. with Primary Syphilis,	206
Do. with Secondary Syphilis,	79
Do. with Tertiary Syphilis,	19
Do. with Mixed Syphilis,	18
Primary Syphilis,	30
Secondary Syphilis,	54
Tertiary Syphilis,	84
Total,	865

Disease.	Number Died.
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	7
Secondary Syphilis, Purpurea, and Hœmatemesis,	1
Disease of Uterus,	2
Dropsy, and Disease of Liver and Kidneys,	1
Sloughing Buboes, Mortification, &c.,	1
Total,	12

STEEVENS'S HOSPITAL.

Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.
Abscess of various parts,	38	2	Cancer of Antrum,	1	–
Abrasion of Heel,	2	–	,, Breast,	3	1
Ague,	1	–	,, Face,	1	–
Albuminuria,	12	4	,, Leg,	2	–
Amaurosis,	3	–	,, Lip,	9	–
Anasarca,	13	3	,, Scrotum,	1	–
Aneurism,	2	–	,, Sweeps,	1	–
,, of Abdomen,	1	–	Carcinoma of Penis,	2	–
Amenorrhœa,	12	–	Lip,	2	–
Anæmia,	1	–	Carditis,	48	4
Anthrax,	7	–	Caries of various parts,	19	–
Anus and Rectum, Fissure of,	1	–	Cataract,	1	–
			Catarrh,	107	–
Apoplexy,	3	2	Cephalalgia,	21	–
Arachnitis,	2	–	Cerebral Disease,	3	–
Arthritis,	6	–	Chlorosis,	2	–
Ascites,	17	2	Cholera,	1	1
Asthma,	6	1	Chancre,	5	–
Bladder, Diseases of,	9	–	Chorea,	2	–
Blenorrhœa,	2	–	Colic,	2	–
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic,	134	5	Concussion of Brain,	6	–
			,, Spine,	1	–
Bubo,	25	–	Condyloma,	3	–
Burns,	15	3	Conjunctivitis,	2	–
Bursitis,	5	–	Constipation,	15	–
Calculus,	5	–	Contusion of various parts,	49	–

[*continued.*

* The name of the disease is given as returned by the Hospital Registrars.

APPENDIX No. 3—*continued.*

Disease.	No. admitted.	No. Died.
Contraction of Hamstring Muscles, .	1	–
Contraction of Finger, .	1	–
Cophosis, . . .	2	–
Cornea, Opacity of, .	4	–
,, Nebulæ . .	2	–
Coxitis, . . .	3	–
Cow Pock, . .	1	–
Curvature of Spine, .	1	–
Cutaneous, . .	13	–
Cynanche . . .	12	–
Cystitis, . . .	3	–
Deafness, . . .	6	–
Delirium Tremens, .	6	–
Debility, . . .	31	1
Diabetes, . . .	4	–
Diarrhœa, . . .	12	–
Dislocation of Humerus, .	3	–
,, Clavicle, .	1	–
Dropsy, Ovarian, . .	1	–
Drowning, Attempted, .	1	–
Dysentery, Acute, .	6	2
Dysmenorrhœa, . .	1	–
Dyspepsia, . .	74	–
Dyspnœa, . . .	2	–
Eczema. . . .	11	–
Enchondroma of Fore-arm,	1	–
Enteritis, . . .	1	–
Entropeon, . .	2	–
Epilepsy, . . .	6	–
Epistaxis, . . .	1	–
Epithelioma, . .	5	–
Epulis, . . .	1	–
Ephelis, . . .	3	–
Erysipelas, . .	17	–
Erythema, . . .	2	–
Excoriation, . .	2	–
Fever, . . .	72	5
Fistula, . . .	10	–
Fracture of Fibula, .	25	–
,, Humerus, . .	20	–
,, Metatarsal Bones, .	2	–
,, Radius, . .	2	–
,, Osfrontis, . .	1	–
,, Ribs, . . .	5	–
,, Spine, . . .	2	1
,, Tibia, . . .	15	–
,, compound, of Fingers,	1	–
,, ,, Lower Jaw,	1	–
,, ,, Fore-arm, .	1	–
,, ,, Leg, .	2	2
,, ,, Clavicle, .	1	–
,, ,, Patella, .	1	–
,, ,, Base of Cranium, .	1	1
Furuncle, . . .	2	–
Fungus Hœmatodes, .	1	–
Gastritis, . . .	6	–
Gastrodynia, . .	4	–
Glandular, . . .	6	–
Gonorrhœa, . . .	47	–
Goitre, . . .	1	–

Disease.	No. admitted.	No. Died.
Granular Lids, . .	6	–
Gumboil, . . .	1	–
Hæmaturia, . .	1	–
Hæmoptysis, . .	7	–
Hæmorrhoids, . .	14	–
Hare Lip, . . .	1	–
,, double, . .	1	–
Hemiplegia, . .	2	–
Hepatitis, . . .	13	–
Hernia, . . .	4	–
Herpes, . . .	1	–
Hip Disease, . .	3	–
Hydrocele, . .	11	–
Hydrocephalus, . .	1	–
Hypochondriasis, . .	3	–
Hysteria, . . .	12	–
Icterus, . . .	3	–
Injury of Elbow Joint, .	1	–
Influenza, . . .	11	–
Iritis, . . .	11	–
Knee, loose Cartilage in Joint, . .	1	1
,, Injuries of, . .	22	–
Laryngitis, . .	3	–
,, Syphilitic, .	1	–
Lens, Dislocation of, .	1	–
Leucorrhœa, . .	2	–
Lumbago, . . .	16	–
Lupus, . . .	1	–
Mania, . . .	1	–
Menorrhagia, . .	2	–
Mouth, Contraction of, .	1	–
Necrosis of Tibia, . .	2	–
,, Thumb, .	1	–
,, Leg, . .	1	–
,, Femur, . .	1	1
,, Metatarsal Bones,	2	–
Neuralgia, . .	15	–
Odontalgia, . .	1	–
Odema Scroti, . .	1	–
,, of Leg, . .	1	–
Ophthalmia, . .	20	–
Orchitis, . . .	8	–
Otirrhœa, . . .	1	–
Paralysis, . . .	16	–
Pains, . . .	37	–
Pain in Back, . .	5	–
,, Side, . .	5	–
Paraplegia, . .	6	1
Paraphymosis, . .	7	–
Paronychia, . .	12	1
Putrid Diseases, . .	40	1
Periostitis, . .	5	–
Phagedena, . .	1	–
Phimosis, . . .	1	–
Phthisis Pulmonalis, .	155	15
Pin in Alimentary Canal, .	1	–
Pleuritis, . . .	18	1
Pleurodynia, . .	12	–
Pleuropneumonia, . .	1	–
Pneumonia, . .	20	1
Polypus Nasi, . .	6	–

[continued.

Appendix.

No. 3.

APPENDIX, No. 3—*continued.*

Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.
Prolapsus Recti, . .	1	–	Synovitis, . . .	7	1
Prostatitis, . .	3	1	Syphilis, . . .	176	1
Psoriasis, . . .	3	–	Supernumerary Toes and Fingers, . . .	1	–
Purpura, . . .	4	–	Talipes, . . .	3	–
Pyrosis, . . .	1	–	Testicle, Swelled, . .	3	–
Ramollissment, . .	1	–	Tongue, Fissure of, .	1	–
Ranula, . . .	2	–	Tonsillitis, . . .	29	–
Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic, . .	96	–	Tumour, Malignant, .	1	–
Rubeola, . . .	5	–	„ Ovarian, . .	4	–
Rupia, . . .	3	–	„ of various parts, .	10	–
Rupture, . . .	1	–	„ encysted, .	5	–
Sarcocele, . . .	2	–	Ulcer of Os Uteri, . .	1	–
Scalds, . . .	8	–	„ Throat, . .	5	–
Sciatica, . . .	9	–	„ Face, . .	3	–
Sclerotitis, . . .	1	–	„ Legs, . .	58	–
Scarlatina, . . .	2	–	„ Ankle, . .	1	–
Scrofulous Elbow Joint, .	1	–	„ Lupoid, . .	15	–
Scabies, . . .	13	–	Urinary Diseases, . .	6	–
Scrofula, . . .	7	–	Urine, Retention of, .	10	–
Spleen, Enlarged, . .	1	–	„ Extravasation of, .	2	2
Sprain of Ankle, . .	16	–	Uterus, Diseases of, .	20	1
„ Wrist, . .	1	–	„ Prolapsus of, .	3	–
Spermatorrhœa, . .	2	–	Varicocele, . .	1	–
Sloughing of Palate, .	1	–	Varicose Veins, . .	14	1
„ Throat, .	1	1	Vertigo, . . .	4	–
Stricture, . . .	14	1	Wound, of various parts, .	36	–
Stomach Diseases, .	12	–			
Struma, . . .	18	1	Totals, .	3,169	72
Sycosis, . . .	5	–			

MEATH HOSPITAL.

Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.
Abscess of various parts, .	45	–	Cancer, . . .	4	–
„ Thigh, . .	5	1	„ of Breast, . .	6	1
Amaurosis, . . .	2	–	„ Lip, . .	6	–
Amenorhœa, . . .	4	–	„ Parotid Gland, .	1	–
Anasarca, . . .	4	–	„ Rectum, .	2	1
Aneurism, Thoraic, .	1	–	„ Tongue, .	1	–
„ Sequence of, .	1	–	„ Thumb, . .	1	1
Anæmia, . . .	1	–	„ Uterus, . .	1	–
Anthrax, . . .	13	–	Caries of various parts, .	7	–
Aortic Patency, . .	3	1	Cataract, . . .	2	–
Arthritis, . . .	1	–	Catarrh, . . .	4	1
„ Rheumatic, .	2	–	Cellulitis Pelvis, . .	1	–
Ascites, . . .	13	1	Chlorosis, . . .	1	–
Asthma, . . .	1	–	Cholera, . . .	1	–
Bright's Disease, . .	5	–	Chorea, . . .	2	–
Bronchitis, Acute, .	62	3	Colica Pictonum, . .	2	–
„ Chronic, .	15	–	Concussion of Brain, .	1	–
Bubo, . . .	9	–	Contusion of various parts,	69	–
Burns of various parts, .	13	–	„ Head, .	6	1
„ Body, . .	1	1	Cynanche, . . .	1	–
Bite of Cat, . .	1	–	Debility, . . .	2	–
„ Dog, . .	3	–	Delirium Tremens, .	4	1
Bursitis, . . .	4	–	Diabetes, . . .	4	–
Calculus Vesical, . .	1	–	Diarrhœa, . . .	2	–

[*continued.*

APPENDIX No. 3—*continued.*

Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.
Diptheritis,	1	1	Lupus,	1	–
Disease of Brain,	1	–	Luxation of Ankle,	1	–
,, Elbow,	1	–	,, Femur,	1	–
,, Femur,	1	–	,, Arm,	1	–
,, Knee,	2	–	,, Humerus,	2	–
,, Leg,	1	–	,, Toe,	1	–
,, Liver,	2	–	Morbus Cordis,	14	2
,, Maxilla,	1	–	,, Coxæ,	6	–
,, Metatarsus,	1	–	Mitral-valve Disease,	3	2
,, Phalange,	1	–	Nævus,	2	–
,, Thigh,	1	–	Necrosis of Carpus,	1	–
,, Ulna,	1	–	,, Femur,	1	–
Dysmenorrhœa,	1	–	,, Tibia,	3	–
Dyspepsia,	8	–	Nephritis,	1	–
Eczema,	6	1	Neuralgia,	3	–
Emphysema,	6	–	Ophthalmia,	38	1
Empyema,	1	–	,, Gonorrhœal,	1	–
Entropion,	1	–	,, Phlyctenular,	1	–
Epilepsy,	4	–	Onychia,	4	–
Epistaxis,	3	1	Orchitis,	5	–
Epulis,	2	–	Osteitis,	2	–
Erysipelas,	9	–	Ostio-sarcoma,	1	–
*Fever,	188	11	Paralysis,	4	–
Fistula in Ano,	3	–	Paraplegia,	1	–
,, Vesico-vaginal,	2	–	Perforating Ulcer of Sto-		
Fracture of Arm,	2	–	mach,	1	1
,, Cranium,	2	–	Pericarditis,	1	1
,, Clavicle,	1	–	Perineum, Rupture of,	1	–
,, Femur,	6	–	Periostitis,	3	–
,, Fibula,	3	1	Peritonitis,	4	1
,, Humerus,	3	1	Pernio,	1	–
,, Leg,	10	1	Phagedena,	1	–
,, Ribs,	1	–	Phimosis,	13	–
,, Tibia,	4	–	Phlegmasia Dolens,	1	–
,, Colles's,	1	–	Phthisis Pulmonalis,	30	4
Gangrene of Leg,	1	–	Pleuropneumonia,	2	–
Gastritis,	22	–	Pneumonia,	9	1
Gonorrhœa,	1	–	Poisoning by Belladona,	4	–
Goitre,	2	–	,, Cantharides,	1	–
Gravel,	1	–	Polypus Nasi,	2	–
Hæmoptysis,	4	1	Porrigo,	1	–
Hæmorrhoids,	7	–	Prostate Gland, enlarged,	4	–
Hare Lip and Cleft Palate,	2	–	Psoriasis,	4	–
Hemiplegia,	2	–	Ptosis,	1	–
Hepatitis,	3	–	Rheumatism, Acute,	34	–
Hernia, Strangulated,	2	–	,, Chronic,	11	–
,, Humeralis,	1	–	,, Gonorrhœal,	1	–
Hydrocele,	3	–	Rubeola,	7	1
Hyperkeralosis,	1	–	Scabies,	6	–
Hypochondriasis,	2	–	Sciatica,	8	–
Hysteria,	10	–	Scarlatina,	18	–
Icterus,	3	1	Sarcoma,	1	–
Immersion in Water,	1	–	Spermatorrhœa,	3	–
Impetigo,	1	–	Sprain of Ankle,	5	–
Inflammation of Lungs,	1	–	Strabismus,	1	–
,, Tibia,	1	–	Stricture of Urethra,	21	–
Iritis,	2	–	Staphyloma,	1	–
Irritability of Bladder,	4	–	Synovitis,	14	–
Laryngitis,	4	1	Syphilis,	15	–
Lumbago,	3	–	Talipes,	2	–
Lupoid Ulceration,	2	–	Testitis,	2	1

* No classification of Fever is now kept in this Hospital.

[*continued.*

Appendix. No. 3.

APPENDIX No. 3—*continued.*

Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.
Tetanus, . . .	1	–	Urethra, Laceration of, .	2	–
Tinea, . . .	5	–	Urine, Retention of, .	3	–
Trichiasis, . .	2	–	,, Infiltration of, .	1	–
Tonsils, Enlargement of, .	1	–	Vaccinia, . . .	1	–
Trophoneuroses, . .	1	–	Variola, . . .	1	–
Tumour, of various parts, .	11	–	Varicella, . . .	1	–
Tuberculosis, Chronic, .	2	1	Vermes, . . .	2	–
Ulcer of Leg, . .	55	–	Wound, of various parts,	17	–
,, various parts, .	13	–	White Swelling, . .	1	–
,, Varicose, . .	17	–			
Unknown, . . .	2	–	Total, . .	1,198	49

CORK-STREET FEVER HOSPITAL.

Abscess, . . .	1	1	Hæmoptysis, . .	1	–
Aneurism of Aorta, .	1	1	Hydrocephalus, . .	3	2
Apoplexy, . . .	2	1	Hysteria, . . .	4	–
Bronchitis, Acute, .	246	20	Ileus, . . .	2	–
Burns, . . .	1	–	Impetigo, . . .	2	–
Cancrum Oris, . .	1	–	Kidney, Bright's Disease of,	2	1
Cephalalgia, . .	1	–	Laryngitis, . .	4	2
Cholera, . . .	3	–	Ophthalmia, . .	3	–
Colic, . . .	1	–	Orchitis, . . .	1	–
Cynanche . . .	20	–	Paralysis, . . .	1	–
Delirium Tremens, .	36	–	Pericarditis, . .	3	1
Diabetes, . . .	1	–	Pertussis, . . .	3	1
Diarrhœa, . . .	17	–	Phthisis Pulmonalis, .	17	6
Dropsy, . . .	4	2	Pleuritis, . . .	8	–
Dysentery, Acute, .	5	–	Pleuropneumonia, . .	3	–
Endo-carditis, . .	3	–	Pneumonia, . .	39	11
Epilepsy, . . .	1	–	Purpura, . . .	1	–
Erysipelas, . . .	6	–	Roseola, . . .	11	–
Fever, Intermittent, .	3	–	Scarlatina, . . .	53	7
,, Simple & Febricula,	763	3	Synovitis, . . .	1	–
,, Puerperal, . .	1	–	Syphilis, . . .	2	–
,, Pleuritic, . .	20	–			
,, Typhus, . .	397	35	Total, .	1,876	94
,, Catarrhal, . .	178	–			

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY HOSPITALS.

THE HARDWICKE FEVER HOSPITAL.

Abscess, . . .	4	2	Colica Pictonum, . .	1	–
Anthrax, . . .	1	–	Constipation, . .	1	–
Apoplexy, . . .	1	1	Cynanche Tonsillaris, .	9	–
,, threatened, .	1	–	Debility, General, .	1	–
Arthritis, . . .	2	–	,, after Apoplexy,	1	–
Bronchitis, Acute & Chronic,	46	2	Delirium Traumatic, .	1	–
Calculus, . . .	1	–	,, Tremens, .	3	–
Catarrh, . . .	1	1	,, and Apoplexy, .	1	1
Chlorosis, . . .	3	–	Diphtheria, . .	2	–

[*continued.*

Appendix. No. 3.

APPENDIX, No. 3—*continued.*

Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.
Dropsy,	2	1	Periostitis,	1	–
Dysentery,	1	–	Phthisis Pulmonalis and		
Dysuria and Fever,	1	–	Laryngea,	16	1
Emphysema,	2	–	„ after Fever,	1	–
Endo-carditis,	1	1	Pleuritis,	9	–
Epilepsy,	1	–	Pleurodynia,	1	–
Erysipelas,	6	–	Pleuropneumonia,	3	1
Fever, Simple,	622	60	Pneumonia,	28	–
„ Typhoid,	39	2	„ Typhoid,	2	1
„ Typhus,	168	17	„ Latent,	1	–
„ „ & Phthisis,	2	–	Polypus Uteri,	1	–
„ and Bronchitis,	3	–	Potus,	1	–
„ and Syphilis,	2	–	Pyrosis,	1	–
„ and Typhoid Pneu-			Rheumatism, Acute and		
monia,	1	–	Chronic,	31	–
„ Intermittent,	4	–	Rubeola,	23	1
Gastritis,	7	1	Sciatica,	2	–
Gastrodynia,	1	–	Scarlatina,	60	8
Gout,	1	–	„ Puerperal,	1	1
„ Rheumatic,	3	–	„ & Typhoid Fever,	4	–
Hæmoptysis,	3	–	Synochus,	2	–
Hemiplegia,	1	–	Synovitis,	1	–
Hepatitis,	1	–	Syphilis, Secondary,	1	–
Hysteria,	1	–	„ Tertiary,	1	–
Icterus,	1	–	Tonsillitis,	3	–
Inflammation of Tympanum,	1	–	Trichiasis,	1	–
Laryngitis,	1	–	Tympanitis,	1	–
Lumbago,	1	–	Ulcer Varicose,	1	–
Malingering,	1	–	Urticaria,	2	–
Mania,	2	–	Varicella,	1	–
Mitral Valve, Disease of,	1	–	Variola,	2	–
Nephritis,	1	–	Unstated Diseases,	5	–
Neuralgia,	2	–			
Ophthalmia, Catarrhal,	1	–	Total,	1,181	165
Pemphigus Gangrenosa,	1	–			

THE WHITWORTH HOSPITAL.

Abortion,	1	–	Asthma,	6	–
Abscess of various parts,	14	–	Bronchitis, Acute and		
Ague,	3	–	Chronic,	113	4
Albuminuria,	28	5	Bubo,	3	1
Amaurosis,	2	–	Burns and Scalds,	1	–
Amenorrhœa,	5	–	Bursitis,	2	–
Anasarca,	5	1	Calculus,	1	–
Anæmia,	2	–	Cancer,	1	1
Aneurism of Abdomen,	4	–	„ of Breast,	1	–
„ Aortic,	1	–	„ of Liver,	4	1
„ Thoracic,	10	1	„ of Lung,	1	–
Angina Pectoris,	1	1	„ of Stomach,	1	–
Aortic Patency,	10	2	„ of Uterus,	6	2
„ with Mitral-Valve			Caries of Os calcis,	1	–
Disease,	1	–	„ Vertebræ,	2	–
„ with Purpura Hæ-			Cataract Traumatic,	1	–
morrhagica,	1	1	Catarrh,	16	3
Apoplexy,	5	2	Cephalalgia,	1	–
Arthritis,	1	–	Cerebritis,	1	–
Ascites,	3	–	Chest, Deformity of,	1	–

[*continued.*

Appendix.

No. 3.

APPENDIX, No. 3—*continued.*

Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died
Chlorosis,	24	–
,, and Amenorrhœa,	1	–
Chorea,	4	–
Cirrhosus,	1	1
,, of Liver,	18	4
,, of Lung,	1	–
Colica Pictonum,	2	–
Constipation,	5	–
Corneitis,	2	–
Cramps,	1	–
Croup,	2	1
Cynanche,	2	–
Cystitis,	2	1
Debility, General,	4	–
,, Nervous,	4	–
Delirium Tremens,	8	–
,, Traumatic,	1	–
Diabetes,	3	–
Diarrhœa,	6	–
Dropsy,	24	6
,, Cardiac,	4	1
,, Renal,	3	1
,, Ovarian,	3	1
Dysentery, Acute & Chronic,	4	–
Dyspepsia,	26	–
Dysuria,	2	–
Ecthyma,	1	–
Eczema,	13	–
Embolism,	1	–
Empyema,	3	–
Endo-carditis,	3	1
Enteritis,	1	1
Epilepsy,	11	1
Epistaxis,	1	–
Fever, Simple,	14	–
,, Rheumatic,	1	–
,, Typhoid,	1	–
,, Typhus,	2	–
Fistula Vaginal,	1	–
Fracture of Clavicle,	1	–
Gangrene of Leg,	1	1
,, Lungs,	1	1
Gastritis,	6	–
Gastrodynia,	4	–
Glossitis,	2	–
Goitre,	2	–
Gonorrhœa,	3	–
Gout,	3	–
,, Rheumatic,	2	–
Hæmatemesis,	4	–
Hematuria,	1	–
Hæmoptysis,	8	–
Hæmorrhage, Uterine,	1	–
Hæmorrhoids,	2	–
Hemiplegia,	9	–
Hepatitis,	10	1
Hernia,	1	–
Herpes,	1	–
Hypochondriasis,	6	–
Hysteria,	31	–
,, and Retention of Urine,	1	–

Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.
Ichthyosis,	1	–
Icterus,	6	1
Ileus,	1	–
Inflammation of Elbow Joint,	1	–
,, Knee Joint,	1	–
,, Lacrymal Sac,	1	–
,, Leg,	1	–
,, Liver,	1	–
,, Mammary,	1	–
Influenza,	3	–
Intemperance,	2	–
Iritis,	1	–
Laryngitis,	6	1
,, Syphilitic,	2	–
Lepra,	1	–
Leucorrhœa,	3	–
Lichen,	2	–
Lumbago,	7	–
Luxation of Humerus,	1	–
Malingering,	3	–
Mania,	4	–
,, Hysterical,	2	–
,, Temporary,	1	–
Melœna,	1	–
Meningitis, Tubercular,	8	1
Menorrhagia,	3	–
Metritis,	1	–
Morbus Cordis,	17	1
Mitral Valve, Disease of,	18	4
,, with Asthma,	1	–
Necrosis of Lower Jaw,	1	–
Neck, Contraction of Muscles of,	1	–
Nephralgia,	1	–
Nephritis,	2	–
Neuralgia,	12	–
Ophthalmia,	3	–
Orchitis,	2	–
Otitis,	4	–
Ovarian Disease,	1	–
Palpitatio Cordis,	1	
Paralysis,	6	–
,, Facial,	2	–
,, Double Facial,	1	–
,, Spinal,	1	–
,, and Dropsy,	1	1
Paraplegia,	11	–
Paronychia,	2	–
Pericarditis,	3	1
Periostitis,	12	–
Peritonitis,	2	1
,, Tubercular,	1	–
Pertussis,	1	–
Phimosis,	1	–
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	132	17
,, Laryngea,	1	–
Pleuritis,	15	1
Pleuritic Effusion,	3	1
Pleurodynia,	4	–
Pleuropneumonia,	1	–
Pneumonia,	18	3

[*continued.*

APPENDIX No. 3—*continued.*

Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.
Pneumonia, Typhoid,	3	–	Sycosis,	3	–
Poisoning, Alcoholic,	1	–	Synovitis,	4	–
,, Arsenical,	1	–	Syphilis,	10	–
,, Lead,	1	–	Tabes Mesenterica,	1	–
Polypus Nasi,	1	–	Tonsillitis,	12	–
Porrigo Favosa,	1	–	Tumor,	1	–
Pregnancy,	2	–	,, Abdominal,	2	–
Psoriasis,	8	–	,, Ovarian,	1	–
Ptyalism,	2	–	Tympanitis,	1	–
Purpura hœmor,	4	–	Ulcer,	1	–
Pyrosis,	2	–	,, of Head,	1	–
Rheumatism, Acute and			,, of Leg,	5	–
Chronic,	83	–	,, of Stomach,	3	1
,, Gonorrhœal,	1	–	,, of Uterus,	1	–
Sarcina,	1	–	Urine, Retention of,	1	
Scabies,	11	–	Uterus, Prolapsus of,	2	–
Sciatica,	9	–	Wound of Chest,	1	–
Scorbutus,	2	–	,, Leg,	1	–
Scrofula of Cervical Glands,	5	–	Unstated and Unascertained		
Spermatorrhœa,	1	–	Diseases,	5	–
Spine, Lateral Curvature of,	1	–			
Stricture,	2	–	Total,	1,115	84

RICHMOND HOSPITAL.

Abscess,	63	–	Choroiditis and Hydrocele,	1	–
Amaurosis,	4	–	Concussion, General,	2	1
Anasarca,	1	–	,, of Brain and		
Ankylosis,	1	–	Spine,	1	–
Anthrax,	12	1	Condyloma,	1	–
Anus, Prolapsus of,	3	–	Conjunctivitis,	7	–
Aphthæ,	1	–	Constipation,	1	1
Arthritis,	2	–	Contusion of various parts,	20	–
Bronchitis, Acute and			Croup,	1	1
Chronic,	3	–	Cynanche Tonsillaris,	5	–
Bubo,	9	–	Cystitis,	5	2
Burns and Scalds,	17	4	Diptheria,	1	–
,, Contraction of Arm			Ectropion,	2	–
from,	1	–	Eczema,	13	–
Bursitis,	16	1	Entropion,	1	–
Calculus,	5	1	Epistaxis,	3	–
Cancer of Ear,	1	–	Epithalioma,	1	–
,, Foot,	1	–	Erysipelas,	36	3
,, Hand,	2	–	Exostosis,	1	–
,, Lips,	5	–	Femur, Enlarged,	1	–
,, Scrotum,	1	–	Fever, Simple,	1	–
,, Stomach,	1	–	Fistula in Ano,	4	–
,, Potts,	1	–	,, Perino,	5	–
,, Unspecified,	4	–	,, Lachrymal,	1	–
Caries of Bones of Hand,	1	–	,, Nose,	1	–
,, Metatarsal Bones,	5	–	Foot, Club,	2	–
,, Nasal Bones,	3	–	,, Flat,	2	–
,, Spine,	5	–	Fracture of Cranium,	4	1
Cataract,	1	–	,, Clavicle,	5	–
Catarrh, Vesical,	1	–	,, Elbow Joint,	2	–
Cerebritis,	1	–	,, Femur,	7	1

[*continued.*

Appendix.

No. 3.

APPENDIX, No. 3—*continued.*

Disease.	No. admitted.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. admitted.	No. Died.
Fracture of Finger,	2	–	Orchitis,	28	–
,, Foot,	1	–	,, Gonorrhœal,	10	–
,, Fibula,	13	–	Ostio-sarcoma,	1	–
,, Humerus,	4	–	Ostitis of Femur,	1	–
,, Maxilla inferior	3	–	,, Tibia,	1	–
,, Olecranon Process,	1	–	Ozæna,	1	–
,, Patella,	1	–	Paralysis, Facial,	1	–
,, Ribs,	18	–	Paraphymosis,	1	–
,, Scapula,	1	–	Paraplegia,	1	–
,, Tibia,	15	–	Paronychia,	6	–
,, Tibia and Fibula,	1	1	Pemphigus gangrenosa,	4	–
,, Ulna,	1	–	Periostitis,	12	–
,, Potts,	2	–	Peritonitis,	2	–
Fungus Hæmatodes,	2	–	Phimosis,	11	–
Furuncle,	1	–	Phlebitis,	5	–
Gangrene of Hand,	1	–	Phthisis Pulmonalis,	2	–
,, Hospital,	1	–	Poisoning by Potash,	1	–
Genito Urinary,	1	–	Polypus Nasi,	3	–
Gonorrhœa,	3	–	,, of the Ear,	1	–
Granular Testis,	1	–	Prostatitis,	3	–
Hæmatemesis,	1	–	Psoriasis,	6	–
Hæmatocele,	1	–	Rachitis,	1	–
Hæmaturia,	1	–	Rheumatism, Acute,	1	–
Hæmorrhoids,	3	–	,, Chronic,	12	–
Hare Lip,	5	–	,, Gonorrhœal,	2	–
Hemiplegia,	1	–	Rupture of Fibula Nerve,	1	–
Hepatic Eruption on Face,	1	–	Sarcocele,	3	–
Hernia,	2	–	Scabies,	3	–
,, Femoral,	1	–	Sciatica,	4	–
,, Scrotal,	1	–	Sclerotitis,	2	–
,, Strangulated,	4	1	Scrofula,	3	–
Hydrosarcocele,	1	–	Sprain of Ankle,	10	–
Hydrocele,	5	–	Strabismus,	1	–
Hypochondriasis,	2	–	Stricture of Urethra,	41	–
Hysteria,	4	–	,, Rectum,	2	–
Ichthyosis,	1	–	,, Œsophagus,	2	1
Inflammation in Parotid Space,	1	–	,, and Fistula,	1	–
,, of Ankle Joint,	8	–	,, Impermeable,	1	1
,, Cervical Glands,	2	–	Staphyloma,	1	–
,, Elbow Joint,	4	–	Sycosis,	3	–
,, Knee Joint,	14	–	Synovitis,	26	–
,, various parts,	5	–	Syphilis, Primary,	72	–
Iritis,	4	–	,, Secondary,	20	1
,, Syphilitic,	2	–	,, Tertiary,	15	–
Knee, Contraction of,	4	–	Syphilitic Nodes,	3	–
Laryngitis, Syphilitic,	1	–	,, Warts,	3	–
Lipoma Testis,	1	–	,, Phagedema,	1	–
Lupus,	21	–	,, Rupia,	1	–
Luxation of Elbow,	1	–	Tetanus,	2	–
,, Foot,	2	–	Tonsillitis,	1	–
,, Hip,	3	–	Tumors of Abdomen,	4	1
,, Knee,	2	–	,, various parts,	17	–
Melanosis,	1	–	Ulcer of various parts,	36	–
Morbus Coxæ,	12	–	,, Leg,	40	–
Neck, Contraction of,	1	–	Urinary Disease,	4	–
Necrosis,	15	–	Urine, Retention of,	2	–
Neuralgia,	5	–	,, Incontinence of,	5	–
Nævus,	3	–	Uterus, Prolapsus of,	1	–
Onychia,	6	–	Vaginitis,	1	–
Ophthalmia,	31	–	Varicose Veins,	4	–
,, Gonorrhœal,	1	–	Wounds, Gunshot,	3	–
			,, of various parts,	87	1
			Total,	1,107	29

APPENDIX No. 3—*continued.*

Appendix.

No. 3.

ROTUNDA LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Diseases of which Labour Cases Died.

Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.
Metritis Peritonitis,	–	15	Puerperal Peritonitis,	–	3
„ Phlebitis,	–	1	Cardiac Disease,	–	1
Pyœmia,	–	2	Pneumonia,	–	1
Scarlatina,	–	3	Acute Peritonitis,	–	1
Uterine Phlebitis,	–	8	Fever and Exhaustion,	–	1
Phlebitis,	–	1	Maniacal Typhoid Fever,	–	1
Puerperal Scarlatina,	–	1			
Typhus Fever,	–	1	Total,	–	41
Puerperal Mania and Peritonitis,	–	1			

Diseases of Chronic Patients.

Abortion,	2	–	Neuralgia,	2	–
Abscess,	2	–	Peritonitis,	1	1
„ Pelvic,	3	–	Phlebitis,	1	1
„ of Breast,	4	–	Phlegmasia Dolens,	3	–
„ Mammary	8	–	Polypus Uteri,	5	–
Abrasion of Os Uteri,	16	–	Prolapsus Uteri,	14	–
Amenorrhœa,	5	–	Retention of Urine,	2	–
Bronchitis,	3	–	Rheumatism, Chronic,	4	–
Cancer of Uterus,	5	–	Syphilis of Vulva,	1	–
Cellulitis Pelvic,	5	–	Tumor, Abdominal,	4	–
Carcinoma,	8	–	„ Ovarian,	5	–
Dropsy,	2	–	„ Pelvic,	2	–
Dyspepsia,	1	–	„ of Uterus,	14	–
Dysmenorrhœa,	7	–	„ Vaginal,	1	–
Debility, General,	12	–	Tedious Convalescence,	3	–
Hæmoptysis,	1	–	Ulcerated Os Uteri,	5	–
Hæmorrhage,	11	–	„ Vagina,	1	–
Hysteria,	2	–	„ Vulva,	1	–
Incontinence of Urine,	2	–	Uterus, Retroversion of,	3	–
Irritable Bladder,	3	–	Vesico-Vaginal Fistula,	2	–
Leucorrhœa,	14	–	Vaginal Contraction,	1	–
Morbid Pregnancy,	5	–	„ Declension,	1	–
Menorrhagia,	15	–	Vaginitis,	1	–
Metritis,	4	–			
„ Endo,	1	–	Total,	219	2
Metria,	2	–			

HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

Asthma,	1	–	Paralysis,	6	2
Cancer,	9	7	Ovarian Tumor,	1	–
Consumption,	7	5	Rheumatism, Chronic,	1	–
Cough and Debility,	1	–	Scrofula,	1	–
Disease of the Brain,	1	–			
Lupus,	1	–	Total,	26	18
Lupoid Ulceration,	1	–			

Appendix.

No. 3.

Appendix, No. 3—*continued.*

Diseases of the Ear, registered at St. Mark's Hospital, from 1st October, 1862, to 30th September, 1863.

Diseases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Eczema Aurium,	1	9	10
Inflammation of External Meatus,	1	1	2
Do. with Acute Otorrhœa,	7	6	13
Do. ,, Chronic,	38	40	78
Do. ,, Polypus,	4	9	13
Abscess in External Meatus,	5	8	8
Cerumenous Collections,	40	20	60
Inflammation of Membrana Tympani, Acute,	12	4	16
Do. Subacute (Strumous),	9	11	20
Do. Chronic,	20	20	40
Ulceration and Perforation of do., with Otorrhœa,	9	7	16
Thickening and Opacity of Membrana Tympani,	23	20	43
Collapsed Membrana Tympani,	7	7	14
Otitis,	1	–	1
Do. with Caries,	4	–	4
Tinnitus Aurium,	3	7	10
Otalgia,	–	3	3
Cerebral and Nervous Deafness,	8	5	13
Deaf-Dumbness,	2	1	3
Unspecified,	2	2	4
Post Aural Tumours,	–	1	1
Foreign Bodies in Meatus,	1	–	1
Total,	197	169	366

Admissions into St. Mark's Hospital, from 1st October, 1862, to 30th September, 1863.

Diseases.	M.	F.	Diseases.	M.	F.
Cataract,	44	38	Iritis and Internal Ophthalmia,	18	3
Dislocation of Lens and Traumatic Cataract,	33	4	Closed Pupil,	12	6
Ophthalmia,	16	17	Sclerotitis,	2	–
Pannus and Granular Lids,	30	34	Inflammation of Ciliary Body,	1	1
Entropium,	15	12	Affections of Choroid,	10	1
Ectropium,	2	1	,, of Retina and Optic Nerve,	11	–
Xeroma,	2	–	Cerebral Amaurosis,	4	–
Injuries of Eyes,	16	1	Orbital Tumours,	1	–
Symblepharon and Anchyloblepharon,	3	1	Falling of Upper Eyelid,	1	–
Tarsal Tumours,	2	1	Exophthalmos,	–	1
Growths from Conjunctiva, or Cornea,	2	–	Malignant Disease of Eye,	3	3
Strabismus,	–	1	Collapsed Globe,	3	1
Corneitis,	14	13	Disease of Temporal Bone,	1	–
Ulcer of Cornea,	22	15	Polypus of Ear,	1	–
Leucoma with Synechia Anterior,	24	15	Total,	301	185
Staphyloma,	6	2	Remaining in Hospital on 1st October,	19	13

APPENDIX, No. 3—*continued.*

Appendix.
No. 3.

OPERATIONS performed in ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, from 1st October, 1862, to 30th September, 1863.

Operations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cataract, By Extraction,	11	6	17
Cataract, By Solution,	27	15	42
For Artificial Pupil,	9	5	14
,, Removal of Staphyloma,	2	3	5
,, Do. of Tarsal Tumours,	15	9	24
,, Do. of Aural Polypi,	5	4	9
,, Do. of Foreign Bodies from Eye or Ear,	24	1	25
,, Strabismus,	2	–	2
,, Entropium and Trichiasis,	8	10	18
,, Ectropium,	1	–	1
,, Abscess in Eyelid and Orbit,	8	11	19
,, Do. in Meatus Auditorius,	3	4	7
,, Symblepharon and Anchyloblepharon,	1	–	1
Operations on Lachrymal Organs,	6	1	7
Various Operations on Lids,	2	3	5
For Abscess in Mastoid Process of Temporal Bone,	4	–	4
Total,	128	72	200

Appendix.
No. 4.

Appendix, No. 4.

Table, No. 1, showing the several sources of Income of each Hospital, in the Year ended 31st March, 1863.

Name of Hospital.	Income from: Government Grants.	Treasury Grants under County Infirmary Acts.	Subscriptions and Donations.	Bequests.	Interest on Property.	Assessments on County of Dublin.	Assessments on City of Dublin.	House, Landed, or other Property.	Pay Patients.	Annuities.	Reserve Fund.	A Bazaar.	Balance at foot of Account for year ended 31st March, 1862.	Incidentals.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lock,	2,600 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7 7 4	2,607 7 4
Steevens',	1,300 0 0	–	67 11 8	–	386 4 7	–	–	1,430 9 0	1,379 5 10	–	–	–	–	5 17 9	4,569 8 10
Meath,	600 0 0	128 12 8	348 19 3	348 5 8	192 7 0	553 16 10	–	127 16 3	–	–	–	–	–	2 5 0	2,302 2 8
Cork-street,	2,500 0 0	–	196 2 6	1,242 6 2	675 18 11	–	–	619 2 2	–	41 10 11	–	–	–	–	5,275 0 8
House of Industry: Hardwicke, Whitworth, Richmond,	7,477 11 5	–	–	–	122 8 9	–	–	212 12 8	14 19 4	–	–	–	43 11 1	73 14 6	7,753 17 9
Rotunda Lying-in,	700 0 0	–	122 5 0	144 15 9	278 18 0	–	–	[a]1,202 3 7	25 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	2,473 2 4
Coombe do.	200 0 0	–	312 19 2	10 0 0	44 7 6	–	400 0 0	–	5 0 6	–	–	–	–	9 2 6	981 9 8
Incurables,	250 0 0	42 17 6	630 7 6	150 0 0	831 5 6	–	200 0 0	73 9 6	–	–	–	618 13 3	–	13 0 2	2,809 12 11
St. Mark's,	100 0 0	–	171 6 0	–	31 7 4	1 7 8	100 0 0	–	90 13 7	–	41 8 11	–	–	3 5 4	539 8 10
Total,	15,727 11 5	171 10 2	1,849 10 7	1,895 7 7	2,562 17 7	555 4 6	700 0 0	3,474 13 2	1,514 19 3	41 10 11	41 8 11	618 13 3	43 11 1	114 12 7	29,311 11 0

[a] £849 7*s.* 6*d.* was from Net Profits on Rotunda Rooms and Gardens.

APPENDIX, No. 5.

TABLE, No. 2, showing in detail the several HEADS of EXPENDITURE of each HOSPITAL, in the Year ended 31st March, 1863.

Name of Hospital.	Expenditure for Maintenance, for											
	Provisions.			Stimulants.				Medicines, &c.				
	Bread, Meat, Milk, &c.	Tea, Sugar, and other Groceries.	Total.	Wine.	Whisky, Brandy, &c.	Ale, Porter, &c.	Total.	Drugs and Leeches.	Surgical Instruments, and other Medical and Surgical Appliances.	Total.	Clothing of Patients.	Total Maintenance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Westmoreland Lock,	816 14 3	9 15 11	826 10 2	18 12 0	3 12 0	2 4 0	24 8 0	94 13 10	23 0 6	117 14 4	185 16 8	1,154 9 2
Steevens's, . .	1,527 11 6	416 16 5	1,944 7 11	184 4 8	36 19 2	70 6 0	291 9 10	299 9 10	35 6 5	334 16 3	–	2,570 14 0
Meath, . . .	800 2 9	49 11 11	849 14 8	111 14 8	42 1 3	43 14 0	197 9 11	195 17 7	79 4 6	275 2 1	23 1 7	1,345 8 3
Cork-street, . .	915 14 1	10 6 5	926 0 6	80 18 0	23 12 0	9 14 0	114 4 0	95 3 10	48 17 10	144 1 8	79 17 11	1,264 4 1
House of Industry: Hardwicke, Whitworth, Richmond,	2,054 13 6	383 7 7	2,438 1 1	235 12 0	35 4 6	47 12 6	318 9 0	327 1 4	269 18 8	597 0 0	8 17 4	3,362 7 5
Rotunda Lying-in .	413 3 9	12 5 4	425 9 1	30 11 0	7 8 0	2 16 1	40 15 1	68 16 11	11 14 8	80 11 7	28 3 3	574 19 0
Coombe do. .	125 9 11	9 14 1	135 4 0	13 10 4	7 5 4	2 1 9	22 17 5	65 6 7	14 7 7	80 14 2	0 2 1	[a]237 17 8
Incurables, . .	644 6 9	104 4 9	748 11 6	44 16 8	1 1 8	26 8 11	72 7 3	41 1 0	–	41 1 0	170 6 10	1,032 6 7
St. Mark's, . .	206 2 11	0 13 8	206 16 2	0 7 10	0 7 6	0 11 0	1 9 4	36 5 9	14 7 5	50 13 2	–	258 15 8
Total, . .	7,503 19 5	996 15 5	8,500 15 1	720 7 2	157 11 5	205 8 3	1,083 9 10	1,223 15 8	496 18 7	1,721 14 3	496 4 8	11,801 1 10

[a] The total cost of Maintenance is £237 17*s.* 8*d.*, but £5 11*s.* 11*d.* is charged to "Extern Attendance," and £61 11*s.* 11*d.* to "Dispensary," leaving £170 13*s.* 10*d.* to Hospital Expenditure.

TABLE, No. 3, showing in detail the several heads of EXPENDITURE of each HOSPITAL in respect to Maintenance and Establishment, in the Year ended 31st March, 1863.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	EXPENDITURE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, FOR													
	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Servants.	Rations of Officers and Servants.	Rent, Taxes, and Insurance	Soap and Candles.	Coals and other Fuel, and Gas-light.	Furniture, and Repairs.	Straw, Bedding, and Utensils.	Buildings, and Furnishing such Buildings.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Laundry Expenses.	Incidentals.	Total Establishment.	Total Maintenance and Establishment.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Westmoreland Lock,	469 3 4	264 10 6	60 11 0	24 1 8	10 6 0	174 4 0	180 17 1	150 12 3	288 5 7	53 13 11	152 17 4	40 14 1	1,960 4 1	3,114 13 4
Steevens's, . .	623 11 10	513 0 7	–	8 15 0	31 9 4	244 1 7	112 11 10	261 16 8	–	83 13 2	–	96 13 9	1,975 13 9	4,546 7 9
Meath, . .	340 1 3	291 0 3	[a]143 13 6	9 14 1	30 18 1	208 17 10	222 14 8	14 19 3	300 7 11	20 18 0	–	29 19 0	1,613 3 10	2,958 12 1
Cork-street, . .	515 6 2	537 8 3	269 3 0	75 15 2	84 18 8	208 8 7	129 9 5	74 8 4	–	34 5 9	–	108 18 5	2,067 1 4	3,331 5 5
House of Industry: Hardwicke, Whitworth, Richmond,	911 15 1	596 17 11	959 14 3	499 9 3	60 5 7	419 13 8	239 10 1	144 10 9	323 15 2	69 4 3	–	129 18 4	4,354 14 4	7,717 1 9
Rotunda Lying-in, .	290 2 2	212 0 8	347 12 3	9 2 6	28 2 6	188 19 1	143 15 10	166 5 2	176 12 0	18 1 5	195 8 9	26 10 7	1,802 12 11	2,374 11 11
Coombe do. .	226 13 4	173 6 3	–	23 8 8	6 1 7	52 0 4	–	26 17 4	38 10 4	46 10 3	–	24 1 6	621 4 9	855 7 3
Incurables, . .	123 13 4	129 8 3	140 0 0	91 18 9	23 6 0	56 6 8	7 13 4	5 18 1	93 19 10	8 10 6	–	39 6 1	720 0 10	1,752 7 5
St. Mark's, . .	42 0 0	50 13 6	–	34 2 9	6 0 1	40 0 9	60 19 6	–	14 16 8	17 8 3	–	20 6 11	286 8 5	545 4 1
Total, .	3,542 6 6	2,768 8 2	1,920 14 0	776 7 10	281 7 10	1,592 12 6	1,097 11 9	845 7 10	1,236 7 6	351 13 6	348 6 1	517 8 8	15,401 3 6	27,195 11 0

[a] Assumed to be the amount.

TABLE, No. 4, showing the Number of PATIENTS treated in each INSTITUTION, in the Year ended 31st March, 1863; the Mortality in each; the Average Daily Number in Hospital during the Year; and the present extent of Accommodation for each class of Patients.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Number of Patients Admitted, Discharged, Died, &c.										Present Beds Accommodation for								
	Remaining on the 1st April, 1862.	Admitted in the year.	Discharged in the year.	Died in the year.	Remaining on the 31st March, 1863.	Total number under treatment in the year.	Number treated to a termination.	Mortality per cent.	Average number of Days in Hospital.	Average daily number of Beds occupied throughout the year.	Fever Patients.	Other Medical Patients.	Surgical Patients.	Syphilitic and Gonorrhœal Patients.	Lying-in Patients. Labour Cases.	Lying-in Patients. Chronic Cases.	Incurable Patients.	Ophthalmic Patients.	Total Beds for each class of Patients.
Westmoreland Lock,	78	865	841	12	90	943	853	1·40	35 8/9	92 3/4	–	–	–	130	–	–	–	–	130
Steevens's,	175	2,395	2,317	67	186	2,570	2,384	2·81	25 1/10	176 2/3	20	54	141	15	–	–	–	–	230
Meath:																			
Infirmary Wards,	69	890	861	35	63	959	896	3·57	26 4/5	69 1/2	–	29	51	–	–	–	–	–	} 106
Fever "	14	287	269	15	17	301	284	5·28	19 1/3	16	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cork-street Fever,	112	1,845	1,782	94	81	1,967	1,870	5·3	15	81	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120
House of Industry:																			
Hardwicke,	57	1,179	1,044	105	87	1,236	1,149	9·2	18 1/3	62	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120
Whitworth,	74	1,115	1,028	84	77	1,189	1,112	7·55	20 1/2	66	–	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	82
Richmond,	93	1,107	1,671	29	100	1,200	1,100	2·63	28 1/6	92 1/2	–	–	110	–	–	–	–	–	110
Rotundo Lying-in:																			
Labour Cases,	25	1,040	992	41	32	1,065	1,033	3·46	8 3/5	25 1/12	–	–	–	–	117	–	–	–	} 127
Chronic do.,	9	215	213	2	9	224	215	0·92	15 2/3	9 2/3	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	
Coombe Lying-in:																			
Labour Cases,	8	608	604	5	9	616	604	0·82	} 9 1/4	17	{ –	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	} 35
Chronic do.,	2	53	51	1	1	55	52	2			–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	
Incurables,	71	26	1	18	78	97	19	94·73	284	75 2/3	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	100
St. Mark's,	15	241	232	1	23	256	233	0·43	28 1/2	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	40
Total,	802	11,866	1,216	509	853	12,678	11,709				296	165	302	145	143	19	100	40	1,210

Appendix. No. 5.

TABLE, No. 6, showing the Average Daily Number of BEDS occupied in each HOSPITAL throughout the Year; the Cost per Bed for Maintenance; the Cost for Establishment, exclusive of Buildings and furnishing such Buildings; and the total Cost per Bed, exclusive of Buildings and furnishing such Buildings.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Average Daily Number of Beds occupied throughout the year.	Total cost of Maintenance per bed.			Total cost of Establishment per bed, exclusive of Buildings and furnishing such Buildings.			Total cost of Maintenance and of Establishment per bed, exclusive of Buildings and furnishing Buildings.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lock, ...	$92\frac{3}{4}$	12	8	9	18	0	0	30	8	9
Steevens's, . . .	$176\frac{2}{3}$	14	11	0	11	3	8	25	14	8
Meath, . . .	$85\frac{1}{2}$	15	14	10	15	6	9	31	1	7
Cork-street, . . .	81	15	12	0	25	10	4	41	2	4
House of Industry, . .	221	15	4	3	18	4	9	33	9	0
Rotundo Lying-in, . .	$34\frac{2}{3}$	16	6	0	46	18	0	63	4	0
Coombe do., . .	17	10	10	0	22	0	0	32	10	0
Incurables, . . .	$75\frac{2}{3}$	13	12	5	8	5	5	21	17	10
St. Mark's, . . .	20	12	18	9	13	16	4	26	15	1

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

1864.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1864.

[*Price 3d.*]

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir,

We have the honour to forward to you, as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, pursuant to the provisions of "The Acts for the Inclosure, Exchange, and Improvement of Land," a General Report of our proceedings, specifying such matters as are therein directed.

The number of applications of all kinds since the passing of the Acts has been 4,317.

The number of cases since the last Annual Report is 340.

The following is an Abstract of proceedings.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

Applications.	Prior to last Report.	In the present Year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Otherwise disposed of.	In progress.
Inclosures - - -	990	61	1,051	647	151	253
Exchanges - - -	2,746	262	3,008	2,398	309	301
Partitions - - - -	121	12	133	93	21	19
Conversions into regulated pasture - - - -	2	—	2	2	—	—
Division of intermixed lands -	27	1	28	21	2	5
In reference to Local Acts -	46	—	46	38	7	1
To define lost boundaries -	26	3	29	20	4	5
Application of money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation or Railway Acts -	14	1	15	12	1	2
To apportion fixed rents - -	5	—	5	4	1	—
Total	3,977	340	4,317	3,235	496	586

	Acres.
Acreage of inclosures confirmed - - - -	433,678
,, ,, in progress - - - -	235,515

It is our duty to report, that we have also received an application under the provisions of the Act of the 10th and 11th Vict. Cap. 38, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the Drainage of Lands in England and Wales," but, after due inquiry, have not deemed it right to give the authority for the execution of the works proposed in the memorial presented to us.

We have received the necessary consents to the following proposed inclosures, to which we have severally appended the grounds on which we are of opinion that they are expedient.

None of the lands proposed to be inclosed are within 15 miles of London, but one of the inclosures, Sandhurst and Norton, in the county of Gloucester, number 8, is within the distance referred to in the 14th section of the 8 and 9 Vict. Cap. 118. The city of Gloucester being already provided with a large extent of open ground for exercise and recreation, it has not been thought necessary to set out more than a small allotment for the immediate purpose of the parish in which the lands are situated.

1. Wooler and Humbleton, County Northumberland.

Wooler and Humbleton Common in the townships of Wooler and Humbleton, containing about 531 acres.

No portion of these lands is suitable for an allotment for exercise and recreation.

The inclosure will put an end to the overstocking of the common, and secure an equitable division of the land among the parties interested in the rights of pasturage.

2. Ford Common, County Northumberland.

Ford Common in the parish of Ford, containing about 219 acres.

The cottages are already provided with gardens, and an allotment for the labouring poor, therefore, is not required in this case.

The pasturage of the common will be much improved by the cultivation which will follow the inclosure; some portion also will be converted into arable land.

3. West Newton Common, County Northumberland.

West Newton Common in the parish of Kirknewton, containing about 112 acres.

No part of these lands is suitable for allotments for exercise and recreation, nor for garden ground.

Much improvement of the land will be effected when it is set out in severalty, and each proprietor enabled to reap the benefit of the improvements he may make thereon.

4. Ayle Common, County Northumberland.

Ayle Common, or Fell, in the Manor of Ayle, otherwise Randalholme in the parish of Kirkhaugh, containing about 1,715 acres.

The land is altogether unfit for being converted into a place of exercise and recreation, and no part of it would be conveniently accessible as an allotment for labouring poor.

The inclosure will put an end to perpetual quarrels and the hounding of sheep; some portions are capable of improvement by drainage, which can be effected when the land is set out in severalty.

5. Ennerdale, County Cumberland.

The waste lands of the manor of Ennerdale in the township of Ennerdale, containing about 11,000 acres.

These lands are situated in a very high and exposed country, and are not suited for allotments for exercise and recreation, or for garden grounds for the labouring poor.

The inclosure will put an end to the constant hounding and worrying of sheep; each owner of common rights will have his proper share; some parts will be improved by planting.

6. Nantwich Barony, County Chester.

Nantwich Barony in the township and parish of Nantwich, containing about 34 acres.

Thirty acres of land have, under a previous inclosure, been set out as an allotment for labouring poor in Nantwich, which renders it unnecessary to set out such an allotment under this inclosure.

The land when inclosed will become available for various useful public purposes.

7. Yearsley Moor, County York.

Yearsley Moor in the township of Yearsley in the parish of Coxwold, containing about 284 acres.

Nearly all the cottages have already gardens attached to them, and there is also a garden allotment for all who wish to have it at a very moderate rent, and near to the village.

Some portion of the moor may be converted into tillage, and the whole improved at a small expense.

8. Sandhurst, Norton, and Wootton, County Gloucester.

The commonable and waste lands situate in the parish of Sandhurst, and certain pieces of land in the plain of the Hill Field in the parish of Norton, and in King's meadow and Middle meadow in the parish of Wootton, containing about 466 acres.

No portion of the waste is so situated as to be capable of accommodating the scattered inhabitants of the parish, and the cottages moreover have gardens already attached to them.

The land will be divided into parcels more convenient for cultivation, and will be rendered more valuable and productive by inclosure.

9. Bedingfield, County Suffolk.

Bedingfield Green and Bucks Green in the parish of Bedingfield, containing about 22 acres.

The land is not situated conveniently for an allotment for exercise and recreation, and the cottages having with scarcely an exception, gardens already attached to them, renders an allotment for labouring poor unnecessary.

The lands are now in a neglected and impoverished state, but the soil is of good quality, and will be much increased in value and productiveness by the improvements which will follow the inclosure.

10. Slindon, County Sussex.

Slindon Common, Slindon Bottom, North Wood, Baycombe Green, and Court Hill in the parish of Slindon, containing about 862 acres.

A large tract of useful and good land will be brought into increased cultivation, and its value much increased by this inclosure.

Marston Mead in the parish of Marston Maisey, containing about 99 acres. 11. Marston Maisey, County Wilts.
This is a stinted pasture and subject to limited rights.

Kirkland Fell in the township and parish of Kirkland, containing about 967 acres. 12. Kirkland Fell, County Cumberland.
This is a tract of land which includes some of the highest peaks of the hill country, and no part of it is fitted for an allotment for exercise and recreation, or for garden allotments.
There is also a village green.
The inclosure will put a stop to the perpetual hounding and worrying of the sheep; the greater portion will probably be converted into a regulated pasture.

Earle and Wooler Common in the townships of Earle and Wooler, in the parishes of Doddington and Wooler, containing about 130 acres. 13. Earle and Wooler Common, County Northumberland.
No part of these lands is suitable for allotments for exercise and recreation, or garden grounds.
The inclosure will put an end to quarrels and disputes, and will enable the parties interested to improve the value and productiveness of the land by cultivation.

Sata, New Close, and Colt Park, otherwise Spring Wood, in the hamlet of Gammersgill in the parish of Coverham, containing about 304 acres. 14. Gammersgill, County York.
This is a stinted pasture.

Reperry Common in the parish of Lanivet, containing about 30 acres. 15. Reperry Common, County Cornwall.
The lands are situated at too great a distance from any dwelling to be available for the purpose of public allotments.
The inclosure will give the necessary facilities for cultivation, and thereby increase its value and productiveness.

Lutton Field in the parish of Lutton, containing about 727 acres. 16. Lutton, County Northampton.
The inclosure will enable the land to be divided into more convenient parcels, and farmed to a greater advantage than it is at present.

Blackwell open Common Fields in the hamlet of Blackwell in the parish of Tredington, containing about 820 acres. 17. Blackwell, County Worcester.
Subject to limited rights.

Horse Shoes Common, Mill Common, including the piece of land numbered 98 on the plan annexed to the Provisional Order, Great Common, including the piece of land numbered 101 on the said plan, and the piece of land numbered 175 on the said plan, situate in the parish of Briston, and containing about 260 acres. 18. Briston, County Norfolk.
The inclosure will lead to the cultivation of tracts of land now lying in a most neglected and unprofitable state.

The waste lands of the manor of Norton in the parish of Norton, containing about 745 acres. 19. Norton, County Radnor.
The lands to be inclosed are mountain lands, very steep and at a great elevation, and therefore are unsuitable for allotments for exercise and recreation, or for garden purposes.
The inclosure will put an end to the constant quarrelling and hounding of sheep which now prevails, and which entails serious losses.

Berrington Heath Common in the hamlet of Berrington in the parish of Tenbury, containing about 39 acres. 20. Berrington, County Worcester.
There is a large open tract situate near the village of Berrington, which is resorted to for exercise and recreation, and no allotment for that purpose is therefore required out of the small acreage of this inclosure, a small portion will, however, be set apart as a playground for an adjoining school.
All the cottages have gardens attached to them.
The inclosure will lead to the increased productiveness of a tract of land which now produces but small benefit to the Commoners.

The meadows and the cottagers pasture in the parish of Bucknall, containing about 123 acres. 21. Bucknall, County Lincoln.
This is a stinted pasture.
The average expense of the inclosure proceedings, as far as this office is concerned, up to the time of the assents to the Provisional Orders, including any expense which may have attended these assents, and which leaves the case ready for Parliament to deal with, is 15*l*. 14*s*. 10*d*.

STATEMENT OF THE PROCEEDINGS which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned.

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 27.	Itton Moor - -	Devon -	185	0	0	1846 August 31			
„	Hesketh Marsh - -	Lancaster -	494	0	0	„ September 14			
13 Vict. c. 8.	Swinmore Common -	Hereford	9	0	0	1850 June 17	1863 May 19		
14 Vict. c. 2.	Bromsberrow Heath -	Gloucester -	29	0	0	1851 May 13			
„	Blaenpenal - - -	Cardigan -	1,394	0	0	„ May 16	1862 April 26.	1863 July 11	
15 Vict. c. 2.	Bettws Hills - -	Salop - -	2,521	0	0	1852 May 20	1860 January 9	1860 July 6	
„	Billinge - - -	Lancaster -	150	0	0	„ May 18			
16 Vict. c. 3.	High Oak Common -	Hertford -	42	0	0	1853 February 15	1861 February 1	1862 March 10	1863 September 9
„	Musley - - -	Hertford - -	29	0	0	„ February 15	„ February 1	„ March 10	„ September 9
16 & 17 Vict. c. 120.	Stratfield Turgiss, &c. -	Southampton and Berks -	130	0	0	1853 September 28	1861 March 1	1863 May 7	
„	Old Storridge Common -	Worcester -	84	0	0	„ September 27			
17 Vict. c. 9.	Porlock - - -	Somerset -	1,866	0	0	1854 June 17			
„	Wotton Courtney -	Somerset -	1,334	0	0	„ June 19			
„	Tinhead - - -	Wilts -	91	0	0	„ June 17	1863 May 29		
17 & 18 Vict. c. 48.	Buriton - - -	Southampton -	1,022	0	0	1855 March 1	1859 July 21	1860 January 27	
18 Vict. c. 14.	Pendine - -	Carmarthen -	103	0	0	„ May 29	1863 October 3		
18 & 19 Vict. c. 61.	Petersfield Heath -	Southampton -	35	0	0	1855 October 5	1859 July 7	1860 September 16	1863 July 2
„	Caversham - -	Oxford -	204	0	0	„ August 22	1860 May 8	1862 October 8	
19 Vict. c. 11	Steep - - -	Southampton -	131	0	0	1856 May 19	1859 August 6	1860 July 17	
„	Edlesborough - -	Bucks - -	2,024	0	0	„ May 14	„ October 18	„ October 29	
„	Wiggenhall Mead and Middle Moor Mead - -	Hertford -	92	0	0	„ May 15			
„	West Chiltington -	Sussex - -	115	0	0	„ May 20			
„	Mappledurwell - -	Southampton -	101	0	0	„ August 12	1860 July 18	1861 September 23	1863 June 11
„	Meonstoke - -	Southampton -	681	0	0	„ May 29	1859 August 27	1860 September 11	„ July 9
„	Llanteague Common -	Pembroke -	200	0	0	„ May 16			

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
19 Vict. c. 11.	Talyvan - - -	Glamorgan -	821	0	0	1856 May 21	1861 June 27	1861 December 5	1863 March 26
„	Hexton - - -	Hertford -	36	0	0	„ November 4			
„	Upton-upon-Severn and Ripple - - -	Worcester -	805	0	0	„ May 13	1861 November 18	1862 July 3	1863 August 24
19 & 20 Vict. c. 106.	Letterston - - -	Pembroke -	264	0	0	1856 September 3	1862 August 6	1863 April 8	
„	Brixham - - -	Devon -	130	0	0	„ September 3			
„	Liss - - -	Southampton -	695	0	0	„ August 30	1859 May 18	1861 June 10	
20 Vict. c. 5.	North Baddesley -	Southampton -	738	0	0	1857 April 21			
„	Chiltington Common -	Sussex - -	115	0	0	„ April 29			
„	Chilworth Common -	Southampton -	12	0	0	„ April 28			
„	Petersfield - - -	Southampton -	8	0	0	„ May 7	1857 October 31	1858 January 16	1863 July 2
20 & 21 Vict. c. 20.	Hartlington Moor - -	York - -	600	0	0	1857 September 8	1861 June 28	1862 April 15	1864 January 14
„	Callington - - -	Cornwall -	604	0	0	„ September 18	„ October 31	„ June 5	
„	Little Hormead and Layston	Hertford -	352	0	0	„ September 15	1859 March 11	1859 August 29	
„	Hirwain Common - -	Glamorgan -	3,318	0	0	„ September 8			
21 Vict. c. 8.	High and Low Bishopside Moor - - -	York - -	4,160	0	0	1858 April 30	1861 December 9	1863 January 7	
„	Soberton - -	Southampton -	481	0	0	„ April 27			
21 & 22 Vict. c. 61.	Ousby - - -	Cumberland -	1,600	0	0	„ September 27	„ June 24	1862 January 8	1863 April 16
„	Cornborough - - -	York - -	26	0	0	„ September 13			
„	Wisboro' Green - -	Sussex -	123	0	0	„ October 6	1863 August 1		
„	Draughton Moor - -	York - -	300	0	0	„ September 15			
„	Woolmer Forest - -	Southampton -	1,218	0	0	„ August 30	1862 September 11	1863 January 13	
„	Moorsom - -	York - -	742	0	0	„ October 1	„ January 30	1862 September 27	
22 Vict. c. 3.	Botley Common - -	Southampton -	84	0	0	1859 May 4	„ March 19		
„	Lydney - - -	Gloucester -	746	0	0	„ May 27	1862 May 10	1863 March 26	
„	Fulbrook, Shipton-under-Wychwood, and Taynton	Oxford -	256	0	0	„ May 3	1862 March 1	1862 November 4	1863 October 1
„	Moseley Common -	Hereford -	49	0	0	„ May 3	1862 January 17	1862 April 26	1863 April 23
„	Kirkby Ireleth - -	Lancaster -	200	0	0	„ May 3			
„	Clunbury Hill - -	Salop	200	0	0	„ May 4	1861 July 15	1862 February 17	1863 May 7

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
22 Vict. c. 3.	Clavering - -	Essex -	596	0	0	1859 May 2	1862 May 20	1863 March 9	
"	Pembridge - -	Hereford -	75	0	0	" May 3	1862 January 17	1862 April 28	1863 May 14
"	Rhandirisa - -	Carmarthen -	238	0	0	" May 5			
22 & 23 Vict. c. 47.	Titchfield - -	Southampton -	773	0	0	" September 26	1862 August 27		
"	Leatherhead Common -	Surrey -	438	0	0	" September 28	1863 April 8		
"	Carnforth - - -	Lancaster -	49	0	0	" September 29	1862 May 9	1863 November 3	
"	Chich St. Osyth -	Essex -	95	0	0	" October 8	" June 15		
"	Crofton Manor -	Southampton -	10	0	0	" September 26			
"	Newland Manor - -	Southampton -	12	0	0	" September 26			
"	Wadley - - -	Berks -	646	0	0	" October 1	1863 February 3	1863 August 6	
"	Swanwick Common -	Southampton -	423	0	0	" September 26	1862 August 27		
23 Vict. c. 17.	Horsted Keynes, Broadhurst - - - -	Sussex - -	190	0	0	1860 July 12	1863 September 17		
"	Easington - -	York - -	540	0	0	" July 16	" August 24		
"	Stokerow - - -	Oxford -	120	0	0	" July 4	1862 August 4	1863 February 24	1863 December 11
"	Rhos-y-Gad-Common -	Anglesey	96	0	0	" July 2	1862 January 29	" September 19	
"	Llanvihangel-y-Croyddin and Gwnws - -	Cardigan -	5,829	0	0	" August 21			
"	Ven Ottery - -	Devon - -	202	0	0	" July 2	1861 March 21	1862 February 18	1863 February 26
"	Boughrood and Llanstephan	Radnor -	800	0	0	" July 4	1864 January 4		
"	Kennington and Boughton Aluph - - - -	Kent - -	56	0	0	" July 2	1862 September 23	1863 July 7	
"	Thaxted - - -	Essex - -	74	0	0	" July 5	" November 28	" May 8	1863 November 3
"	Bronllys Commonable Fields - - -	Brecon -	104	0	0	" July 6	" June 3	1862 November 25	" June 11
23 & 24 Vict. c. 55.	Dorstone - -	Hereford -	463	0	0	1860 September 17			
"	Harborough Banks -	Warwick -	22	0	0	" September 26	1862 November 5	1863 April 23	1863 October 1
"	Bromesberrow - -	Gloucester -	10	0	0	" September 20	" August 27	" October 27	
"	Checkendon - -	Oxford -	593	0	0	" September 17	" November 20	" May 6	
"	Newton Nottage -	Glamorgan -	894	0	0	" October 24	" July 29	" April 30	
"	Charlton in Wantage -	Berks - -	1,213	0	0	" September 18			
24 Vict. c. 1.	Brightwalton - - -	Berks - -	58	0	0	1861 May 7	1862 November 6	1863 February 25	1863 October 1
"	Amberley Manor - -	Sussex - -	200	0	0	" May 11			

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
24 Vict. c. 1.	Cannock - - -	Stafford - -	2,917	0	0	1861 May 11			
,,	Newland Marsh, Shore Land - - -	Southampton -	10	0	0	,, May 11			
,,	Crofton Marsh, Shore Land - - -	Southampton -	31	0	0	,, May 11			
,,	Hasgill Fell - - -	York - -	370	0	0	,, May 8	1863 October 5		
,,	Bovey Tracey - -	Devon - -	615	0	0	,, May 8			
,,	Felsted - - - -	Essex - -	99	0	0	,, May 6			
,,	Arley - - -	Warwick -	20	0	0	,, May 11			
,,	Stoborough Heath - -	Dorset - -	554	0	0	,, May 8	1863 February 26	1863 June 23	
,,	Bitton (including Hanham Common) - -	Gloucester -	254	0	0	,, May 8			
,,	Glassonby - - -	Cumberland -	937	0	0	,, May 8			
,,	Renwick - - -	Cumberland -	2,528	0	0	,, May 6	1863 February 24	1863 December 16	
,,	Marlingford Common -	Norfolk - -	45	0	0	,, May 11	1862 July 30	,, January 23	1863 August 25
,,	Ribbleton Moor - -	Lancaster -	109	0	0	,, May 11			
,,	Eldersfield - - -	Worcester -	127	0	0	,, July 6			
,,	Winterbourne Steepleton	Dorset - -	832	0	0	,, May 14	186[illegible] September 27	1863 January 13	1863 August 25
,,	Powerstock - - -	Dorset - -	423	0	0	,, May 14	,, June 7	,, January 14	,, August 25
,,	Batcombe - -	Dorset - -	589	0	0	,, May 15	,, September 3	,, January 15	,, August 25
,,	Easton Common Fields -	Southampton -	36	0	0	,, May 9			
,,	Lillingston Dayrell and Passenham - - -	Bucks and Northampton	54	0	0	1862 July 24			
24 Vict. c. 1.	Carlton in Craven -	York - -	1,250	0	0	1861 May 7			
,,	Longdon - - -	Worcester -	126	0	0	,, May 9			
,,	Brookthrop, Harescombe, Harefield, Whaddon, Quedgley, Tuffleigh, Matson, Upton Saint Leonards, and Hempstead - - - -	Gloucester -	342	0	0	1861 May 9	1863 November 26		
24 & 25 Vict. c. 38.	Chaldon Commons - -	Surrey - -	85	0	0	,, September 2	1863 December 9		
,,	Llanfihangel Rhydithon -	Radnor -	1,800	0	0	,, September 3	,, January 17		
,,	Ambleside - - -	Westmorland -	971	0	0	,, September 5			
,,	Thorpe Low Common -	Norfolk - -	66	0	0	,, September 3	1862 November 26	1863 September 29	1863 December 3

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 38.	High and Low Hartsopp Pastures - -	Westmorland -	3,988	0	0	1861 September 5	1863 October 20		
"	Llanddew Common -	Brecon - -	73	0	0	" September 2	1864 January 23		
"	Talwen Common - -	Brecon - -	157	0	0	" September 2			
"	Armscote Field - -	Worcester -	939	0	0	" September 4	1863 August 29	1863 December 22	
"	Llanfihangel fechan - -	Brecon - -	434	0	0	" September 2			
"	Garthbrengy Common -	Brecon - -	106	0	0	" September 2			
"	Merthyr Cynog - -	Brecon - -	509	0	0	" September 2	1864 January 29		
"	Thoralby - - -	York - -	173	0	0	" September 6	1862 November 11	1863 March 11	1863 October 14
"	East Orchard - -	Dorset - -	23	0	0	" September 9	1863 November 23		
"	Dilwyn - - -	Hereford -	79	0	0	" September 17			
"	Walderton Down - -	Sussex - -	278	0	0	" September 3	1862 August 18	1863 April 25	1863 October 1
"	Talachddu - - -	Brecon - -	126	0	0	" September 2			
"	Loweswater - -	Cumberland -	7,500	0	0	" October 22	1864 January 18		
"	Bedworth - - -	Warwick -	26	0	0	" October 18			
"	Upshire - - -	Essex - -	76	0	0	" September 2	1862 July 5	1862 December 8	1864 January 28
"	Spencers Wood Common	Berks - -	62	0	0	" September 2	" December 5	1863 April 21	1863 October 14
"	Swallowfield - - -	Berks - -	206	0	0	" September 2	1863 June 15	1864 January 26	
"	Cleeton - - -	Salop - -	421	0	0	" September 3	1862 July 28	1862 December 16	1863 April 1
"	Linton - - -	York - -	20	0	0	" September 2	1863 March 31		
"	Writtle and Roxwell -	Essex - -	709	0	0	" September 3			
"	Radnor Forest -	Radnor - -	6,000	0	0	" September 2			
25 & 26 Vict. c. 47.	Kirkoswald - -	Cumberland -	2,500	0	0	1862 November 20			
"	Crane Mead and Amwell Marsh - -	Hertford -	82	0	0	" September 23			
"	Llanfechell Mountain -	Anglesey -	283	0	0	" October 20			
"	Huntingfield Manor -	Suffolk -	59	0	0	" October 7	1863 July 10		
"	Chigwell - -	Essex - -	600	0	0	" November 20			
"	Wouldham - -	Kent - -	170	0	0	" October 13			
"	Thingwall - -	Chester -	25	0	0	1862 October 7			
"	Plenmeller Common -	Northumberland	3,128	0	0	1863 January 1			
"	Barking Common Allotment - -	Essex - -	529	0	0	1862 October 13			
"	Dagenham Common Allotments - - -	Essex - -	43	0	0	" October 13			

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 94.	Ceulan-y-maes-mawr, and Lancynfelin - -	Cardigan -	2,086	0	0	1863 January 30			
"	Llanfihangel, Geneurglyn	Cardigan -	206	0	0	" January 30			
"	Scyborycoed - -	Cardigan -	244	0	0	" January 30			
"	Lamburne Common -	Cornwall -	274	0	0	1862 November 20			
"	Boscombe - -	Wilts - -	602	0	0	1863 January 15			
"	Blythburg Fen - -	Suffolk -	60	0	0	1862 September 13	1863 March 28	1863 July 10	1863 November 3
"	Swydd Neithon -	Radnor -	2,749	0	0	" October 13			
"	Iscoed - - -	Radnor - -	630	0	0	" October 13			
"	Norton - - -	Stafford -	994	0	0	" October 13			
"	Great Burstead - -	Essex - -	75	0	0	" October 7			
"	Stapleford Abbots, Lambourne and Dagenham -	Essex - -	191	0	0	" October 13			
"	West Bergholt - -	Essex - -	277	0	0	" October 13			
"	Datchworth & Knebworth	Hertford -	148	0	0	" September 15			
"	Berkhampstead St. Mary, otherwise Northchurch -	Hertford -	173	0	0	1863 January 1	1863 November 11		
"	Warlingham - -	Surrey -	291	0	0	1862 October 13			
26 Vict. c. 18.	Meliden - -	Flint - -	600	0	0	1863 June 15			
"	Chelmarsh Common -	Salop -	124	0	0	" July 28			
"	Steeple Langford - -	Wilts - -	970	0	0	" June 15			
"	Bishop's Waltham -	Southampton -	157	0	0	" June 26			
"	East Clandon - -	Surrey -	399	0	0	" June 17			
"	Llysfaen - -	Carnarvon -	283	0	0	" August 17			
"	Sandhill Heath - -	Southampton -	20	0	0	" June 15			
"	Saint David's - -	Pembroke -	234	0	0	" June 18			
"	Corpustye - -	Norfolk -	50	0	0	" June 19			
"	Grayrigg - - -	Westmorland -	1,022	0	0	" June 25			
"	Lambrigg and Docker -	Westmorland -	641	0	0	" June 15			
"	Ewerby Waith - -	Lincoln -	106	0	0	" June 20	1863 October 31		
"	Ockham - -	Surrey -	405	0	0	" June 18			
"	Swaffham - - -	Norfolk -	4,293	0	0	" June 15			

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
26 & 27 Vict. c. 39.	North Nibley - -	Gloucester -	118	0	0	1863 September 1			
"	Cockfield Fell - -	Durham -	620	0	0	" September 2			
"	Albury - -	Hertford -	302	0	0	" September 3			
"	Cotherstone Moor -	York - -	5,084	0	0	" September 11			
"	Baxterley Commons -	Warwick -	55	0	0	" September 4			
"	Ywchcoed - -	Radnor - -	2,761	0	0	" September 2			
"	Minsterworth - -	Gloucester -	114	0	0	" September 1			
"	Westhope Hill - -	Hereford -	86	0	0	" September 3			
"	Rhysllyn - - -	Radnor -	2,261	0	0	" September 2			
"	Llangwm - - -	Denbigh -	3,455	0	0	" October 27			
"	Bettws-gwerfil-goch -	Denbigh -	1,148	0	0	" October 28			
"	Mosser - -	Cumberland -	500	0	0	" September 1			
"	North Moor and South Moor - -	Somerset -	50	0	0	" September 12			
"	Llanfihangel-glyn-Myfir -	Denbigh and Merioneth -	1,188	0	0	" November 25			
"	Akeld and Humbleton -	Northumberland	74	0	0				
"	Bisley - - -	Gloucester -	891	0	0	1863 October 20			
"	Llandewi-brefi -	Cardigan -	17,278	0	0	" October 29			
"	Holt - - -	Wilts - -	9	0	0	" September 1			
"	Stanstead Marsh -	Hertford -	18	0	0	" November 10			
"	The Rye Meads -	Hertford -	153	0	0	" November 10			
"	Castle Mead or Causeway Mead - -	Hertford -	17	0	0	" November 10			
			145,368	0	0				

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned.

[The Cases marked P are those to which the proper Assents have been given to the Provisional Order, and are in a state to be included in the Annual General Bill.]

Date of Application.		Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
				A. R. P.				A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
1854 April 8		Broxhead Common	Southampton	450 0 0	1852	1862					
1855 January 10		Llanfairfechan	Carnarvon	1,900 0 0	1855 April 5	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
June 1		Withypool	Somerset	2,000 0 0	June 29	1855 Nov. 8	1-16th	2 0 0	4 0 0		
Nov. 29		Kingsmoor Common	Pembroke	162 0 0	1856 Jan. 14						
Dec. 15		Mungrisdale	Cumberland	5,046 0 0							
1856 April 9		Allendale	Northumberland	18,055 0 0	1856 May 15						
1857 April 16		Holcome Moor	Lancaster	1,344 0 0	1857 May 27						
Nov. 20		Shitterton	Dorset	243 0 0	Dec. 29	1858 Jan. 7	1-15th	4 0 0	5 0 0		
1858 March 12		Llangorse Common	Brecon	47 0 0	1858 ay 19						
June 11		Biggleswade	Bedford	311 0 0	July 5	1858 July 8	1-17th	5 0 0	10 0 0		
August 13		Brandisbury	Southampton	200 0 0	Oct. 18						
August 13		Chilbolton	Southampton	143 0 0	1858 Oct. 11	1859 Jan. 13	1-16th	4 0 0	4 0 0		
Dec. 16		Balneath Manor	Sussex	319 0 0	1859 Jan. 18	Jan. 27	1-15th, exclusively	1 0 0			
1859 June 18		Ashill	Norfolk	39 0 0	1859 July 26	1859 Aug. 4					
July 22		West Anstey	Devon	318 0 0	Aug. 23	1860 Jan. 26	1-16th.				
Nov. 9		Pensax	Worcester	18 0 0	1860 March 14	May 17	1-15th.				
Dec. 12		Thrusgill Common	Lancaster	150 0 0							
1860 April 18	P.	Bucknall	Lincoln	123 0 0	1860 June 2	1860 June 9		- -	- -	1864 Jan. 24	
April 19		Walsall	Stafford	400 0 0	May 19	1861 Jan. 14	1-8th, exclusively and encroachments.	5 0 0	4 0 0		

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned—*continued.*

Date of Application.		Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A. R. P.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation. A. R. P.	Allotment for Labouring Poor. A. R. P.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
1860 May 17		Haworth	York	1,079 0 0	1860 Aug. 31	1861					
May 30		Whitaside Moor	York	1,596 0 0	Sept. 27						
May 30		Harkerside Moor	York	1,508 0 0	Sept. 26						
June 22		Dawlish	Devon	177 0 0	1861 Aug. 13	1861 Aug. 20					
1861 Feb. 7		Caldbeck	Cumberland	6,000 0 0	April 3						
April 3		Mathon and Evesbatch	Worcester and Hereford.	183 0 0	May 10						
April 11		Acton	Middlesex	120 0 0	June 7	1861 Sept. 30	-	-	3 0 0		
June 24		Cranberry Fen	Norfolk	80 0 0	July 31						
June 27		Kilton Common	Somerset	461 0 0	Aug. 3						
July 12		Westcote	Gloucester	475 0 0	Aug. 13	1861 Nov. 14	15 acres	Village Green	4 0 0		
Dec. 30		Chipping Wycombe	Bucks	1,209 0 0							
1862 Feb. 24		Uldale Common	Cumberland	3,219 0 0	1862 March 27						
April 15		Hale Moss	Chester	60 0 0	May 21	1862 June 5	1-14th	8 0 0	4 0 0		
May 22		South Ugre	Radnor	2,000 0 0							
May 23		Skyborry	Salop	500 0 0							
May 28		Mewith or Burn Moor	York	2,000 0 0	1862 July 9	1862 Dec. 4	1-16th, exclusively.				
June 7		Wolsingham Manor	Durham	2,000 0 0	July 10						
June 11		Bitterley	Salop	259 0 0	Aug. 19	Dec. 4	1-14th, exclusively				
June 11		West Wellow Common	Wilts	229 0 0	July 24						
July 12		Clee Stanton	Salop	368 0 0	Aug. 19	1862 Dec. 4	1-14th, exclusively				
Aug. 23		Llanfairfechan	Carnarvon	2,056 0 0	Oct. 11	1863 Nov. 12	1-12th, exclusively				
October 16		Yarmouth Common	Southampton	5 0 0	Nov. 14						
Nov. 24		Heyhop	Radnor	1,500 0 0	1863 May 13						
1863 Jan. 2	P.	Wooler and Humbleton	Northumberland	531 0 0	Feb. 19	1863 April 30	1-16th, exclusively	-	2 0 0	1863 June 19	
Feb. 5	P.	Nantwich Barony	Chester	34 0 0	March 12	Oct. 7	1-16th	8 0 0	-	Nov. 10	
Feb. 18		Leake	York	140 0 0	March 25	Nov. 2	1-12th of Bishop Ings. exclusively.				
March 6		Tooting Common	Surrey	63 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abandoned.
March 17		Maresfield	Sussex	288 0 0	1863 May 5						

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. (A. R. P.)	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation. (A. R. P.)	Allotment for Labouring Poor. (A. R. P.)	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
1863 March 30	P. Earle & Wooler Common	Northumberland	130 0 0	1863 May 23	1863 Nov. 2	1-16th, exclusively	-	-	1864 Jan. 5	
March 30	P. Ford Common	Northumberland	219 0 0	May 25	June 4	1-14th, exclusively	5 0 0	-	1863 June 19	
March 30	P. West Newton Common	Northumberland	112 0 0	May 22	June 4	1-16th, exclusively	-	-	June 19	
April 2	Tooting Common	Surrey	63 0 0	May 26						
April 8	P. Ennerdale	Cumberland	11,000 0 0	May 19	1863 June 4	1-14th, exclusively	-	-	1863 Aug. 14	
April 16	P. Ayle Common or Fell	Northumberland	1,715 0 0	May 20	June 4	1-16th, exclusively	-	-	June 29	
April 18	Carlton Highdale	York	2,399 0 0	May 27						
April 28	P. Slindon	Sussex	855 0 0	May 28	1863 Nov. 26	1-14th	4 0 0	3 0 0	1863 Dec. 8	
May 7	Sandhurst	Gloucester	459 0 0	June 2	-	-	-	-	-	Abandoned.
May 27	P. Bedingfield	Suffolk	22 0 0	1863 Aug. 25	Nov. 2	1-16th	-	-	1863 Dec. 7	
June 1	Ellergill High Cowbound	Westmorland	46 0 0	July 20						
June 8	P. Slindon	Sussex	7 0 0	Aug. 24	1863 Nov. 26	1-14th	-	-	1863 Dec. 8	
June 10	Dunster Salt Marsh	Somerset	125 0 0	July 10	Nov. 2					
June 12	P. Marston Maisey	Wilts	99 0 0	July 18	Nov. 2				1863 Dec. 11	
June 26	P. Sandhurst, Norton, and Wootton.	Gloucester	466 0 0	Aug. 24	Nov. 2	1-15th	1 0 0	-	Dec. 4	
June 26	Llandrillo Common	Merioneth	3 0 0	Sept. 7	-	-	-	-	-	Abandoned.
July 6	P. Yearsley Moor	York	284 0 0	Sept. 9	1863 Nov. 2	1-16th	4 0 0	-	1863 Nov. 24	
July 21	Cobham	Surrey	300 0 0	Aug. 26						
July 30	P. Gammersgill	York	304 0 0	Sept. 1	1863 Nov. 12	1-16th	-	-	1864 Jan. 9	
Aug. 5	P. Norton	Radnor	745 0 0	Sept. 5	Dec. 22	1-14th	-	-	Jan. 18	
Aug. 8	Whitton	Radnor	740 0 0	Sept. 5						
Aug. 14	Broad Heath Common or Hanley Heath.	Worcester	92 0 0	Oct. 1						
Sept. 9	Rochester Common	Northumberland	423 0 0							
Sept. 10	P. Kirkland Fell	Cumberland	967 0 0	1863 Oct. 23	1863 Nov. 12	1-15th, exclusively	-	-	1863 Dec. 14	
Sept. 17	P. Briston	Norfolk	260 0 0	Nov. 12	Dec. 22	1-16th	4 0 0	3 0 0	1864 Jan. 18	
Sept. 24	Hartleyburn	Northumberland	2,500 0 0	Nov. 4						
October 8	P. Berrington	Worcester	39 0 0	Nov. 17	1863 Dec. 23	1-15th	-	-	1864 Jan. 20	
October 13	Rose Ash	Devon	452 0 0							
October 14	P. Lutton	Northampton	727 0 0	1863 Dec. 8	1863 Dec. 22	1-15th of waste	1 0 0	1 0 0	1864 Jan. 16	
October 19	Conwil Gaio	Carmarthen	3,253 0 0	Dec. 15						

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.				A. R. P.			
1863				1863	1864				1864	
October 22	Saint Julliot	Cornwall	440 0 0	Dec. 3						
October 27	P. Reperry Common	Cornwall	30 0 0	Dec. 29	Jan. 7	1-16th, exclusively	-	-	Jan. 15	
October 28	P. Blackwell	Worcester	820 0 0	De . 1	1863 Dec. 22					
Nov. 4	Taddiley	Chester	17 0 0	Dec. 8	1864 J an. 27	1-14th	-	-	Jan. 16	
Nov. 23	Hillbeck Intake	Westmorland	418 0 0	Dec. 30						
Nov. 23	Lambley	Northumberland	450 0 0	Dec. 29						
Nov. 26	Llandegley and Whitton	Radnor	1,440 0 0	Dec. 23						
Dec. 2	Ruffside	Durham	955 0 0	Dec. 28						
Dec. 5	Eltisley	Cambridge	1,473 0 0	1864 Jan. 6	1864 Jan. 27	1-13th of waste exclusively	9 0 0	3 0 0		
Dec. 11	Havans	Southampton	891 0 0	Jan. 14						
Dec. 15	Tir Abbot Ucha	Denbigh	1,100 0 0							
Dec. 16	Shiplake	Oxford	189 0 0	1864 Jan. 12	1864 Jan. 27	1-16th	3 0 0	2 0 0		
Dec. 17	Epsom	Surrey	812 0 0	Jan. 13						
Dec. 30	Golden Mile Common	Glamorgan	83 0 0	Jan. 28						
Dec. 30	Llanfairtalhaiarn	Denbigh	1,700 0 0							
Dec. 30	Great Gidding	Huntingdon	1,785 0 0							
Dec. 31	Greystone Heath and Doe Green.	Lancaster	95 0 0							
1864										
Jan. 4	Elmley Lovett	Worcester	160 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abandoned.
Jan. 4	Rudford	Gloucester	53 0 0							
Jan. 12	Elmley Lovett	Worcester	160 0 0							
Jan. 22	Haydon Common	Dorset	75 0 0							
Jan. 27	Billingford Cow Common	Norfolk	52 0 0							
Jan. 27	Reepham Moor	Lincoln	27 0 0							
			101,439 0 0							

Other Applications.

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1858 April 28	For exchange	Surrey.			
" June 19	"	Oxford & Bucks	1858 July 1	- - -	Abandoned.
" July 6	"	Sussex.			
1859 Feb. 16	"	Hants - -	1859 Nov. 17		
" Feb. 28	"	Norfolk -	" March 31		
" April 11	"	Durham -	1863 Nov. 12		
" Dec. 3	"	Kent - -	1861 March 14		
" Dec. 30	"	Bucks and Herts	1863 Aug. 6		
" Dec. 31	"	Kent.			
1860 Feb. 1	"	Kent - -	1862 Oct. 7	1863 Feb. 26	
" Feb. 4	"	York - -	" June 26	" April 30	
" Feb. 25	"	Somerset.			
" Feb. 25	"	Somerset.			
" March 26	"	Glamorgan -	1861 Feb. 7	1863 March 5	
" May 14	"	Dorset.			
" May 19	"	Surrey - -	1861 May 18	- - -	Withdrawn.
" June 5	"	Gloucester.			
" June 27	"	Dorset.			
" June 27	"	Norfolk -	1860 July 26		
" June 28	"	Hants -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
" June 28	"	Somerset -	- - -	- - -	One of the parties dead.
" Aug. 6	"	Stafford -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
" Aug. 6	"	Stafford -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
" Sept. 6	"	York -			
" Sept. 6	"	Herts			
" Sept. 6	"	Herts			
" Oct. 5	"	Kent			
" Nov. 5	"	Cornwall -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
" Dec. 12	"	Essex - -	1863 March 19	1863 Aug. 14	
" Dec. 15	"	Northampton	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
" Dec. 18	"	Suffolk -	1862 Nov. 27	1863 April 9	
1861 Jan. 2	"	Wilts.			
" Jan. 12	"	Surrey -	1862 Sept. 11	1863 March 19	
" Jan. 29	"	Monmouth.			
" Jan. 31	"	Norfolk -	1863 March 19	1863 July 23	
" Feb. 11	"	Middlesex.			
" Feb. 12	"	Stafford -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
" Feb. 14	"	Devon - -	1862 Oct. 7	1863 March 19	
" Feb. 18	"	Surrey -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
" Feb. 28	"	Anglesey -	1863 March 19	1863 Aug. 25	
" March 1	"	Suffolk - -	1862 Dec. 4	" May 7	
" April 3	"	Lincoln - -	" Oct. 29	" March 19	
" April 19	"	Oxford - -	1863 Oct. 24		
" April 19	"	Brecon - -	1861 June 20		
" April 19	"	Brecon - -	" June 20		
" April 20	"	Norfolk -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1861 May 4	For exchange	Suffolk -	1863 Feb. 5	1863 June 18	
" May 23	"	Kent -	- - -	- - -	Withdrawn.
" June 4	"	Somerset -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
" June 8	"	Chester -	1863 April 23	1863 Oct. 1	
" Aug. 10	"	Berks - -	1862 Dec. 15	" April 30	
" Aug. 15	"	Somerset -	1861 Nov. 14	" March 5	
" Aug. 17	"	Dorset -	1862 Nov. 13	" Sept. 9	
" Aug. 28	"	Hants -	1863 Jan. 8	" Oct. 1	
" Sept. 4	"	Hereford -			
" Sept. 21	"	Suffolk -	1862 Sept. 1	1863 Feb. 5	
" Oct. 4	"	Notts - -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
" Oct. 26	"	Hereford -	1863 Jan. 29	1863 June 18	
" Nov. 5	"	Merioneth -	1864 Jan. 7		
" Nov. 7	"	Norfolk -	1862 Dec. 15	1863 May 7	
" Nov. 14	"	Salop - -	1863 Dec. 10		
" Nov. 19	"	Hereford -	1862 Nov. 27	1863 May 7	
" Nov. 20	"	Stafford -	" Jan. 9	" Feb. 5	
" Nov. 23	"	Lancaster -	" Dec. 4	" April 23	
" Dec. 6	"	Gloucester -	- - -	- - -	Withdrawn.
" Dec. 17	"	Stafford -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
" Dec. 30	"	Cambridge -	1863 Jan. 22	1863 June 11	
" Dec. 30	"	Essex -	1862 Nov. 27	" April 9	
" Dec. 30	"	Brecon -	1864 Jan. 7		
1862 Jan. 6	"	Dorset -	1863 July 17	1864 Jan. 14	
" Jan. 9	"	Anglesey -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
" Jan. 15	"	Chester.			
" Jan. 18	"	Surrey.			
" Jan. 18	"	Surrey.			
" Jan. 28	"	York - -	1862 Nov. 27	1863 May 7	
" Feb. 4	"	Cambridge.			
" Feb. 5	"	York - -	1862 Dec. 4	1863 July 16	
" Feb. 7	"	Salop -	- - -	- - -	Abaudoned.
" Feb. 8	"	Leicester.			
" Feb. 11	"	Lincoln -	1862 Feb. 12	1863 Feb. 12	
" Feb. 15	"	York -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
" Feb. 17	"	Berks - -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
" Feb. 18	"	Leicester.			
" Feb. 21	"	Devon -	1862 Oct. 29	1863 April 1	
" Feb. 22	"	Somerset and Dorset.			
" Feb. 24	"	York -	1862 Sept. 1	1863 Feb. 5	
" March 3	"	Hertford.			
" March 6	"	Denbigh -	1862 Oct. 29	1863 Feb. 26	
" March 6	"	York -	1863 April 30		
" March 7	"	Flint -	" Aug. 25		
" March 7	"	Flint -	" Aug. 25		

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1862 March 10	For exchange	Hertford.			
,, March 17	,,	Flint.			
,, March 17	,,	Gloucester.	1862 Nov. 27	1863 April 30	
,, March 20	,,	York -	,, July 31	- - -	One of the parties dead.
,, March 21	,,	Monmouth -	1863 Nov. 26		
,, March 25	,,	Salop and Stafford.	1862 Dec. 23	1863 May 14	
,, March 28	,,	Somerset.			
,, March 28	,,	Devon.			
,, March 29	,,	Suffolk -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
,, March 29	,,	Suffolk -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
,, March 29	,,	Northumberland	1862 Oct. 20	1863 Feb. 19	
,, March 29	,,	Lancaster -	1863 Oct. 29		
,, April 11	,,	Carnavon and Denbigh.	1862 Sept. 18	1863 Feb. 26	
,, April 16	,,	Northumberland	1863 Sept. 9		
,, April 23	,,	Stafford.			
,, April 23	,,	Cumberland -	1862 Dec. 4	1863 April 16	
,, May 2	,,	Derby - -	,, Oct. 1	,, Feb. 19	
,, May 2	,,	Sussex - -	,, Nov. 27	,, April 1	
,, May 2	,,	Sussex - -	,, Dec. 4	,, April 23	
,, May 2	,,	Sussex -	,, Nov. 27	,, April 23	
,, May 8	,,	Anglesey.			
,, May 8	,,	Northumberland	,, Dec. 15	1863 May 28	
,, May 9	,,	Derby - -	,, Sept. 22	1863 Feb. 12	
,, May 9	,,	Chester -	,, Sept. 1	,, March 5	
,, May 17	,,	Essex.			
,, May 28	,,	Denbigh -	,, Sept. 1	1863 Feb. 5	
,, May 29	,,	Herts -	,, Dec. 4	,, April 9	
,, May 30	,,	Carnarvon -	,, Dec. 18	,, May 7	
,, May 30	,,	Devon -	1863 June 18	,, Dec. 3	
,, June 2	,,	Cumberland -	1862 Sept. 18		
,, June 11	,,	Essex - -	1863 Jan. 1	1863 May 14	
,, June 11	,,	Derby -	1862 Sept. 1	,, March 26	
,, June 11	,,	Warwick -	1863 July 29	,, Nov. 25	
,, June 19	,,	Suffolk -	1862 Oct. 8	,, Feb. 12	
,, June 20	,,	Suffolk	1863 March 19	,, July 30	
,, June 20	,,	Suffolk	1862 Sept. 18	,, Feb. 5	
,, June 21	,,	Kent - -	,, Dec. 18	,, April 16	
,, June 23	,,	York -	,, Nov. 27	,, March 26	
,, June 24	,,	Northumberland	,, Oct. 20	,, June 25	
,, July 1	,,	Herts -	,, Sept. 18	- -	Withdrawn.
,, July 2	,,	York -	1863 Jan. 15	1863 May 28	
,, July 4	,,	Brecon -	,, March 5	,, Aug 1	
,, July 5	,,	Bucks.			
,, July 8	,,	Norfolk -	,, Jan. 22	1863 June 18	
,, July 10	,,	Lincoln -	,, March 5	,, Aug. 14	

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1862 July 10	For exchange	Lincoln.			
,, July 10	,,	Lincoln -	1863 Sept. 9		
,, July 10	,,	Lincoln -	,, Sept. 22		
,, July 10	,,	Lincoln. -	,, Jan. 1	1863 May 14	
,, July 10	,,	Lincoln -	1862 Nov. 13	,, April 16	
,, July 11	,,	Bucks -	,, Sept. 1	,, March 5	
,, July 12	,,	Suffolk - -	,, Oct. 7	,, Feb. 12	
,, July 14	,,	Essex - -	,, Sept. 22		
,, July 15	,,	Hants -	1863 Jan. 8	1863 May 14	
,, July 16	,,	Worcester -	,, Jan. 1	,, June 18	
,, July 17	,,	York -	1862 Oct. 29	,, April 16	
,, July 19	,,	Cumberland.			
,, July 22	,,	York - -	1863 May 7	1863 Oct. 1	
,, July 23	,,	Derby -	,, March 5	,, Aug. 25	
,, July 25	,,	Pembroke and Carmarthen.	1862 Oct. 1	,, Feb. 19	
,, July 26	,,	Somerset -	1863 March 19	,, Aug. 6	
,, July 26	,,	Lincoln -	,, May 22	,, Oct. 24	
,, July 26	,,	Surrey.			
,, July 31	,,	Hereford -	1862 Oct. 29	1863 March 5	
,, July 31	,,	Middlesex -	,, Dec. 4	1863 April 1	
,, July 31	,,	Bucks -	,, Sept. 22	,, March 5	
,, Aug. 1	,,	Sussex -	,, Oct. 16	,, Feb. 19	
,, Aug. 1	,,	Middlesex -	1863 Jan. 15	,, July 9	
,, Aug. 1	,,	Hereford -	1862 Nov. 13	,, April 1	
,, Aug. 1	,,	Norfolk -	1863 Jan. 15	,, June 5	
,, Aug. 5	,,	Stafford -	1862 Sept. 1		
,, Aug. 9	,,	Essex -	,, Oct. 29	1863 March 26	
,, Aug. 9	,,	Suffolk -	1863 March 5	,, July 8	
,, Aug. 13	,,	Hants - -	1862 Dec. 4	,, April 16	
,, Aug. 18	,,	Kent.			
,, Aug. 22	,,	Westmorland	1862 Dec. 4	1863 April 1	
,, Aug. 23	,,	Derby -	,, Dec. 15	,, May 28	
,, Aug. 23	,,	Somerset -	,, Oct. 29	,, March 5	
,, Aug. 23	,,	Kent - -	1863 Jan. 15	,, June 5	
,, Aug. 23	,,	Gloucester -	,, May 7	1864 Jan. 28	
,, Aug. 27	,,	Hunts -	,, Oct. 29		
,, Aug. 30	,,	Essex -	,, Jan. 15	1863 June 5	
,, Sept. 3	,,	Chester -	1862 Dec. 15	,, April 30	
,, Sept. 5	,,	Wilts - -	,, Dec. 15	,, April 30	
,, Sept. 5	,,	Hereford -	,, Nov. 27	,, April 16	
,, Sept. 6	,,	Dorset -	1863 Sept. 22		
,, Sept. 6	,,	York -	,, March 5	1863 July 23	
,, Sept. 8	,,	Chester -	,, March 19	,, Aug. 25	
,, Sept. 9	,,	Hants -	1862 Dec. 15	,, May 14	
,, Sept. 13	,,	Hereford -	,, Nov. 20	,, April 1	
,, Sept. 16	,,	Norfolk -	,, Dec. 4	,, April 16	

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1862 Sept. 19	For exchange	York	1863 Jan. 1	1863 June 5	
,, Sept. 22	,,	Norfolk	,, July 17	,, Dec. 10	
,, Sept. 27	,,	Northumberland	,, Jan. 29	,, July 2	
,, Oct. 10	,,	Lincoln	,, Feb. 5		
,, Oct. 10	,,	Worcester	1862 Dec. 18	1863 April 30	
,, Oct. 13	,,	Westmorland	1863 Jan. 1	,, May 7	
,, Oct. 14	,,	Salop	1862 Dec. 4	,, April 16	
,, Oct. 14	,,	Salop	,, Dec. 15	,, April 10	
,, Oct. 14	,,	Westmorland	1863 Sept. 9		
,, Oct. 15	,,	Somerset	,, March 5	1863 July 23	
,, Oct. 16	,,	Bucks	,, March 19		
,, Oct. 16	,,	Somerset	,, March 19	1863 July 30	
,, Oct. 16	,,	Hereford	,, Jan. 15	,, June 5	
,, Oct. 23	,,	Middlesex	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
,, Oct. 24	,,	Hants	1863 May 7	1864 Jan. 14	
,, Oct. 25	,,	Hants.			
,, Oct. 27	,,	Durham	1863 Jan. 1	1863 May 14	
,, Oct. 28	,,	Lincoln	1862 Dec. 4	,, April 16	
,, Oct. 29	,,	Denbigh	1863 Feb. 26	,, Nov. 12	
,, Oct. 31	,,	Salop	1862 Dec. 18	,, April 23	
,, Nov. 1	,,	Devon	1863 Jan. 1	,, July 2	
,, Nov. 4	,,	Herts	,, March 5	,, July 30	
,, Nov. 6	,,	Cornwall	,, May 7	,, Oct. 24	
,, Nov. 7	,,	Stafford	,, April 2	,, Aug. 6	
,, Nov. 7	,,	Lincoln	1862 Dec. 18	,, May 7	
,, Nov. 8	,,	Surrey	1863 March 19	,, July 23	
,, Nov. 11	,,	Somerset	,, March 5	,, July 30	
,, Nov. 11	,,	Stafford	,, Jan. 1	,, Dec. 3	
,, Nov. 14	,,	Wilts	,, Feb. 19	,, July 2	
,, Nov. 14	,,	Notts	,, March 5	,, Aug. 14	
,, Nov. 14	,,	Herts	,, March 5	,, Oct. 1	
,, Nov. 15	,,	Gloucester	,, March 5	,, July 23	
,, Nov. 17	,,	Carnarvon	,, Jan. 15	,, May 22	
,, Nov. 19	,,	Northumberland	,, Jan. 29	,, July 9	
,, Nov. 19	,,	Surrey	,, Feb. 12	,, July 23	
,, Nov. 22	,,	Monmouth	,, April 16	,, Sept. 9	
,, Nov. 22	,,	Monmouth	,, April 16	,, Sept. 9	
,, Nov. 22	,,	Cardigan.			
,, Nov. 24	,,	Suffolk	1863 March 19	1863 Aug. 6	
,, Nov. 24	,,	Somerset	,, March 19	,, July 30	
,, Nov. 25	,,	Oxford.			
,, Nov. 26	,,	Chester	1863 April 23	1863 Oct. 1	
,, Nov. 26	,,	Gloucester	,, March 19	,, July 30	
,, Nov. 27	,,	Northumberland	,, March 5	,, July 23	
,, Nov. 27	,,	Cambridge	,, April 23	,, Oct. 15	
,, Dec. 2	,,	Lincoln	,, July 17	,, Dec. 3	
,, Dec. 3	,,	Hants.			

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1862 Dec. 8	For exchange	Surrey	1863 Aug. 6	1863 Dec. 23	
,, Dec. 10	,,	Northumberland	,, Oct. 14		
,, Dec. 16	,,	Lancaster	,, March 5	1863 July 16	
,, Dec. 16	,,	Lincoln	,, April 30	,, Oct. 1	
,, Dec. 18	,,	Bucks.			
,, Dec. 19	,,	York	1863 March 5	1863 July 2	
,, Dec. 22	,,	Stafford	,, March 26	,, Aug. 6	
,, Dec. 30	,,	York	,, March 5	,, July 9	
,, Dec. 30	,,	York	,, April 1	,, Aug. 25	
,, Dec. 31	,,	York	,, March 19	,, Aug. 6	
1863 Jan. 1	,,	Devon	,, Aug. 28		
,, Jan. 2	,,	Gloucester and Surrey.			
,, Jan. 3	,,	Westmorland	1863 May 22	1863 Oct. 1	
,, Jan. 8	,,	Stafford	,, March 5	,, July 9	
,, Jan. 8	,,	Norfolk	,, April 23	,, Oct. 1	
,, Jan. 10	,,	Surrey	- - -	- - -	One of the parties dead.
,, Jan. 10	,,	Surrey	- - -	- - -	One of the parties dead.
,, Jan. 12	,,	Lincoln	1863 April 1	1863 Aug. 14	
,, Jan. 14	,,	Suffolk	,, Oct. 29		
,, Jan. 15	,,	Bucks.			
,, Jan. 16	,,	Sussex	1863 March 19	,, Aug. 28	
,, Jan. 16	,,	Bucks	,, Oct. 29		
,, Jan. 19	,,	Essex	,, May 7	1863 Nov. 3	
,, Jan. 21	,,	York.			
,, Jan. 21	,,	York.			
,, Jan. 21	,,	Chester	1863 Sept. 22		
,, Jan. 21	,,	Norfolk	,, April 23	1863 Sept. 9	
,, Jan. 21	,,	Berks	,, May 22	,, Oct. 1	
,, Jan. 21	,,	Dorset	,, April 30	,, Oct. 1	
,, Jan. 22	,,	Northumberland	,, Sept. 16		
,, Jan. 22	,,	Northumberland	,, Sept. 16		
,, Jan. 22	,,	Northumberland	,, Sept. 16		
,, Feb. 2	,,	York.			
,, Feb. 3	,,	Bedford	1863 June 11	1863 Nov. 3	
,, Feb. 5	,,	Denbigh	,, April 30	,, Oct. 1	
,, Feb. 6	,,	Brecon	,, June 11	,, Oct. 24	
,, Feb. 6	,,	Devon	,, Dec. 23		
,, Feb. 7	,,	Gloucester	,, June 25	1863 Nov. 12	
,, Feb. 7	,,	Somerset	,, March 19	,, Aug. 14	
,, Feb. 7	,,	Middlesex	1864 Jan. 28		
,, Feb. 9	,,	Monmouth	1863 April 16	1863 Sept. 9	
,, Feb. 16	,,	Middlesex	,, Aug. 28		
,, Feb. 17	,,	Chester	,, May 28	,, Oct. 24	
,, Feb. 17	,,	Gloucester	,, Feb. 26	,, July 9	
,, Feb. 17	,,	York	,, July 23	,, Dec. 10	
,, Feb. 18	,,	Herts	,, Feb. 26	,, July 23	

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1863 Feb. 19	For exchange	Devon - -	1863 April 30	1863 Oct. 1	
,, Feb. 19	,,	Notts - -	,, June 4	,, Oct. 2	
,, Feb. 20	,,	York.			
,, Feb. 23	,,	Norfolk -	1863 Oct. 14		
,, Feb. 26	,,	Norfolk -	,, Sept. 9		
,, Feb. 28	,,	Hereford -	,, April 23	1863 Sept. 9	
,, March 3	,,	Denbigh -	,, April 1	,, Aug. 14	
,, March 3	,,	Bucks - -	,, July 17	,, Nov. 26	
,, March 4	,,	Denbigh -	,, June 18	,, Nov. 3	
,, March 4	,,	Dorset - -	,, Sept. 22	- - -	
,, March 5	,,	Kent - -	,, March 26	1863 Aug. 6	
,, March 9	,,	Kent - -	,, May 22	- - -	One of the parties dead.
,, March 9	,,	York - -	,, May 22	1863 Nov. 3	
,, March 9	,,	Westmorland	,, June 18	,, Nov. 3	
,, March 9	,,	Monmouth -	,, April 23	,, Sept. 9	
,, March 11	,,	Dorset - -	,, Sept. 22		
,, March 11	,,	Lincoln.			
,, March 14	,,	Wilts - -	1863 May 22	1863 Nov. 19	
,, March 14	,,	Lincoln -	,, June 25	,, Nov. 3	
,, March 14	,,	Lancaster.			
,, March 14	,,	Lancaster.			
,, March 19	,,	Middlesex -	1863 May 7	1863 Oct. 1	
,, March 19	,,	Norfolk -	,, Sept. 22		
,, March 21	,,	Kent - -	- - -	- - -	Withdrawn.
,, March 27	,,	Monmouth and Glamorgan	1863 Oct. 14		
,, March 27	,,	Pembroke.			
,, March 28	,,	York - -	1863 Sept. 22		
,, April 8	,,	Herts - -	1864 Jan. 28		
,, April 8	,,	Oxford - -	1863 Sept. 22	1864 Jan. 28	
,, April 11	,,	Sussex -	,, Oct. 29		
,, April 13	,,	Herts -	,, Oct. 14		
,, April 14	,,	Chester.			
,, April 15	,,	Cambridge -	1863 July 23	1863 Dec. 10	
,, April 17	,,	Worcester -	,, July 17	1864 Jan. 14	
,, April 17	,,	Lincoln -	,, Oct. 29		
,, April 17	,,	Denbigh -	,, Nov. 12		
,, April 20	,,	York - -	,, Aug. 28	1864 Jan. 21	
,, April 21	,,	Herts and Bucks	,, Oct. 22		
,, April 24	,,	Chester -	,, June 18	1863 Nov. 3	
,, April 25	,,	Cardigan.			
,, April 28	,,	Devon -	1863 Sept. 22		
,, April 29	,,	Somerset -	,, Sept. 17		
,, April 30	,,	Gloucester -	,, July 17	1863 Dec. 10	
,, April 30	,,	Somerset -	,, July 17	,, Nov. 26	
,, May 1	,,	Surrey - -	,, June 18	,, Dec. 3	
,, May 4	,,	Pembroke -	,, Sept. 22	1864 Jan. 21	

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1863 May 5	For exchange	Bedford.			
,, May 6	,,	Warwick -	1863 Sept. 22		
,, May 6	,,	Devon and Somerset.			
,, May 9	,,	Devon -	1863 Aug. 28		
,, May 9	,,	Lancaster -	,, Oct. 24		
,, May 13	,,	Derby.			
,, May 14	,,	Westmorland -	1863 June 18	1863 Nov. 3	
,, May 21	,,	Salop -	,, July 23	1864 Jan. 7	
,, May 22	,,	Sussex - -	,, Nov. 12		
,, May 23	,,	Wilts - -	,, June 18	1863 Nov. 19	
,, May 27	,,	Hereford -	,, June 25	,, Nov. 3	
,, May 27	,,	Middlesex -	,, June 18	,, Oct. 15	
,, May 28	,,	Norfolk.			
,, May 29	,,	Stafford -	1863 July 17	1864 Jan. 7	
,, May 30	,,	Somerset -	,, Sept. 17		
,, May 30	,,	Somerset -	,, Sept. 17		
,, May 30	,,	Somerset -	,, Sept. 17		
,, May 30	,,	Somerset -	,, Sept. 17		
,, May 30	,,	Somerset -	,, Sept. 17		
,, May 30	,,	Somerset -	,, Sept. 17		
,, May 30	,,	Somerset -	,, Sept. 17		
,, May 30	,,	Suffolk - -	,, Dec. 10		
,, June 1	,,	Cornwall.			
,, June 4	,,	Bucks.			
,, June 5	,,	Wilts.			
,, June 8	,,	Westmorland -	1863 Sept. 9		
,, June 8	,,	Worcester.			
,, June 8	,,	Suffolk -	1863 July 23	1863 Dec. 10	
,, June 8	,,	Chester - -	,, Sept. 9		
,, June 9	,,	Gloucester -	,, Aug. 28	1864 Jan. 21	
,, June 9	,,	Wilts - -	,, Dec. 17		
,, June 12	,,	Southampton -	,, Oct. 14		
,, June 12	,,	Southampton -	,, Sept. 9		
,, June 12	,,	York.			
,, June 13	,,	Hereford -	1863 Oct. 24		
,, June 13	,,	Hereford -	,, Aug. 6		
,, June 13	,,	Kent - -	,, Nov. 12		
,, June 19	,,	Norfolk -	,, Dec. 23		
,, June 20	,,	York - -	,, Oct. 22		
,, June 22	,,	Cambridge -	,, Sept. 17		
,, June 23		Sussex.			
,, June 23	,,	Hereford -	1863 Nov. 12		
,, June 24	,,	Kent.			
,, June 24	,,	York - -	1863 Oct. 14		
,, July 1	,,	Lancaster.			
,, July 2	,,	Oxford.			

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1863 July 2	For exchange	Norfolk -	1863 Oct. 29		
" July 8	"	Stafford.			
" July 8	"	Stafford -	" Dec. 23		
" July 8	"	Stafford.			
" July 8	"	Stafford -	" Dec. 23		
" July 8	"	Stafford.			
" July 10	"	Cornwall.			
" July 11	"	Somerset -	" Oct. 14		
" July 11	"	Oxford.			
" July 11	"	Leicester -	" Dec. 17		
" July 15	"	Somerset -	" Nov. 12		
" July 17	"	Chester -	" Oct. 14		
" July 18	"	Suffolk.			
" July 20	"	Somerset.			
" July 21	"	Kent.			
" July 21	"	Kent.			
" July 21	"	Worcester -	" Sept. 9		
" July 22	"	Wilts -	" Oct. 14		
" July 24	"	Wilts -	" Nov. 19		
" July 25	"	Leicester -	" Oct. 14		
" July 27	"	Carmarthen.			
" July 28	"	Sussex.			
" July 29	"	Hereford -	1864 Jan. 7		
" July 29	"	Warwick.			
" July 29	"	Salop.			
" July 31	"	Suffolk -	1863 Sept. 9		
" July 31	"	Middlesex -	" Oct. 14		
" Aug. 1	"	Devon -	1864 Jan. 28		
" Aug. 1	"	Flint -	1863 Dec. 17		
" Aug. 1	"	Oxford.			
" Aug. 4	"	Surrey -	1863 Aug. 28		
" Aug. 4	"	Salop -	" Oct. 14		
" Aug. 4	"	Salop -	1864 Jan. 28		
" Aug. 5	"	Somerset -	1863 Nov. 26		
" Aug. 6	"	Denbigh -	1864 Jan. 28		
" Aug. 7	"	Lincoln -	1863 Oct. 24		
" Aug. 10	"	Bristol.			
" Aug. 13	"	Monmouth.			
" Aug. 13	"	Dorse t.			
" Aug. 13	"	Northampton.			
" Aug. 15	"	Kent.			
" Aug. 25	"	Wilts -	1863 Dec. 23		
" Aug. 25	"	Wilts -	" Dec. 23		
" Aug. 25	"	Wilts -	" Dec. 23		
" Aug. 26	"	Bucks.			
" Aug. 26	"	Herts.			
" Aug. 29	"	Wilts -	1864 Jan. 28		

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1863 Aug. 31	For exchange	Stafford.			
" Sept. 1	"	Lincoln -	1864 Jan. 7		
" Sept. 5	"	Monmouth.			
" Sept. 7	"	Gloucester.			
" Sept. 7	"	Devon.			
" Sept. 10	"	Norfolk -	1863 Nov. 19		
" Sept. 11	"	Hereford.			
" Sept. 11	"	Devon -	1864 Jan. 28		
" Sept. 14	"	Hereford.			
" Sept. 15	"	Sussex -	" Jan. 28		
" Sept. 16	"	Surrey.			
" Sept. 18	"	York.			
" Sept. 19	"	Berks and Wilts	" Jan. 28		
" Sept. 19	"	Somerset.			
" Sept. 19	"	Surrey.			
" Sept. 21	"	Gloucester.			
" Sept. 21	"	York.			
" Sept. 22	"	York.			
" Sept. 23	"	Kent.			
" Sept. 23	"	Gloucester -	" Jan. 28		
" Sept. 25	"	Brecon.			
" Sept. 26	"	York.			
" Oct. 1	"	Salop -	" Jan. 7		
" Oct. 3	"	Lincoln.			
" Oct. 5	"	Dorset.			
" Oct. 5	"	Norfolk.			
" Oct. 6	"	Wilts and Essex			
" Oct. 7	"	Suffolk.			
" Oct. 7	"	Suffolk.			
" Oct. 7	"	Suffolk.			
" Oct. 12	"	Denbigh and Merioneth.			
" Oct. 12	"	Devon -	1863 Dec. 17		
" Oct. 14	"	Chester.			
" Oct. 17	"	Cumberland -	1864 Jan. 28		
" Oct. 23	"	Essex.			
" Oct. 28	"	Devon -	" Jan. 7		
" Oct. 29	"	Worcester.			
" Oct. 30	"	Notts.			
" Oct. 30	"	Hereford.			
" Oct. 31	"	Devon -	" Jan. 28		
" Nov. 2	"	Worcester -	" Jan. 28		
" Nov. 5	"	Bucks.			
" Nov. 5	"	Bucks.			
" Nov. 6	"	Dorset.			
" Nov. 6	"	Dorset.			
" Nov. 6	"	Dorset.			
" Nov. 6	"	Dorset.			

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1863 Nov. 11	For exchange	Chester.	1863 Dec. 17		
„ Nov. 13	„	Wilts.			
„ Nov. 14	„	Kent.			
„ Nov. 14	„	Brecon.			
„ Nov. 14	„	Berks.			
„ Nov. 18	„	Beds.			
„ Nov. 18	„	Lancaster.			
„ Nov. 18	„	Lancaster.			
„ Nov. 19	„	Hereford.			
„ Nov. 19	„	Hants.			
„ Nov. 20	„	Denbigh.			
„ Nov. 21	„	Merioneth.			
„ Nov. 25	„	Hereford.			
„ Nov. 25	„	Devon.			
„ Nov. 25	„	Kent.			
„ Nov. 28	„	Bucks.			
„ Nov. 28	„	York.			
„ Nov. 30	„	Essex.			
„ Dec. 3	„	Devon.			
„ Dec. 3	„	Salop.			
„ Dec. 5	„	York.			
„ Dec. 5	„	Monmouth.			
„ Dec. 5	„	Suffolk.			
„ Dec. 9	„	Lincoln.			
„ Dec. 10	„	Sussex.			
„ Dec. 11	„	Wilts.			
„ Dec. 12	„	Surrey.			
„ Dec. 12	„	Stafford.			
„ Dec. 12	„	Wilts.			
„ Dec. 12	„	Wilts.			
„ Dec. 12	„	Derby.			
„ Dec. 18	„	York.			
„ Dec. 18	„	Devon.			
„ Dec. 19	„	Middlesex.			
„ Dec. 22	„	Devon.			
„ Dec. 23	„	Suffolk.			
„ Dec. 23	„	Gloucester.			
„ Dec. 23	„	Gloucester.			
„ Dec. 23	„	Gloucester.			
„ Dec. 24	„	Kent.			
„ Dec. 30	„	Flint.			
„ Dec. 30	„	Flint.			
„ Dec. 30	„	Gloucester.			
„ Dec. 30	„	Westmorland.			
„ Dec. 30	„	Cambridge.			
„ Dec. 30	„	Durham.			
„ Dec. 31	„	Hants.			

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1864 Jan. 4	For exchange	Hants.			
„ Jan. 9	„	Lancaster.			
„ Jan. 11	„	Derby.			
„ Jan. 15	„	Middlesex.			
„ Jan. 19	„	Sussex.			
„ Jan. 23	„	Monmouth.			
„ Jan. 25	„	York.			
„ Jan. 26	„	Cornwall.			
„ Jan. 26	„	Somerset.			
„ Jan. 26	„	Warwick.			
„ Jan. 27	„	Norfolk.			
„ Jan. 27	„	Lancaster.			
„ Jan. 27	„	Surrey.			
„ Jan. 28	„	Derby.			
„ Jan. 28	„	Lancaster.			
1857 Feb. 11	For partition -	Devon -	1862 Sept. 1	1863 March 19	
1859 July 2	„	Derby -	1863 Jan. 29	„ July 16	
„ July 21	„	Devon.			
1860 April 20	„	Lancaster.			
1861 May 18	„	Oxford -	1862 Nov. 13	1863 April 1	
„ June 7	„	Devon -	1863 Mar. 5	1863 Aug. 25	
„ June 25	„	Somerset -	„ Dec. 23		
„ Oct. 4	„	Glamorgan -	1862 Sept. 1	1863 Feb. 19	
„ Nov. 16	„	Derby -	„ Oct. 1	„ Dec. 17	
1862 Jan. 30	„	Durham -	„ Oct. 16	„ Feb. 26	
„ Feb. 14	„	Brecon, Carmarthen and Radnor.	1863 March 12	1864 Jan. 14	
„ March 28	„	Devon -	1864 Jan. 28		
„ May 5	„	Sussex.			
„ May 10	„	York -	1862 Oct. 15	1863 Feb. 26	
„ May 12	„	Surrey and Sussex.			
„ July 22	„	Stafford -	1862 Dec. 4	1863 April 16	
„ Aug. 19	„	Devon -	1863 Nov. 12		
„ Nov. 17	„	Somerset -	„ Jan. 15	1863 July 30	
„ Dec. 13	„	Somerset -	„ March 19	„ Aug. 6	
1863 Jan. 10	„	Lancaster -	„ Oct. 29		
„ May 27	„	Lincoln -	„ Sept. 22		
„ June 20	„	Somerset -	„ Aug. 6	- - -	Abandoned.
„ July 6	„	Salop and Denbigh.			
„ July 6	„	Wilts -	1863 Sept. 22		
„ Aug 12	„	Cumberland.			
„ Sept. 7	„	Derby -	1864 Jan. 28		
„ Oct. 28	„	Somerset -	1863 Nov. 12		
„ Dec. 8	„	Chester.			

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1863 Dec. 16	For partition -	Glamorgan.			
„ Dec. 24	„	Cumberland.			
„ Dec. 30	„	Notts - -			
1864 Jan. 7	„	Durham.			
1859 Dec. 7	For division of intermixed lands.	Surrey.			
1861 July 27	„	Gloucester -	1862 Nov. 20		
1862 April 24	„	Hereford.			
„ Dec. 6	„	Kent -	1863 Feb. 9	1863 May 28	
„ Dec. 15	„	Sussex.			
1863 April 14	„	Chester.			
1860 June 16	Iver „ - -	Bucks -	1860 July 19	- - -	Application under Local Inclosure Act.
1857 Oct. 13	To define lost boundaries.	Hertford.			
1857 Oct. 13	To define lost boundaries.	Hertford.			
1862 Aug. 11	„	Bedford -	1862 Oct. 1	1863 April 1	
„ Nov. 21	„	Wilts - -	„ Nov. 27	„ Oct. 14	
1863 Oct. 28	„	Rutland.			
„ Dec. 2	„	Middlesex -	1864 Jan. 14		
„ Dec. 15	„	Hertford -	„ Jan. 18		
1861 Dec. 10	Chatteris and Doddington.	Cambridge -	1862 Jan. 15	- - -	For application of money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation or Railway Acts.
1863 Nov. 5	King's Meads and Hartham.	Hertford -	1863 Nov. 26	- - -	„ „ „

(Signed) G. DARBY,
G. RIDLEY,
G. W. COOKE, } INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS.

Inclosure Commission,
3, *St. James's Square,*
30*th January* 1864.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

1864.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Comman
of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS, 1864.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir,

SINCE the presentation of our last Report, the necessary consents have been received to the following proposed inclosures :—

Where no allotments have been required for exercise and recreation, or for the labouring poor, the grounds on which we have abstained from requiring such appropriation are stated.

None of the lands proposed to be inclosed are within 15 miles of London; but one of the inclosures, Barming Heath, in the county of Kent, No. 9, is within the distance referred to in the 14th section of the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118. Allotments for exercise and recreation, and for labouring poor, are set out by the Provisional Order.

1. Faddiley, county Chester.

Woodhey Green and Larden Green, in the township of Faddiley, in the parish of Acton, containing about 17 acres.

The small extent of land to be inclosed does not admit of an allotment for exercise and recreation being in this case required. The cottages have, nearly all of them, gardens attached to them. The inclosure will put an end to the carrying off the soil. The land, in its present state, is worthless.

2. Shiplake, county Oxford.

Binfield Heath, Shiplake Bottom, and Lashbrook Green, in the parish of Shiplake, containing about 189 acres.

After inclosure, a considerable extent of good land, but which now yields very little pasturage, will be reclaimed, and much improved in condition and value.

3. Dunster Salt Marsh, county Somerset.

The Salt Marsh, in the parish of Dunster, containing about 125 acres.

This is a stinted pasture.

4. Hartleyburn, county Northumberland.

Hartleyburn Common, in the township of Hartleyburn, in the parish of Haltwhistle, containing about 2,500 acres.

An allotment has been set out for the labouring poor; but the situation of the land to be inclosed renders it unnecessary to set out an allotment for exercise and recreation. Some portions will be improved by draining, after inclosure, and the higher portions will yield a more profitable pasturage.

5. Ruffside, county Durham.

Ruffside Common, in the township of Ruffside, in the parish of Edmund Byers, containing about 955 acres.

The land, when allotted in severalty, will be much increased in value by increase of cultivation, and also by planting.

6. Hillbeck Intake, county Westmorland.

Hillbeck Intake, in the township of Hillbeck, in the parish of Brough, containing about 418 acres.

The rights are limited by numbers or stints. The value and productiveness of the land will be much increased when it is divided and cultivated in severalty.

7. Billingford Cow Common, county Norfolk.

Billingford Cow Common, in the parish of Billingford, containing about 52 acres.

This land is subject to limited rights.

8. Rudford, county Gloucester.

Key Meadow, Goose Marsh, and Rodway Meadow, in the parish of Rudford, containing about 39 acres.

These lands are subject to limited rights of pasturage.

9. Barming Heath, county Kent.

Barming Heath, in the parish of Barming, containing about 63 acres.

The land at present is overspread with furze and bushes. When inclosed, its productiveness and value will be very materially increased; its owners derive at present very little profit from it.

The

10. Great Gidding, county Huntingdon.

The waste and commonable lands in the parish of Great Gidding, containing about 1,777 acres.

The inclosure will lead to the cultivation, and will more than double the value and productiveness of the land.

11. Whitton, county Radnor.

The waste land of the Manor of South Rurallt, in the parish of Whitton, containing about 1,440 acres.

The position of these lands, which are high elevated tracts, renders them unsuitable for an allotment for exercise and recreation, or for garden grounds. When the pasturage is improved, after division of the land, a better breed of sheep can be kept. The inclosure will also put an end to the hounding and worrying of sheep.

12. Eversley, county Southampton.

Eversley Commons, in the parish of Eversley, containing about 1,211 acres.

All the cottages have gardens attached to them, and an allotment for labouring poor; therefore is not required. The land at present yields little profit; but its productiveness will be much increased when inclosed and cultivated.

13. Havant, county Southampton.

Havant Thicket, Stock Heath, Leigh Green, Southmoor, West Marsh, Broad Lane, North Common, and Creek Common, in the parishes of Havant and Hayling North, containing about 891 acres.

There is no convenient situation for an allotment for labouring poor. A portion, which was at one time let to them for that purpose, was given up by them on account of the distance from their cottages.

A large tract of land, yielding at present very little profit to its owners, will be reclaimed and cultivated after the inclosure, and its value and productiveness very much increased.

14. Leake, county York.

Millar Ings, Alverton Ings, Thornton-le-Beams Ings, and Bishop Ings, in the parish of Leake, containing about 140 acres.

This is common field land.

15. Lambley, county Northumberland.

Lambley Common, in the township of Lambley, in the parish of Lambley, containing about 450 acres.

This land is so situated that an allotment for exercise and recreation cannot be set out with any advantage or convenience.

The proprietors wish to make improvements, which they are unable to do until the land is divided in severalty.

16. Greystone Heath and Doe Green, county Lancaster.

Greystone Heath and Doe Green, in the township of Penketh, in the parish of Prescot, containing about 95 acres.

The allotment for the labouring poor has been added to the allotment for exercise and recreation. The lands are at present valueless, but capable of being made very productive; the inclosure will enable the improvements to be made.

17. Eltisley, county Cambridge.

Eltisley Open Field, in the parish of Eltisley, containing about 1,473 acres.

The inclosure will lead to the division of the arable fields into convenient parcels; and a large extent of waste land, now yielding very little profit, will be reclaimed, and its value much increased thereby.

18. Haydon Common, county Dorset.

Haydon Common, in the parish of Lydlinch, containing about 75 acres.

This land is subject to limited rights.

19. Rochester Common, county Northumberland.

Rochester Common, in the township of Rochester, in the parish of Elsdon, containing about 423 acres.

The cottages are all provided with gardens, and an allotment for labouring poor is not required.

After inclosure, great improvements can be made in the land, thereby increasing its productiveness and value.

20. Avon Commons, county Southampton.

Upper Shirley Common, Shirley Common, Bransgore Common, Avon Hills Common, Little Common, and Avon Common, in the parish of Sopley, containing about 1,268 acres.

The land will be much improved by cultivation, and the admixture of marl and clay, which will be done when it is divided in severalty.

21. Ashley Heath, county Southampton.

Ashley Heath, in the parishes of Ringwood and Harbridge, containing about 2,641 acres.

The character of the soil renders it unsuited for an allotment for labouring poor; the situation of the land also with reference to the dwellings of the population renders it unnecessary. The inclosure will enable some profit to be obtained

obtained by planting a large tract which now yields very little, and will also put an end to vexatious trespass.

Siddals Close and the Chequers Closes, in the borough of Derby and the liberty of Litchurch, containing about 65 acres. 22. Siddals Close and the Chequers Closes, county Derby.

This land is subject to limited rights, and is not waste of any manor. The inclosure will enable the owners to improve their land, and derive the benefit of their improvements; the owners at present derive little or no profit from their rights.

Ash Moor, otherwise Great Ash Moor and Little Ash Moor, in the parish of Rose Ash, otherwise Esse Raffe, otherwise Esse Ralphe, containing about 452 acres. 23. Rose Ash, county Devon.

The cottages have gardens attached to them, and an allotment for that purpose therefore has not been considered necessary. The productiveness and value of the land will be doubled by the improvements which will be carried out after the inclosure.

Holstone Down, Nap Down, Girt Down, and Purwell Down, in the parish of Combmartin, containing about 1,294 acres. 24. Combmartin, county Devon.

The land is not conveniently situated for an allotment for garden ground; and the cottages are almost all supplied with gardens.

The inclosure will put an end to various trespasses which are committed on the downs, and the subsequent cultivation will materially increase the value and productiveness of the land; at present it is in a most neglected and unprofitable condition.

That part of Cannock Chase which lies within the Manor of Cannock and Rugeley, and is in the parish of Rugeley, containing about 5,055 acres. 25. Rugeley, county Stafford.

The lands when allotted in severalty will be much improved by cultivation and planting, and will be largely increased in value and productiveness.

PROPOSED INCLOSURES.

Inclosure.	County.	Extent.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.
		Acres.			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	1864.
Faddiley - - - -	Chester - -	17	1864, Jan. 27	1-14th - - - -	- -	- -	Feb. 5.
Shiplake - - - -	Oxford - -	189	" Jan. 27	1-16th - - - -	3 0 0	2 0 0	Feb. 8.
Dunster Salt Marsh - -	Somerset - -	125	1863, Nov. 2	- - - - - -	- -	- -	Feb. 27.
Hartleyburn - - -	Northumberland	2,500	1864, Feb. 25	1-14th, exclusive of minerals, &c. -	- -	4 0 0	Mar. 21.
Ruffside - - - -	Durham - -	955	" Feb. 25	1-16th, exclusive, &c. - -	3 0 0	- -	Mar. 24.
Hillbeck Intake - - -	Westmorland -	418	" April 14	- - - - - -	- -	- -	May 7.
Billingford Cow Common -	Norfolk - -	52	" April 14	- - - - - -	- -	- -	May 9.
Rudford - - - -	Gloucester -	39	" April 14	- - - - - -	- -	- -	May 12.
Barming Heath - - -	Kent - -	63	" May 4	1-4th - - - -	4 0 0	3 0 0	May 19.
Great Gidding - - -	Huntingdon -	1,777	" April 14	1-15th - - - -	4 0 0	10 0 0	May 25.
Whitton - - - -	Radnor - -	1,440	" April 28	1-13th, exclusive, &c. - -	- -	- -	May 26.
Eversley - - - -	Southampton -	1,211	" May 4	1-16th - - - -	about 20 acres	- -	May 28.
Havant - - - -	Southampton -	891	" May 5	130 acres - - - -	8 0 0	- -	May 30.
Leake - - - -	York - -	140	1863, Nov. 2	1-12th of 59 *a.* 1 *r.* exclusive, &c.	- -	- -	June 3.
Lambley - - - -	Northumberland	450	1864, May 5	1-14th, exclusive, &c. - -	1 1 0	- -	June 4.
Greystone Heath and Doe Green.	Lancaster -	95	" April 14	1-16th, exclusive, &c. - -	6 0 0	- -	June 7.
Eltisley - - - -	Cambridge -	1,473	" Mar. 17	1-13th of waste, exclusive, &c.	about 9 acres	about 3 acr.	June 7.
Haydon Common - -	Dorset - -	75	" May 12	1-16th, exclusive, &c. - -	- -	- -	June 9.
Rochester Common - -	Northumberland	423	" May 4	1-16th, exclusive, &c. - -	about 1½ acres	- -	June 10.
Avon Commons - -	Southampton -	1,268	" June 2	1-15th - - - -	4 0 0	3 0 0	June 11.
Ashley Heath - - -	Southampton -	2,641	" June 9	1-15th - - - -	4 0 0	- -	June 11.
Siddals Close and Chequers Closes.	Derby - -	65	" May 27	- - - - - -	- -	- -	June 13.
Rose Ash - - - -	Devon - -	452	" May 26	- - - - - -	3 0 0	- -	June 13.
Combmartin - - -	Devon - -	1,294	" May 30	1-15th, exclusive, &c. - -	4 0 0	- -	June 13.
Rugeley - - - -	Stafford - -	5,055	" May 21	2,188 acres, exclusive of coal and ironstone.	5 0 0	5 0 0	June 13.

Inclosure Commission,
3, St. James's-square,
14 June 1864.

G. Darby,
G. Ridley,
G. W. Cooke, Inclosure Commissioners.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

SPECIAL REPORT

OF THE

INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS,

1 8 6 4.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *June* 1864.

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LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND.

TWENTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND,

PURSUANT TO THE ACT 6 & 7 VICT., CAP. 91,

FOR 1863.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND.

In conformity with their prior Reports, the Loan Fund Board submit the following Summary of the Operations of the Loan Funds in Ireland during the past Year:—

Counties.	Number of Societies.	Amount Circulated during the Year 1863.	Number of Loans in 1863.	Gross Profit.	Interest on Capital, Expenses of Management, Bad Debts, and Loss on Notes.	Net Loss.	Net Profit.
		£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . .	1	21,095	3,564	438 2 1	293 15 2	–	144 6 11
Armagh, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cavan, . .	1	16,624	2,877	362 16 9	338 1 7	–	34 15 2
Clare, . .	1	3,163	1,021	91 10 0	103 5 5	11 15 4	–
Cork, . .	11	25,758	9,275	829 19 1	711 9 1	119 2 3	235 12 2
Donegal, . .	7	46,431	10,981	1,311 2 9	1,411 5 11	221 18 11	–
Down, . .	1	21,741	2,637	439 17 7	387 9 5	67 4 9	–
Dublin, . .	3	9,791	1,764	383 18 7	418 15 5	28 4 8	15 8 2
Fermanagh, .	7	47,783	8,840	1,384 14 3	993 12 11	–	409 10 11
Galway, . .	2	6,601	1,637	152 4 10	137 0 10	–	24 14 11
Kerry, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kildare, . .	2	11,073	2,800	413 7 10	389 17 5	–	33 12 11
Kilkenny, . .	4	7,631	2,993	210 3 2	172 18 9	–	37 17 1
King's, . .	2	12,946	3,731	491 17 5	340 16 4	–	150 14 8
Leitrim, . .	1	3,808	1,238	79 18 5	95 10 1	15 11 8	–
Limerick, .	5	26,424	5,682	634 19 0	522 14 11	11 18 2	126 19 1
Londonderry, .	4	40,682	8,606	1,206 15 2	987 9 11	2 18 7	227 7 0
Longford, .	2	4,532	1,069	140 5 9	144 3 9	3 4 5	–
Louth, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mayo, . .	2	5,357	1,427	137 14 2	141 18 10	4 4 8	–
Meath, . .	1	7,445	1,576	165 9 4	161 12 2	–	3 17 2
Monaghan, .	2	8,489	2,470	201 14 4	245 18 4	47 14 11	1 6 0
Queen's, . .	6	46,491	13,316	1,402 14 10	1,346 7 7	–	127 8 9
Roscommon, .	1	14,981	3,334	442 2 7	445 7 11	–	6 5 5
Sligo, . .	4	26,263	6,886	675 3 0	645 15 11	33 16 4	63 1 5
Tipperary, .	7	65,964	19,553	1,966 7 2	1,486 10 7	–	481 6 5
Tyrone, . .	15	115,302	22,213	3,646 9 7	3,741 9 8	239 10 9	232 1 10
Waterford, .	2	17,487	3,500	397 18 11	354 6 5	13 8 9	52 6 2
Westmeath, .	8	15,907	4,726	495 3 2	410 5 2	–	84 18 0
Wexford, . .	3	17,785	4,741	617 2 11	1,013 0 6	510 17 8	115 0 1
Wicklow, . .	4	10,997	2,610	388 10 2	298 3 11	–	96 10 5
Total, .	104	692,951	155,067	19,122 2 10	17,739 3 11	1,264 7 1	2,911 7 10

The following Table shows the comparative operations of Loan Funds from the period of the Board's First Report:—

Years.	—	No. of Societies Transmitting Annual Accounts.	Amount Circulated.	Total Circulation.	Number of Loans issued, or of Pledges received.	Total Number of Loans and Pledges.	Net Profit applicable to Charity and Reserve Fund.	Total Profit.
			£	£			£	£
1838	In the Returns of these years the Loan Funds and Monts de Piété were not separately classified,	50	–	180,526	–	148,528	–	2,547
1839		125	–	816,473	–	352,469	–	11,047
1840		215	–	1,164,046	–	463,750	–	15,477
1841	Loan Funds, 268 Monts de Piété, 8	276	1,438,598 61,935	1,500,533	411,303 351,408	762,711	14,853 –	14,853
1842	Loan Funds, 300 Monts de Piété, 7	307	1,691,871 46,196	1,738,067	488,702 293,985	782,687	18,967 –	18,967
1843	Loan Funds, 298 Monts de Piété, 7	305	1,650,963 30,878	1,681,841	490,870 178,528	669,398	14,149 –	14,149
1844	Loan Funds, 259 Monts de Piété, 4	263	1,702,918 5,801	1,708,719	488,207 42,632	530,839	8,949 98	9,047
1845	Loan Funds, 255 Monts de Piété, 5	260	1,857,457 12,880	1,870,337	507,339 85,319	592,658	9,695 67	9,762
1846	Loan Funds, 250 Monts de Piété, 5	255	1,770,397 8,194	1,778,591	470,291 48,792	519,083	8,332 72	8,404
1847	Loan Funds, 228 Monts de Piété, 4	232	863,647 3,468	867,115	231,101 21,550	252,651	– –	–
1848	Loan Funds, 177 Monts de Piété, 1	178	717,865 1,269	719,134	190,407 10,948	201,355	– –	–
1849	Loan Funds, 160 Monts de Piété, 1	161	649,934 1,393	651,327	175,673 9,452	185,125	761 28	789
1850	Loan Funds, 132 Monts de Piété, 1	133	662,794 1,238	664,032	189,235 8,099	197,334	1,880 19	1,899
1851	Loan Funds, 123 Monts de Piété, 1	124	712,073 1,512	713,585	191,050 9,861	200,911	2,992 –	2,992
1852	Loan Funds, 113 Monts de Piété, 1	114	739,056 1,450	740,506	191,870 9,461	201,331	5,962 14	5,976
1853	Loan Funds, 112 Monts de Piété, 1	113	842,803 1,208	844,011	210,622 7,734	218,356	6,878 5	6,883
1854	Loan Funds,* .	115	–	870,024	–	208,917	–	7,253
1855	Loan Funds, .	113	–	883,321	–	208,655	–	8,037
1856	Loan Funds,	115	–	917,686	–	202,420	–	6,527
1857	Loan Funds, .	111	–	929,653	–	204,394	–	7,816
1858	Loan Funds, .	111	–	930,170	–	200,200	–	7,459
1859	Loan Funds, .	112	–	936,217	–	201,807	–	6,769
1860	Loan Funds, .	110	–	917,737	–	198,355	–	6,363
1861	Loan Funds, .	105	–	826,774	–	182,067	–	5,682
1862	Loan Funds, .	105	–	719,400	–	163,327	–	3,660
1863	Loan Funds, .	104	–	692,951	–	155,067	–	2,075

The number of Loan Funds in existence in 1863, on Board's Register, was 104.

The circulation of Loan Funds throughout the country connected with the Board in 1863, amounted to £692,951; it fell short of that of the preceding year by £26,449—a striking result, to be attributed to the continued unfavourable circumstances of the country in the past year.

The capital of Loan Funds actually working in 1863, amounted to £172,794; it fell short of that of 1862 by the sum of £13,186.

* From 1853 Monts de Piété ceased to exist connected with Loan Funds.

The number of loans made in 1863 was 155,067; it fell short of that of 1862 by 8,260.

The number of Notes sold by the Board in 1863, at 1*d.* each, was 161,200; and fell short of the number sold in 1862 by 9,100. The produce of the sale of Notes in 1863 was £671 13*s.* 4*d.*; showing a decrease, compared with that of 1862, of £37 18*s.* 4*d.*

The number of Debentures sold in 1863, by the Board, at 1*s.* each, was 186; the produce of the sale of which was £9 6*s.* There was a decrease in the number sold in 1863, as compared with that of 1862, of 5, and in the produce of the sale of 5*s.*

The Gross Profits derived by Local Societies from Discounts, Fines, Sale of Application Papers and Cards, in 1863, amounted to £19,122 2*s.* 10*d.*; they fell short of the amount derived from the same sources in 1862 by £2,199 16*s.* 11*d.*

The amount of Fines (one of the above-named items) in 1863 was £4,448 15*s.* 7*d.*; there was a decrease of fines in that year, as compared with the same item in 1862, of £715 8*s.* 8*d.*

The amount of Surplus Profits applied to charitable or useful purposes in the several localities of Loan Funds, in 1863, was £2,074 19*s.* 2*d.*, showing a decrease of such grants, in that year, as compared with that of 1862, of £1,620 8*s.* 8*d.*

The Board's Income in 1863, derived from ordinary sources of Revenue:—

	£	s.	d.
Sale of Notes, Debentures, and Cards, ...	£681	0	11
Interest on Funds invested in Government Stock, . .	134	11	6
Total amount, ...	£815	12	5

The Ordinary Income of 1863 fell short of that of the preceding year by the sum of £37 13*s.* 4*d.*

The total of Board's Receipts from all sources in 1863, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Ordinary Income from Sale of Notes, Debentures, and Cards, and from Dividends on Stock, ...	£815	12	5
Interest on Loan to Aghada Loan Fund, ...	0	18	10
In payment of sixth instalment of Aghada Loan, . . .	37	0	0
Relodgement by Waterford King-street Loan Fund, . .	1	7	8
Relodgement by Cloone Loan Fund, ...	12	0	10
	£866	19	9

The Board's Expenditure in 1863 was £999 10*s.* 3*d.*; it exceeded that of 1862 by the sum of £89 12*s.* 1*d.*

The Board's Expenditure in 1863 exceeded the income from all sources, of that year, by the sum of £132 10*s.* 6*d.*—a result to be ascribed to the decrease of sale of Notes, and to the Law Costs incurred by appeal to the Privy Council of the Managers of the New Ross National Loan Fund, from Board's Order, for Gazetting that Society.

In preceding Reports, the Board have expressed their opinion that some improvement in the present machinery of the local management of Loan Funds, and in the existing legislative control over the Institution, was required, with a view to the more adequate protection of the savings of the industrious poor, and the promotion of the main objects of the Institution, and are still of opinion the necessity for such improvement exists.

(Signed)

G. H. Lindsay.
James Power, Bart.
Wm. Jones Westby.
John Lentaigne.
Walter Sweetman.
De Vesci.
Clancarty.
Belmore.
W. H. F. Cogan, M.P.
J. G. Porter.
H. U. Tighe.

(Countersigned)

Richard Robert Madden, *Secretary.*

April 8, 1864.

APPENDIX

Synoptical Table, exhibiting the Operations of the

Counties.	Number of Societies Reporting in 1863.	Amount of Capital to be Accounted for on 31st December, 1863.	Actual Amount of Capital Working on 31st December, 1863.	Total Amount Circulated in 1863.	Number of Loans issued in 1863.	Sum in Borrowers' hands, on 31st December, 1863, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands, on 31st December, 1863.	Amount of Discount received in 1863.	Amount of Fines received in 1863.
		£	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	1	5,517	5,496	21,095	3,564	5,409 13 0	106 13 2	351 11 8	53 1 7
Armagh,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlow,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan,	1	4,294	4,273	16,624	2,877	4,284 3 0	4 12 9	277 1 4	61 15 11
Clare,	1	869	827	3,163	1,021	790 15 0	73 17 10	74 19 1	8 0 9
Cork,	11	7,116	6,778	25,758	9,275	5,700 4 0	1,375 5 2	489 2 2	256 9 7
Donegal,	7	15,455	13,442	46,431	10,981	13,562 12 0	1,871 17 7	904 6 4	348 12 5
Down,	1	4,794	4,719	21,741	2,637	4,527 15 0	264 2 3	362 7 0	55 7 0
Dublin,	3	3,897	3,706	9,791	1,764	2,879 17 5	1,017 13 8	278 7 2	88 10 8
Fermanagh,	7	14,340	13,120	47,783	8,840	12,883 10 0	1,450 18 3	932 18 8	391 4 3
Galway,	2	25,598	2,580	6,601	1,637	1,554 4 0	1,037 13 7	122 14 4	14 2 3
Kerry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare,	2	2,962	2,895	11,073	2,800	2,943 6 0	15 12 3	297 6 5	92 18 3
Kilkenny,	4	1,927	1,880	7,631	2,993	1,741 16 0	181 13 1	127 3 8	61 10 7
King's,	2	3,540	3,526	12,946	3,731	3,327 14 0	211 3 7	290 3 3	176 12 10
Leitrim,	1	1,033	963	3,808	1,238	1,000 4 0	33 1 0	63 9 4	6 2 9
Limerick,	5	6,123	6,103	26,424	5,682	5,263 2 0	852 19 7	473 8 7	84 18 0
Londonderry,	4	11,252	10,288	40,682	8,606	11,096 11 0	130 18 1	807 11 10	334 10 5
Longford,	2	1,292	1,276	4,532	1,069	1,214 18 0	73 1 9	118 15 5	12 18 0
Louth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo,	2	1,375	1,313	5,357	1,427	1,373 1 0	—	89 5 8	36 10 8
Meath,	1	1,533	1,525	7,445	1,576	1,517 7 0	14 15 1	124 1 8	28 7 3
Monaghan,	2	2,065	1,677	8,489	2,470	2,060 3 0	3 4 9	141 9 8	39 13 0
Queen's,	6	11,316	11,171	46,491	13,316	10,019 9 0	1,288 13 5	865 16 6	414 8 0
Roscommon,	1	4,667	3,526	14,981	3,334	3,482 4 0	102 13 3	340 6 2	74 0 9
Sligo,	4	6,184	6,038	60,663	6,886	5,922 16 0	256 13 9	512 18 5	104 14 5
Tipperary,	7	16,474	15,519	65,964	19,553	15,004 12 0	247 5 5	1,332 16 8	467 16 8
Tyrone,	15	35,503	33,591	115,302	22,213	32,906 16 0	2,567 14 10	2,682 11 4	768 0 11
Waterford,	2	3,944	3,849	17,487	3,500	3,459 5 0	464 2 6	291 8 0	70 11 4
Westmeath,	3	3,889	3,886	15,907	4,726	3,810 16 0	75 8 1	341 8 7	108 6 10
Wexford,	3	6,381	6,004	17,785	4,741	5,759 18 0	611 11 10	375 15 0	206 16 5
Wicklow,	4	2,858	2,823	10,997	2,610	2,571 10 0	283 1 11	292 0 10	82 14 1
Totals,	104	206,198	172,794	692,951	155,067	166,068 1 5	14,616 8 5	13,361 4 9	4,448 15 7

(A) No. 1.

Loan Fund System during the Year 1863.

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards or Application Papers, in 1863.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1863.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes, during 1863.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1863, after Payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1863, after Payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1863.	Amount actually expended for Charitable or useful Local Purposes in 1863.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
438 2 1	215 10 0	3	262 6 9	29 16 5	3	—	144 6 11	1 12 0	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
362 16 9	109 0 0	2	152 14 3	164 14 4	17	—	24 15 2	20 13 0	10 0 0
91 10 0	53 0 0	2	65 5 5	38 0 0	7	11 15 4	—	—	—
829 19 1	377 6 6	21	497 6 11	146 14 2	78	119 2 3	235 12 2	67 8 0	93 10 11
1,311 2 9	550 18 1	20	755 3 1	567 15 10	209	221 18 11	152 2 5	88 7 0	5 9 11
439 17 7	138 2 0	4	184 3 9	203 5 8	51	—	67 4 9	—	12 0 0
383 18 7	179 16 3	6	232 19 8	185 15 9	31	28 4 8	15 8 2	—	—
1,384 14 3	507 5 0	19	639 2 11	349 8 0	78	—	409 10 11	5 2 0	459 8 0
152 4 10	53 6 0	3	77 14 10	59 6 0	6	—	24 14 11	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
423 7 10	161 18 0	9	265 11 6	100 13 11	23	—	33 12 11	23 12 0	73 11 6
210 3 2	90 0 0	7	115 4 5	57 14 4	15	—	37 17 1	—	14 18 0
495 17 5	194 0 0	9	258 1 9	82 2 7	34	—	150 14 8	0 12 0	130 0 0
79 18 5	50 0 0	2	64 5 1	31 5 0	12	15 11 8	—	—	—
634 19 0	320 4 0	18	418 18 4	75 14 7	31	11 18 2	126 19 1	28 2 0	—
1,206 15 2	496 3 0	11	612 13 9	374 16 2	106	2 18 7	227 7 0	—	146 6 0
140 5 9	74 0 0	4	82 14 8	61 9 1	12	3 4 5	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
137 14 2	72 0 0	2	78 12 2	63 6 8	4	4 4 8	—	—	—
165 9 4	80 0 0	3	89 2 2	72 10 0	12	—	3 17 2	—	—
201 14 4	110 0 0	4	143 15 11	97 4 5	23	47 14 11	1 6 0	4 18 0	—
1,402 14 10	627 16 6	19	830 2 8	453 9 11	90	—	127 8 9	62 15 0	79 17 5
442 2 7	176 11 9	6	280 3 3	165 4 8	58	—	6 5 5	—	—
675 3 0	295 0 0	13	373 2 1	267 5 10	53	33 16 4	63 1 5	5 8 0	—
1,966 7 2	811 7 6	22	1,016 8 6	470 2 1	149	—	481 6 5	—	460 0 0
3,646 9 7	1,567 10 0	43	2,112 16 4	1,408 16 4	245	239 10 9	232 1 10	219 17 0	314 0 0
397 18 11	156 0 0	4	193 12 4	160 14 1	27	13 8 9	52 6 2	—	25 0 0
495 3 2	222 0 0	7	270 17 0	139 8 2	58	—	84 18 0	—	5 0 0
617 2 11	318 5 0	9	453 13 6	193 2 0	56	510 17 8	115 0 1	366 5 0	163 19 5
388 10 2	148 0 0	11	194 16 10	103 7 1	51	—	96 10 5	—	81 18 0
19,122 2 10	8,154 19 7	283	10,721 9 10	6,123 3 1	1,539	1,264 7 1	2,914 7 10	894 11 0	2,074 19 2

APPENDIX

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS of LOAN FUNDS for the Year endi g

The Funds, the Names of which are printed in *Italics*, have ceased to operate during the year 1863, or have been

County and Name of Loan Fund.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1863.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1863.	Total Amount Circulated in 1863.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1863.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1863, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1863.	Amount of Discount received in 1863.	Amount of Fines received in 1863.
ANTRIM.	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . .	5,517	4,843	5,496	21,095	21,095	3,564	6 0 0	1 5	5,409 13 0	106 13 2	351 11 8	53 1 7
CAVAN.												
Ballyjamesduff, .	4,294	1,101	4,273	16,624	16,624	2,877	5 15 0	1 10	4,284 3 0	4 12 9	277 1 4	61 15 11
CLARE.												
Miltown Malbay,	869	109	827	3,163	1,525	1,021	3 2 0	1 3	790 15 0	73 17 10	74 19 1	8 0 9
CORK.												
Aghada, . .	311	301	310	1,195	–	946	1 4 0	0 4	236 17 0	73 17 1	19 18 4	16 13 7
Ballyclough, .	594	151	559	2,098	1,129	869	2 8 0	1 2	511 19 0	79 2 8	44 7 6	17 6 6
Bandon, . .	300	300	266	993	–	409	2 8 0	1 0	203 5 0	63 13 10	16 11 0	2 18 11
Cork Charitable (New) .	1,586	1,586	1,496	5,223	–	1,576	3 6 0	1 6	1,060 4 0	522 6 0	87 1 0	63 5 6
Doneraile, .	15	15	–	569	60	265	2 3 0	3 2	14 13 0	–	10 7 2	6 4 5
Fermoy, . .	1,348	158	1,275	5,156	952	1,605	3 16 0	1 4	1,302 1 0	46 11 11	115 13 8	9 7 0
Kanturk, . .	1,152	297	1,108	4,317	1,356	1,757	2 9 0	0 6	1,066 11 0	85 1 7	91 14 6	54 14 1
Kinsale, . .	1,015	345	990	3,487	–	887	3 18 0	1 6	670 17 0	343 9 5	58 2 4	60 6 7
Knockmourne, .	289	64	282	1,091	–	478	2 5 0	0 3	229 5 0	59 11 9	18 3 8	6 4 2
Newmarket, .	506	400	492	1,629	–	483	3 7 0	1 4	404 12 0	101 10 11	27 3 0	19 8 10
Queenstown,* .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7,116	3,617	6,778	25,758	3,497	9,275	–	–	5,700 4 0	1,375 5 2	489 2 2	256 9 7
DONEGAL.												
Ballintra, . .	1,930	820	1,894	6,525	6,525	1,536	4 5 0	1 3	1,770 19 0	158 19 8	108 15 0	39 6 8
Buncrana, . .	2,251	24	1,393	3,576	2,160	1,046	3 8 0	1 10	1,550 16 0	699 18 0	77 12 0	40 13 0
Carndonagh, .	2,324	276	1,589	5,540	3,262	1,481	3 15 0	1 5	2,321 17 0	–	105 18 6	31 15 9
Culdaff, . .	2,990	378	2,828	8,502	7,587	1,880	4 10 0	1 8	2,724 4 0	261 8 4	204 15 2	61 2 1
Letterkenny, .	2,100	1,543	2,015	9,279	–	1,941	4 15 0	1 0	1,975 1 0	117 17 8	154 13 0	73 10 3
Moville, . .	1,623	68	1,500	4,910	4,337	1,591	3 1 0	1 1	1,463 16 0	156 4 0	117 13 0	46 4 7
Raphoe, . .	2,237	1,010	2,223	8,099	–	1,506	5 7 0	1 7	1,755 19 0	477 9 11	134 19 8	56 0 1
	15,455	4,119	13,442	46,431	23,871	10,981	–	–	13,562 12 0	1,871 17 7	904 6 4	348 12 5
DOWN.												
Hollywood, .	4,794	970	4,714	21,741	–	2,637	8 4 0	1 4	4,527 15 0	264 2 3	362 7 0	55 7 0
DUBLIN.												
Dublin, S. Eastn.	2,113	47	1,980	5,946	4,969	926	6 8 0	3 6	1,717 2 0	396 6 6	171 11 3	61 2 5
Johnston Charitable,	427	427	426	916	–	148	6 4 0	2 3	246 17 5	180 7 4	15 5 4	0 7 1
Lucan, . .	1,357	93	1,300	2,929	2,929	690	4 5 0	1 6	915 18 0	440 19 10	91 10 7	27 1 2
	3,897	567	3,706	9,791	7,898	1,764	–	–	2,879 17 5	1,017 13 8	278 7 2	88 10 8
FERMANAGH.												
Crichton, . .	7,193	4,353	7,179	27,443	25,946	4,807	5 14 0	0 11	6,674 5 0	517 5 10	460 16 8	221 8 6
Enniskillen, .	1,554	184	1,508	5,261	3,698	981	5 7 0	2 9	1,284 17 0	265 10 7	141 12 3	46 5 8
Irvinestown, .	320	5	318	323	280	66	4 18 0	1 3	318 18 0	–	9 9 4	–
Kesh, . .	1,809	756	1,036	3,922	–	901	4 7 0	1 1	1,576 15 0	231 17 10	65 7 4	32 19 0
Lack, . .	1,618	868	1,270	4,222	3,028	672	6 5 0	2 11	1,433 8 0	184 11 8	114 10 6	36 19 2
Lisbellaw, . .	775	135	756	2,121	2,121	411	5 3 0	2 4	554 4 0	221 0 8	66 5 7	17 0 1
Tempo, . .	1,071	581	1,053	4,491	–	1,002	4 9 0	1 8	1,041 3 0	30 11 8	74 17 0	36 11 10
	14,340	6,882	13,120	47,783	35,073	8,840	–	–	12,883 10 0	1,450 18 3	932 18 8	391 4 3
GALWAY.												
Ballinasloe, .	1,868	447	1,861	5,730	–	1,362	4 4 0	0 10	1,331 4 0	529 19 0	95 10 0	10 16 5
Loughrea (New),	730	730	719	871	871	275	3 3 0	1 3	223 0 0	507 14 7	27 4 4	3 6 3
	2,598	1,177	2,580	6,601	871	1,631	–	–	1,554 4 0	1,037 13 7	122 14 4	14 2 8
KILDARE.												
Athy, . .	2,033	633	1,972	7,358	5,001	2,016	2 13 0	1 11	2,015 4 0	15 12 3	195 11 3	70 3 3
Fontstown, .	929	143	923	3,715	2,732	784	4 14 0	1 10	928 2 0	–	101 15 2	22 15 0
	2,962	776	2,895	11,073	7,733	2,800	–	–	2,943 6 0	15 12 3	297 6 5	92 18 3

* Report of this Society not received at closing of tables.

(A) No. 2.

31st December, 1863, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board.

wound up; those printed in Capitals have been closed, by order of the Board, on account of Irregularities in the Management.

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or Application Papers, in 1863.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1863.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1863.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1863 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1863 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1863.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1863.	Honorary Officers: Treasurers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
438 2 1	215 10 0	3	262 6 9	29 16 5	3	–	144 6 11	1 12 0	–	William J. Gwynne, Esq.
362 16 9	109 0 0	2	152 14 3	164 14 4	17	–	24 15 2	20 13 0	10 0 0	R. J. Cuming, Esq., J.P.
91 10 0	53 0 0	2	65 5 5	38 0 0	7	11 15 4	–	–	–	Fras. Moroney, Esq., J.P.
44 14 3	13 0 0	2	18 19 7	0 18 10	1	–	24 15 10	–	–	Rev. F. Shortt.
66 2 2	35 12 0	3	50 11 0	24 4 0	20	76 0 10	–	67 8 0	–	R. Longfield, Esq., D.L.
23 3 1	20 0 0	1	22 0 10	–	–	–	1 2 3	–	–	Mr. Thomas Bennett.
176 11 4	98 12 0	2	121 15 6	–	–	–	54 15 10	–	–	G. J. Wycherly, Esq., M.D.
20 5 9	30 9 2	3	43 0 1	10 0 11	–	32 15 3	–	–	33 10 11	Mr. William Murphy.
129 19 0	54 5 4	3	82 9 3	57 15 11	27	10 6 2	–	–	–	Miss C. Briscoe.
164 13 2	40 8 0	2	50 3 11	43 7 1	14	–	71 2 2	–	50 0 0	Very Rev. P. D. O'Regan, P.P.
123 10 6	50 0 0	3	67 11 0	–	–	–	55 19 6	–	–	Achilles Daunt, Esq.
28 7 6	5 0 0	1	6 15 0	10 7 5	16	–	11 5 1	–	–	Rev. R. D. Campion.
50 12 4	30 0 0	1	34 0 9	–	–	–	16 11 6	–	10 0 0	George Smith, Esq.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mr. David Paterson.
827 19 1	377 6 6	21	497 6 11	146 14 2	78	119 2 3	235 12 2	67 8 0	93 10 11	
160 17 8	62 18 9	2	96 18 6	56 10 0	21	–	3 1 3	6 8 0	3 0 0	William Thompson, Esq.
131 16 1	70 0 0	3	82 0 6	113 13 6	30	63 16 11	–	–	–	George H. Mitchell, Esq.
148 11 4	76 0 0	3	104 14 4	104 7 5	23	60 10 9	–	–	–	John Doherty, Esq.
265 17 3	117 10 0	5	154 9 9	131 2 8	40	97 11 3	–	81 19 0	2 9 11	Rev. John Canning.
236 5 0	78 0 0	2	105 15 10	27 11 8	11	–	110 6 0	–	–	Mr. William Elliott.
170 10 2	46 3 0	2	91 19 7	80 19 6	26	–	10 19 6	–	–	Wm. Haslett, Esq., J.P.
197 5 3	100 6 4	3	119 4 7	53 11 1	58	–	27 15 8	–	–	Wm. Fenwick, Esq., J.P.
1,311 2 9	550 18 1	20	755 3 1	567 15 10	209	221 18 11	152 2 5	88 7 0	5 9 11	
439 17 7	138 2 0	4	184 3 9	203 5 8	51	–	67 4 9	–	82 0 0	James Jackson, Esq.
242 14 9	132 0 0	2	165 7 5	122 9 3	26	28 4 8	–	–	–	William Walsh, Esq.
16 17 1	10 0 0	1	14 17 9	–	–	–	5 0 5	–	–	James C. Lowry, Esq.
124 6 9	37 16 3	3	52 14 6	63 6 6	5	–	10 7 9	–	–	Mr. Edward Coley.
383 18 7	179 16 3	6	232 19 8	185 15 9	31	28 4 8	15 8 2	–	–	
722 7 2	179 0 0	6	227 14 7	138 16 3	20	–	376 6 6	–	459 8 0	Mr. Hugh Armstrong.
196 6 6	102 3 0	3	124 0 9	65 11 0	14	–	4 13 8	–	–	M. H. Morphy, Esq.
10 0 4	3 12 0	1	4 3 0	0 12 0	1	–	5 5 4	–	–	Mr. Andrew Aiken.
98 6 4	42 10 0	3	52 7 11	45 10 2	15	–	0 8 3	–	–	Wm. Archdall, Esq., J.P.
157 1 8	80 0 0	2	98 3 0	40 16 7	17	–	17 12 7	–	–	Edward Athill, Esq., J.P.
84 19 11	35 0 0	2	48 18 7	32 10 0	5	–	4 1 4	–	–	Rev. J. G. Porter, J.P.
115 12 4	65 0 0	2	83 15 1	25 12 0	6	–	1 3 3	5 2 0	–	Mr. John Gibson.
1,384 14 3	507 5 0	19	639 2 11	349 8 0	78	–	409 10 11	5 2 0	459 8 0	
119 19 10	41 6 0	2	59 12 9	59 6 0	6	–	4 9 1	–	–	Wm. Lancaster, Esq., J.P.
32 5 0	12 0 0	1	18 2 1	–	–	–	20 5 10	–	–	Rev. J. Macklin, P.P.
152 4 10	53 6 0	3	77 14 10	59 6 0	6	–	24 14 11	–	–	
281 2 8	112 18 0	6	193 17 5	67 14 9	9	–	6 1 0	23 12 0	57 3 0	H. Hannon, Esq.
132 5 2	49 0 0	3	71 14 1	32 19 2	14	–	27 11 11	–	16 8 6	Rev. R. W. Bagot.
413 7 10	161 18 0	9	265 11 6	100 13 11	23	–	33 12 11	23 12 0	73 11 6	

APPENDIX (A) No. 2.—Statement of Accounts of Loan Funds for the Year

COUNTY AND NAME OF LOAN FUND.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1863.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1863.	Total Amount Circulated in 1863.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1863.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1863, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1863	Amount of Discount received in 1863.	Amount of Fines received in 1863.
	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
KILKENNY.												
Callan, No. 1,	846	276	844	3,679	–	1,320	2 15 0	0 9	721 1 0	123 12 3	61 6 4	28 9 8
Fiddown,	151	151	148	707	–	345	2 0 0	0 11	150 8 0	0 8 5	11 15 8	9 13 3
Stoneyford,	446	31	414	1,776	–	715	2 9 0	0 7	437 10 0	6 13 0	29 12 0	4 12 0
Thomastown,	484	296	474	1,469	–	613	2 14 0	0 10	432 17 0	50 19 5	24 9 8	18 15 8
	1,927	754	1,880	7,631	–	2,993	–	–	1,741 16 0	181 13 1	127 3 8	61 10 7
KING'S CO.												
Clara,	2,066	917	2,053	8,737	5,953	2,279	3 18 0	1 2	2,064 1 0	1 2 0	220 0 7	77 7 10
Tullamore,	1,474	1,109	1,473	4,209	–	1,452	2 11 0	1 8	1,263 13 0	210 1 7	70 2 8	99 5 0
	3,540	2,026	3,526	12,946	5,953	3,731	–	–	3,327 14 0	211 3 7	290 3 3	176 12 10
LEITRIM.												
Annaduff,	1,033	473	963	3,808	3,808	1,238	3 10 0	1 0	1,000 4 0	33 1 0	63 9 4	6 2 9
LIMERICK.												
Askeaton,	522	254	591	3,004	823	729	4 2 0	0 10	519 9 0	0 19 2	50 1 4	15 8 8
Ballingarry,	707	87	705	3,195	–	742	4 6 0	1 2	601 7 0	104 19 1	53 5 0	23 15 10
Galbally,	1,341	984	1,307	4,711	2,265	1,058	4 9 0	1 2	787 0 0	550 11 8	111 10 11	5 4 2
Limerick Industrial,	1,623	1,388	1,616	7,774	–	1,495	5 4 0	1 8	1,580 1 0	42 16 0	129 11 4	21 0 9
Limerick Pery and Jubilee,	1,930	1,930	1,884	7,740	–	1,658	4 13 0	1 9	1,775 5 0	153 13 8	129 0 0	19 8 7
	6,123	4,643	6,103	26,424	3,088	5,682	–	–	5,263 2 0	852 19 7	473 8 7	84 18 0
LONDONDERRY.												
Draperstown,	1,128	189	1,127	2,492	2,976	775	4 10 0	1 5	1,126 15 0	–	101 9 4	24 12 5
Kilrea,	2,877	565	2,853	9,790	9,790	1,737	5 12 0	1 5	2,853 16 0	4 9 10	163 3 4	67 4 11
Londonderry,	6,438	2,338	5,519	24,509	10,355	5,376	4 10 0	1 4	6,311 7 0	126 8 3	494 15 6	210 5 1
Maghera,	809	20	789	2,891	–	718	4 0 0	1 6	804 13 0	–	48 3 8	32 8 0
	11,252	3,112	10,288	40,682	23,121	8,606	–	–	11,096 11 0	130 18 1	807 11 10	334 10 5
LONGFORD.												
Edgeworthstown,	1,292	340	1,276	4,532	2,965	1,069	4 4 0	1 6	1,214 18 0	73 1 9	118 15 5	12 18 0
Shrule,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1,292	340	1,276	4,532	2,965	1,069	–	–	1,214 18 0	73 1 9	118 15 5	12 18 0
MAYO.												
Kiltimagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swineford,	1,375	2	1,313	5,357	–	1,427	3 15 0	2 0	1,373 1 0	–	89 5 8	36 10 8
	1,375	2	1,313	5,357	–	1,427	–	–	1,373 1 0	–	89 5 8	36 10 8
MEATH.												
Kells,	1,533	83	1,525	7,445	–	1,576	4 15 0	1 1	1,517 7 0	14 15 1	124 1 8	28 7 3
MONAGHAN.												
Cornasoo,	978	155	952	4,699	–	1,811	3 19 0	0 9	973 0 0	3 4 9	78 6 4	26 16 9
Raw,	1,087	132	725	3,790	–	659	5 13 0	1 11	1,087 3 0	–	63 3 4	12 16 3
	2,065	287	1,677	8,489	–	2,470	–	–	2,060 3 0	3 4 9	141 9 8	39 13 0
QUEEN'S CO.												
Abbeyleix,	1,947	497	1,916	7,676	4,215	2,022	3 15 0	1 8	1,738 14 0	207 6 11	163 1 2	50 10 1
Durrow,	2,407	734	2,374	9,158	6,698	2,282	4 0 0	1 8	2,095 13 0	309 16 2	208 9 0	74 4 2
Maryborough,	2,041	141	2,040	8,748	–	2,912	3 0 0	0 10	1,777 1 0	263 15 3	145 16 0	90 7 4
Mountrath,	2,252	552	2,241	9,728	–	2,347	4 2 0	1 0	1,994 15 0	252 6 3	162 2 8	38 1 10
Portarlington,	1,362	32	1,341	6,131	–	2,333	2 12 0	0 9	1,244 12 0	116 15 8	102 4 4	69 18 3
Timahoe,	1,307	277	1,259	5,050	–	1,420	3 10 0	1 4	1,168 14 0	138 13 2	84 3 4	91 6 4
	11,316	2,233	11,171	46,491	10,913	13,316	–	–	10,019 9 0	1,288 13 5	865 16 6	414 8 0

ending 31st December, 1863, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board—*continued.*

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or Application Papers, in 1863.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1863.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1863.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1863 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1863 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1863.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1863.	Honorary Officers: Treasurers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
95 6 0	42 0 0	2	51 0 4	26 19 0	6	–	17 6 8	–	4 18 0	M. R. Weld, Esq.
22 17 8	15 0 0	1	16 0 10	–	–	–	6 16 10	–	–	Rev. W. Gregory.
43 2 9	12 0 0	2	22 1 5	20 10 0	6	–	1 4 1	–	–	Mrs. Sarah Flood.
48 16 9	21 0 0	2	26 1 10	10 5 4	3	–	12 9 6	–	10 0 0	Ven. Archdn. Thacker.
210 3 2	90 0 0	7	115 4 5	57 14 4	15	–	37 17 1	–	14 18 0	
316 8 3	108 0 0	3	137 7 1	67 10 1	32	–	110 11 2	–	130 0 0	Henry R. Perry, Esq.
175 9 2	86 0 0	6	120 14 8	14 12 6	2	–	40 3 6	0 12 0	–	Alex. M'Mullen, Esq.
491 17 5	194 0 0	9	258 1 9	82 2 7	34	–	150 14 8	0 12 0	130 0 0	
79 18 5	50 0 0	2	64 5 1	31 5 0	12	15 11 8	–	–	–	Mr. James Reynolds.
71 11 6	30 0 0	2	31 14 2	22 17 10	10	–	10 19 6	7 8 0	–	Rev. Geo. Maxwell.
86 16 11	40 0 0	2	46 6 7	33 3 4	4	11 18 2	–	20 14 0	–	Rev. G. G. Gubbins.
121 3 3	48 0 0	8	62 15 9	10 12 5	12	–	47 15 1	–	–	R. D. Bolton Massy, Esq.
190 11 1	112 4 0	3	127 0 2	9 1 0	5	–	54 9 11	–	–	Rev. M. Fitzgerald, P.P.
164 16 3	90 0 0	3	151 1 8	–	–	–	13 14 7	–	–	Edward Fitt, Esq,
634 19 0	320 4 0	18	418 18 4	75 14 7	31	11 18 2	126 19 1	28 2 0	–	
132 10 11	44 0 0	2	57 3 8	46 5 0	14	–	29 2 3	–	–	Mr. James Kerr.
237 17 0	95 0 0	3	126 18 2	88 11 2	31	–	27 10 10	–	46 6 0	R. H. Dolling, Esq., J.P.
749 15 11	317 3 0	4	374 2 0	205 0 0	57	–	170 13 11	–	100 0 0	James Gilmore, Esq.
86 11 4	40 0 0	2	54 9 11	35 0 0	4	2 18 7	–	–	–	Mr. James Kerr.
1,206 15 2	496 3 0	11	612 13 9	374 16 2	106	2 18 7	227 7 0	–	146 6 0	
140 5 9	74 0 0	4	82 14 8	61 9 1	12	3 4 5	–	–	20 0 0	Rev. J. H. J. Powell.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thomas Maxwell, Esq.
140 5 9	74 0 0	4	82 14 8	61 9 1	12	3 4 5	–	–	20 0 0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Edmund Jordan, Esq.
137 14 2	72 0 0	2	78 12 2	63 6 8	4	4 4 8	–	–	–	H. Brabazon, Esq.
137 14 2	72 0 0	2	78 12 2	63 6 8	4	4 4 8	–	–	–	
165 9 4	80 0 0	3	89 2 2	72 10 0	12	–	3 17 2	–	–	Robt. Woodward, Esq.
120 4 11	58 0 0	2	69 1 6	42 14 6	9	–	1 6 0	4 18 0	–	Samuel Jameson, Esq.
81 9 5	52 0 0	2	74 14 5	54 9 11	14	47 14 11	–	–	–	John T. M'Vittie, Esq.
201 14 4	110 0 0	4	143 15 11	97 4 5	23	47 14 11	1 6 0	4 18 0	–	
233 2 1	145 4 6	4	186 8 8	74 9 5	10	–	16 16 10	1 8 0	8 15 5	E. L. Swan, Esq.
294 14 9	140 0 0	3	198 13 7	82 8 10	22	–	4 8 4	9 4 0	13 2 0	Robert Rhodes, Esq.
272 6 3	99 0 0	4	126 0 11	95 0 0	20	–	10 6 6	49 9 0	5 0 0	Thomas Turpin, Esq.
223 10 5	110 0 0	2	130 5 11	85 0 0	16	–	8 4 6	–	10 0 0	William Roe, Esq.
191 15 0	73 12 0	4	93 12 6	65 1 8	12	–	30 6 10	2 14 0	23 0 0	Very Rev. J. Wolseley.
187 6 4	60 0 0	2	95 1 1	51 10 0	10	–	57 5 9	–	20 0 0	William Edge, Esq.
1,402 14 10	627 16 6	19	830 2 8	453 9 11	90	–	127 8 9	62 15 0	79 17 5	

APPENDIX (A) No. 2.—Statement of Accounts of Loan Funds for the Year

COUNTY AND NAME OF LOAN FUND.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1863.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original Subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1863.	Total Amount Circulated in 1863.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1863.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1863, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1863.	Amount of Discount received in 1863.	Amount of Fines received in 1863.
	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROSCOMMON.												
Athlone,	4,667	1,773	3,526	14,981	10,875	3,334	4 9 0	1 4	3,482 4 0	102 13 3	340 6 2	74 0 9
SLIGO.												
Bellaghy,	2,321	433	2,248	10,583	–	2,841	3 14 0	0 8	2,303 7 0	16 17 10	176 7 8	49 1 6
Drumcliff,	1,122	384	1,094	3,820	3,820	919	4 3 0	1 7	1,027 0 0	93 6 2	99 4 8	19 6 2
Sligo,	1,482	92	1,439	5,506	2,718	1,304	4 4 0	1 9	1,344 4 0	136 14 0	131 8 1	27 3 11
Tubbercurry,	1,259	469	1,257	6,354	–	1,822	3 9 0	0 10	1,248 5 0	9 15 9	105 18 0	9 2 10
	6,184	1,378	6,038	26,263	6,538	6,886	–	–	5,922 16 0	256 13 9	512 18 5	104 14 5
TIPPERARY.												
Borrisokane,	1,092	12	1,089	3,997	2,590	1,358	2 19 0	1 0	1,056 16 0	34 17 10	98 19 10	22 3 5
Cahir,	1,981	272	1,215	7,958	–	2,182	3 13 0	0 7	1,491 6 0	284 7 10	132 12 8	5 2 8
Cashel,	2,781	1,641	2,777	12,336	5,034	4,534	2 14 0	0 10	2,646 6 0	131 0 3	247 11 4	33 7 8
Fethard,	1,056	406	1,042	4,404	–	1,750	2 10 0	0 10	1000 9 0	55 2 1	73 8 0	53 3 4
Nenagh,	3,911	1,194	3,766	13,223	8,424	3,462	3 16 0	1 6	3,439 18 0	465 14 9	290 11 8	113 3 6
Roscrea,	3,796	1,333	3,790	15,618	10,667	4,112	3 15 0	1 0	3,791 2 0	–	349 3 10	130 7 5
Tipperary,	1,857	458	1,840	8,428	–	2,155	4 0 0	1 3	1,578 15 0	276 2 8	140 9 4	110 8 8
	16,474	5,316	15,519	65,964	26,715	19,553	–	–	15,004 12 0	1247 5 5	1332 16 8	467 16 8
TYRONE.												
Ballygawley,	2,227	181	1,435	4,702	4,276	1,077	4 7 0	0 7	2,225 11 0	–	140 13 10	38 6 9
Beragh,	2,303	1,003	2,361	5,583	5,583	1,081	5 3 0	2 9	2,004 12 0	298 0 2	139 11 6	53 14 2
Castlederg,	2,039	139	1,807	6,069	5,785	1,227	5 0 0	1 6	1,992 9 0	44 18 11	149 7 2	54 13 3
Coalisland,	2,434	542	2,431	9,147	6,133	2,021	4 10 0	1 8	2,267 8 0	164 10 9	191 0 0	71 4 11
Coagh,	2,429	729	2,344	9,089	6,589	1,779	5 2 0	1 8	2,372 15 0	55 17 8	195 19 6	42 2 6
Cookstown,	2,228	1,018	2,218	9,846	5,709	2,280	4 4 0	1 0	2,147 5 0	71 13 0	211 13 6	18 2 8
Dromore,	3,060	683	2,948	9,764	8,972	1,529	6 7 0	2 0	2,692 11 0	366 3 0	237 10 0	67 1 3
Drumquin,	2,806	1,731	2,918	9,214	9,214	1,580	5 18 0	2 0	2,377 10 0	429 4 9	153 11 4	46 2 7
Kilskeery,	955	505	931	3,258	3,258	578	5 18 0	2 10	848 4 0	106 1 7	101 16 3	22 4 5
Monterevlin*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newtownstewart,	4,830	1,461	4,728	15,375	15,147	2,444	6 5 0	1 9	4,706 15 0	120 3 3	256 5 0	118 10 3
Omagh,	2,273	423	2,225	6,411	6,411	1,379	4 13 0	2 2	1,909 8 0	363 13 1	200 6 10	45 14 8
Pomeroy,	2,294	594	2,292	6,444	6,444	1,185	5 8 0	2 5	2,034 0 0	258 6 11	201 7 6	47 19 2
Stewartstown,	3,609	730	3,295	13,005	10,069	2,527	5 2 0	2 2	3,386 10 0	216 6 8	300 13 2	52 0 10
Strabane,	2,016	15	1,658	7,395	5,454	1,526	4 16 0	2 4	1,941 18 0	72 15 1	202 15 9	90 3 6
	35,503	9,754	33,591	115,302	99,044	22,213	–	–	32,906 16 0	2567 14 10	2682 11 4	768 0 11
WATERFORD.												
Tallow,	760	–	668	2,702	–	1,083	2 9 0	0 10	313 18 0	428 0 0	45 0 8	21 0 10
Waterford,	3,184	684	3,181	14,785	–	2,417	6 2 0	1 2	3,145 7 0	36 2 6	246 8 4	49 10 6
	3,944	684	3,849	17,487	–	3,500	–	–	3,459 5 0	464 2 6	291 9 0	70 11 4
WESTMEATH.												
Mayne,	123	23	123	560	–	298	1 17 0	0 8	123 0 0	–	9 4 8	5 18 7
Moate,	1,001	218	1,000	4,729	1,493	1,291	3 13 0	1 7	998 17 0	1 5 11	97 9 7	19 10 2
St. Mary's, Athlone	2,765	991	2,763	10,618	6,930	3,137	3 7 0	1 0	2,688 19 0	74 2 2	234 14 4	82 18 1
	3,889	1,232	3,886	15,907	8,423	4,726	–	–	3,810 16 0	75 8 1	341 8 7	108 6 10
WEXFORD.												
Enniscorthy,	836	224	833	3,958	–	1,220	3 5 0	1 10	835 10 0	–	65 19 4	28 13 0
New Ross Benevolent,	3,704	1,100	3,333	11,205	8,034	2,958	3 15 0	0 10	3,697 19 0	–	253 14 0	129 16 1
New Ross National,	1,841	963	1,838	2,622	1,486	563	4 13 0	0 7	1,226 9 0	611 11 10	56 1 8	48 7 4
	6,381	2,287	6,004	17,785	9,520	4,741	–	–	5,759 18 0	611 11 10	375 15 0	206 16 5
WICKLOW.												
Baltinglass,	569	83	568	2,311	1,453	662	3 10 0	1 3	535 19 0	33 11 1	59 14 1	11 18 5
Imaal,	1,116	281	1,108	3,714	2,364	746	4 2 0	1 10	909 16 0	204 4 5	96 7 6	36 9 2
Kiltegan,	551	364	550	2,298	1,758	569	4 0 0	1 6	544 1 0	6 11 1	63 18 9	21 15 9
Moyne,	622	216	597	2,674	1,883	633	4 4 0	1 2	581 14 0	38 15 4	72 0 6	12 10 9
	2,858	944	2,823	10,997	7,458	2,610	–	–	2,571 10 0	283 1 11	292 0 10	82 14 1

* Has not commenced operations.

ending 31st December, 1863, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board—*continued.*

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or Application Papers, in 1863.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1863.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1863.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1863 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1863 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1863.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1863.	Honorary Officers; Treasurers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
442 2 7	176 11 9	6	280 3 3	165 4 8	58	–	6 5 5	–	–	J. M'Donnell, Esq.
249 2 8	78 0 0	4	99 4 11	100 9 8	27	–	49 6 1	–	–	Mr. Bernard Colleran.
126 4 0	56 0 0	3	73 15 8	38 13 0	14	–	13 15 4	–	–	Thomas Yeates, Esq.
169 9 4	98 0 0	4	118 2 11	70 11 8	9	24 13 3	–	5 8 0	–	George Leech, Esq.
130 7 0	63 0 0	2	81 18 7	57 11 6	3	9 3 1	–	–	–	John Gray, Esq.
675 3 0	295 0 0	13	373 2 1	267 5 10	53	33 16 4	63 1 5	5 8 0	–	
131 14 9	54 0 0	2	71 15 5	47 4 2	9	–	12 15 2	–	–	Dr. M'Garvey.
155 7 2	51 0 0	3	69 1 2	43 11 5	57	–	43 2 8	–	–	Robert Proctor, Esq.
325 4 7	150 0 0	3	189 14 3	13 11 3	5	–	121 19 1	–	100 0 0	Mr. Matthew O'Ryan.
141 2 10	63 0 0	3	75 6 3	30 7 0	7	–	35 9 7	–	–	John M'Carthy, Esq.
432 19 11	195 11 8	5	271 7 5	128 13 5	32	–	32 19 1	–	200 0 0	W. Wolfe, Esq.
496 13 9	183 0 0	3	213 5 7	122 3 8	13	–	161 12 0	–	110 0 0	Mr. John Large.
283 4 2	114 15 10	3	125 18 5	84 11 2	26	–	73 8 10	–	50 0 0	T. P. Morrissy, Esq.
1,966 7 2	811 7 6	22	1,016 8 6	470 2 1	149	–	481 6 5	–	460 0 0	
188 0 1	–	1	33 1 7	104 15 7	8	–	86 5 6	–	–	Mervyn Stewart, Esq., J.P.
202 5 10	110 0 0	3	143 2 2	73 11 4	21	54 13 8	–	40 18 0	21 0 0	Dr. Robinson.
214 4 11	80 0 0	2	102 2 6	105 0 0	19	–	9 0 8	–	–	Joseph Scott, Esq., J.P.
279 16 1	132 0 0	3	175 5 3	95 7 3	27	–	9 3 7	–	20 0 0	Rev. W. Young.
252 18 6	106 10 0	4	158 5 6	82 3 6	10	–	7 18 6	8 6 0	100 0 0	W. G. Thompson, Esq.
253 14 10	95 0 0	3	118 18 11	99 1 11	10	–	49 12 5	–	83 0 0	S. E. Weir, Esq.
317 2 5	130 0 0	3	158 6 6	115 16 3	17	–	13 6 8	29 13 0	–	Mr. Robert Warnock.
212 18 1	130 0 0	2	159 15 7	79 4 0	13	37 16 7	–	14 8 0	80 0 0	Edward Sproule, Esq.
128 17 0	70 0 0	3	86 7 7	22 10 0	5	–	19 19 5	–	–	Rev. J. G. Porter, J.P.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mr. St. John Quinn.
396 10 1	154 0 0	5	215 14 9	170 10 1	34	–	10 5 3	–	–	John Rogers, Esq., J.P.
257 11 4	105 0 0	2	153 19 3	87 19 8	16	9 7 7	–	25 0 0	–	Mr. Wm. T. M'Creery.
259 4 2	120 0 0	3	145 2 8	87 11 8	13	–	26 9 10	–	–	Robert Henry, Esq.
377 6 4	195 0 0	4	282 12 1	164 10 8	31	37 4 5	–	–	10 0 0	Wm. Megaw, Esq.
305 19 11	140 0 0	5	180 2 0	120 14 5	21	100 8 6	–	101 12 0	–	Samuel Dunn, Esq.
3,646 9 7	1,567 10 0	43	2,112 16 4	1,408 16 4	245	239 10 9	232 1 10	219 17 0	314 0 0	
75 2 0	36 0 0	1	47 5 0	41 5 9	2	13 8 9	–	–	–	Mr. Joseph Sewell.
322 16 11	120 0 0	3	146 7 4	119 8 4	25	–	52 6 2	–	25 0 0	V. R. Delandre, Esq.
397 18 11	156 0 0	4	193 12 4	160 14 1	27	13 8 9	52 6 2	–	25 0 0	
16 7 10	5 0 0	2	9 12 11	4 18 0	–	–	1 16 11	–	5 0 0	Miss E. Pakenham.
139 0 11	77 0 0	2	97 5 2	40 5 6	25	–	1 10 3	–	–	W. C. Clibborn, Esq.
339 14 5	140 0 0	3	163 18 11	94 4 8	33	–	81 10 10	–	–	Mr. Francis Hughes.
495 3 2	222 0 0	7	270 17 0	139 8 2	58	–	84 18 0	–	5 0 0	
108 2 0	94 0 0	4	112 17 11	22 13 4	12	27 9 3	–	–	–	E. J. Lett, Esq.
398 9 3	100 0 0	2	136 16 2	122 13 0	31	–	115 0 1	24 0 0	123 0 0	Rev. P. Crane.
110 11 8	124 5 0	3	203 19 5	47 15 8	13	483 8 5	–	342 5 0	40 19 5	Mrs. Glascott.
617 2 11	318 5 0	9	453 13 6	193 2 0	56	510 17 8	115 0 1	366 5 0	163 19 5	
72 2 10	37 0 0	2	41 14 7	23 19 4	5	–	11 8 11	–	–	Peter Douglas, Esq.
136 1 3	50 0 0	4	71 8 9	44 17 6	25	–	20 17 4	–	27 6 0	Michael Fenton, Esq., J.P.
90 9 4	36 0 0	3	44 4 8	11 14 8	8	–	34 11 10	–	32 12 0	Rev. J. Dowse.
89 16 9	25 0 0	2	37 8 10	22 15 7	13	–	29 12 4	–	22 0 0	Rev. T. O. Fetherstone H.
388 10 2	148 0 0	11	194 16 10	103 7 1	51	–	96 10 5	–	81 18 0	

APPENDIX (A) No. 3.

STATEMENT of LOAN FUNDS DISSOLVED, by order of the Loan Fund Board of Ireland, since the Year 1847.

County.	Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Gazetting.	Name of Receiver.	Liabilities when Gazetted	Dividends paid to Depositors.	Now due to Depositors.	Amount in Bank on Dec. 31, 1863.	OBSERVATIONS.	
				£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Carlow,	Rathvilly,	8th January, 1847,	—	928 0 0	14s. 6½d. per pound,	290 0 0	—	Finally closed.	
Cavan,	Kingscourt,	8th December, 1850,	—	784 0 0	4s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s., & 4s. 6d.; total, 18s. 6d. per pound.	58 16 0	—	Do.	
Do.,	Cootehill,	4th December, 1848,	W. Roundtree,	451 0 0	10s. 6d. and 3s. per pound,	110 10 0	—	Do.	
Cork,	Mitchelstown,	3rd April, 1855,	J. P. Forrest,	805 0 0	18s. and 2d. per pound,	114 14 0	—	Do.	
Do.,	Cork Charitable,	18th October, 1856,	Peter Dillon,	2,215 13 0	Capital free. Nothing due to depositors.	—	—	Do.	The whole capital of society was free, arising from a donation chiefly of Henry Sheares, Esq., in 1774. The total loss sustained by the frauds committed on this charity and the amount of charges incidental to winding up, legal proceedings, &c., was £1,341 4s. 6d., leaving available for the formation of a new society £874 8s. 6d., and in addition to that sum, £305 15s. 5d. derived from surplus assets of Cork No. 1 Society, closed. Total capital, £1,180 3s. 11d.
Fermanagh,	Lowtherstown,	3rd August, 1849,	A. Aikin,	260 0 0	Paid in full,	—	—	Do.	
Galway,	Loughrea,	5th January, 1850,	Richard O'Neill,	—	Do.,	—	—	Do.	Assets of old fund derived from original charitable bequest £529 5s. 8d. transferred to newly-established society, which, with interest, when transferred in June, 1852, amounted to £587 4s. 11d.
Do.,	Mountshannon,	5th May, 1849,	William Mills,	1,621 0 4	3s. 8d. per pound,	1,324 0 0	—	Do.	£300 recovered from P. Reade, Esq., J.P., paid to the depositors. Since payment of dividend £6 12s. 10d. has been received, which amount has been applied to Board's charges, and re-lodged.
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	24th August, 1849,	J. Hackett,	216 1 8	Paid in full,	—	—	Do.	
King's,	Edenderry,	14th August, 1848,	John Gill,	155 0 0	Paid in full to all save Treasurer.	46 0 0	—	Do.	Only loss sustained by Treasurer, £46.
Do.,	Birr,	6th October, 1849,	J. Meara,	742 0 0	6s. 8d. and 9d. per pound,	463 5 11	—	Do.	
Leitrim,	Cloone,	9th July, 1861,	John Soden,	2,603 0 0	Paid in full,	—	—	Do.	The total amount lodged to Board's credit, including £21 14s. 5d., interest allowed by Bank to 31st December, 1862, was £4,352 6s. 3d. The actual amount available, after paying all depositors in full, £2,603, and charges of collection, &c., £239 8s., was £1,509 18s. 3d. Out of above available assets Board ordered to be applied to the relief of urgent distress in the district, the same to be administered through the Resident Magistrate, C. De Gernon, Esq., the sum of £1,300, which was accordingly lodged in hands of Government for disposal by Mr. De Gernon, leaving a balance in Bank to Board's credit on the 31st December, 1862, of £209 18s. 3d., of which amount £200 up to 31st December, 1862, was applicable to charitable or useful purposes in Loan Fund district. Of that £209 18s. 3d., and assets realized since 31st of December, 1862, amounting to £49 18s. 11d., total, ... £259 17 2 The following payments were made:— Rent, ... £3 2 0 } Law charges advanced by Board, 12 1 1 } 15 3 1 Leaving a balance available for charitable purposes of £244 14 1 The above-mentioned balance was distributed by C. De Gernon, Esq., Resident Magistrate, as the former amount had been,

Longford,	Killashee,	20th April, 1849,	Samuel Wilson,	473 0 0	10s. and 2s. 6d. per pound,	155 2 10	—	Do.	
Monaghan,	Drumskelt,	25th March, 1848,	William Kerr,	750 0 0	6s. 8d. per pound,	493 8 11	—	Do.	
Sligo,	Ballysumahan,	15th January, 1849,	W. Longhead,	627 0 0	Nil,	627 0 0	—	Do.	A total loss of deposits.
Do.,	Coolaney,	21st April, 1849,	James Simpson,	497 0 0	1s. 5d. per pound,	462 13 9	—	Do.	
Do.,	Lissadill,	28th May, 1852,	Geo. Somerville,	795 0 0	Paid in full,	—	—	Do.	
Tipperary,	Ballingarry,	4th September, 1848,	J. Quinlan,	995 0 0	4s. per pound,	797 17 7	—	Do.	
Do.,	Carrick-on-Suir,	8th August, 1848,	Thomas Long,	262 0 0	20s. to depositors; 10s. to managers.	105 0 0	0 12 0	Do.	Loss in this case sustained by Managers.
Do.,	Moyglass,	4th September, 1848,	Richard Purcell,	835 0 0	2s. 6d., 3s., and 1s. 6d. per pound.	670 12 6	—	Do.	
Do.,	Moyne,	20th January, 1850,	J. Russell,	384 0 0	Nil,	384 0 0	—	Do.	The allowed claims in this case were £384; of this amount a portion has been recovered by depositors from Treasurer. The amount of disallowed claims was £351.
Do.,	ThurlesAgricultural	27th February, 1852,	—	952 19 0	5s., 1s. 1d., and 7s. 3d. per pound.	345 3 0	—	Do.	
Waterford,	Waterford, King-st.,	13th November, 1850,	Benj. Collins,	773 0 0	8s. 8d. per pound,	438 0 0	208 18 11		Assets in Bank 1st January, 1863, amount less some charges, received on account of Dr. Pyne's bond of £200.—(Since the 1st January, 1863, there has been another dividend paid to Depositors of 5s. 4d. in the pound—making in all 14s. in the pound paid to them up to 5th February 1864).
Westmeath,	Castletowndelvin,	16th January, 1852,	Patrick Fagan,	1,029 6 7	8s. and 10d. per pound,	574 16 4	—	Do.	
Do.,	Mullingar,	27th October, 1851,	Edward Coffey,	1,266 5 6	8s. 6d. per pound,	728 8 2	—	Do.	
Do.,	Killucan,	15th April, 1853,	Richard Shaw,	316 4 4	By the reduction of certain claims, and arrangements made with depositors, £219 was divided amongst them.	97 0 0	—	Do.	
Wexford,	Clohamon,	22nd January, 1847,	J. Morrissey,	1,768 0 0	10s. and 5s. per pound,	445 0 0	—	Do.	
Do.,	Boro,	2nd January, 1852,	—	1,116 0 0	15s. per pound,	279 0 0	—	Do.	
Do.,	Gorey,	15th May, 1852,	James Floyde,	480 12 0	15s. per pound,	120 3 0	—	Do.	
Do.,	Wexford General,	27th February, 1852,	Benjamin Allen,	3,225 0 0	7s. 9d. and 6½d. per pound,	1,888 0 0	—	Do.	
Do.,	NewRossCharitable	27th May, 1848,	—	335 0 0	Nil,	—	370 9 1	Do.	Free capital, lodged to Board's credit in the Bank of Ireland, applicable to charitable or useful purposes in the locality, on the 1st of January, 1864, was £370 9s. 1d.; total receipts from date of gazetting £421 9s. 10d.; payments made by Board on account of Society £51 0s. 9d., leaving an available balance, for purposes above named, in Bank of Ireland to Board's credit of £370 9s. 1d.

APPENDIX (A) No. 4.

Return of Inspections by Board's Officer, during the year 1863.

Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Inspection in 1863.	Date of last preceding Inspection.
Dublin South Eastern,	17th Jan.,	29th July, 1861.
Crettyard (Special),	23rd Jan.,	12th Aug., 1862.
Arboe (Special),	27th Jan.,	11th July, 1862.
New Ross Benevolent,	10th Feb.,	15th Mar., 1862.
New Ross National (Special),	20th Feb.,	29th April, 1862.
Coagh,	28th Feb.,	30th May, 1861.
Stewartstown,	2nd Mar.,	23rd May, 1861.
Cookstown,	4th Mar.,	20th May, 1861.
Coalisland,	6th Mar.,	27th May, 1861
Moville (Special),	8th & 30th April,	22nd June, 1861.
Culdaff,	4th May,	20th June, 1861.
Carndonagh (Special),	6th May,	18th June, 1861.
Buncrana (Special),	8th May,	6th Sept., 1861.
Londonderry,	11th May,	25th June, 1861.
Portarlington,	28th May,	19th Mar., 1862.
Tullamore,	30th May,	22nd April, 1861.
Moate,	5th June,	27th April, 1861.
Clara,	3rd June,	25th April, 1861.
Athlone (Special),	6th & 11th June,	10th May, 1862.
Abbeyshrule (Special),	9th June,	5th Dec., 1862.
Shrule (Special),	13th June,	21st Dec., 1861.
Hollywood,	30th June,	16th May, 1861.
Antrim,	14th July,	18th May, 1861.
Kilrea,	16th July,	2nd Sept., 1861.
Maghera,	18th July,	31st Aug., 1861.
Draperstown (Special),	20th July,	4th Sept., 1861.
Omagh,	22nd July,	9th Aug., 1861.
Omagh (Special),	24th July,	22nd July, 1863.
Munterevlin, proposed (Special),	22nd July,	First Inspection.
New Ross National,	21st Aug.,	20th Feb., 1863.
New Ross National (Special),	21st Aug.,	21st Aug., 1863.

Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Inspection in 1863.	Date of last preceding Inspection.
Athlone,	27th Aug.,	11th June, 1863.
Athlone (Special),	27th Aug.,	27th Aug., 1863.
Shrule,	31st Aug.,	13th June, 1863.
Abbeyshrule (Special),	2nd Sept.,	9th June, 1863.
St. Mary's, Athlone,	4th Sept.,	8th May, 1862.
Athlone,	5th & 7th Sept.,	27th Aug., 1863.
Arboe, (Special),	22nd Sept.,	27th Jan., 1863.
Drumquin,	24th Sept.,	14th Oct., 1861.
Pomeroy,	26th Sept.,	15th Aug., 1861.
Enniskillen,	28th Sept.,	18th Oct., 1861.
Kesh,	30th Sept.,	29th Oct., 1861.
Lack,	1st Oct.,	26th Oct., 1861.
Kilskeery,	3rd Oct.,	22nd Oct., 1861.
Lisbellaw,	5th Oct.,	23rd Oct., 1861.
Lowtherstown (Special),	12th Oct.,	—
Irvinestown (Special),	12th Oct.,	First Inspection.
Strabane,	16th Oct.,	9th Sept., 1861.
Raphoe,	19th Oct.,	11th Sept., 1861.
Letterkenny,	21st Oct.,	13th Aug., 1861.
Newtownstewart,	24th Oct.,	12th Oct., 1861.
Castlederg,	28th Oct.,	16th Oct., 1861.
Ballygawley,	31st Oct.,	17th Aug., 1861.
Lucan,	18th Nov.,	31st July, 1861.
Johnstone Charitable,	20th Nov.,	9th Dec., 1861.
Maryboro',	23rd Nov.,	26th Sept., 1861.
Timahoe,	25th Nov.,	28th Sept., 1861.
Abbeyleix,	27th Nov.,	2nd Oct., 1861.
Durrow,	30th Nov.,	30th Sept., 1861.
Thomastown,	1st Dec.,	17th Mar., 1862.
Callan,	3rd Dec.,	27th Aug., 1862.
Stoneyford,	4th Dec.,	25th Aug., 1862.
Durrow (Special),	9th Dec.,	30th Nov., 1863.
Shrule (Special),	14th Dec.,	31st Aug., 1863.
Abbeyshrule (Special),	17th Dec.,	2nd Sept., 1863.
Athlone (Special),	21st Dec.,	7th Sept., 1863.

APPENDIX (B) No. 1.

Report of the Committee of the Note and Debenture Issue for 1863, and Audit of the Board's Expenditure during the same year.

The Committee to audit the above met on the 18th day of March, 1864, for that purpose.

Your Committee find there were, . . .	116,200
Notes in Stock on 1st January, 1863.	
That on the 13th March, 1863, were ordered,	200,000
Making to be accounted for, . . .	316,200
Of these were issued during 1863, . .	161,200
Leaving in Stock on 1st January, 1864, . .	155,000

Your Committee having examined the Stock at date of audit, and taken into account the Notes issued since the 1st of January last, find the above number were actually in Stock at that date.

It will be seen by the annexed account that £671 13*s.* 4*d.*, for the 161,200 notes issued at 1*d.* each, has been duly lodged to your credit in the Bank of Ireland.

Your Committee find that the number of the last debenture issued in the year 1863, was .	14,157
Deducting the number issued to the 31st December, 1862, ...	13,971

It will appear that . . . . . ,	186
Debentures were issued during 1863.	

It will be seen by the annexed account that £9 6*s.* for the 186 debentures, issued at 1*s.* each, has been duly lodged to the credit of the Board in the Bank of Ireland.

Your Committee find there were . .		560
Deposit cards in Stock on 1st January, 1863.		
Of these were sold, during the year 1863,	38	41
There were also issued, without payment, for printing purposes, ...	3	
Leaving in Stock on the 1st January, 1864, .		519

Your Committee having examined the Stock at date of audit, and taken into account the cards issued since the 1st of January last, find the above number were actually in Stock at that date.

It will be seen by the annexed account that 1*s.* 7*d.*, for the 38 cards issued at $\frac{1}{2}$*d.* each, has been duly lodged to the credit of the Board.

APPENDIX (B) No. 1—*continued.*

Your Committee find the April and October dividends on your Funded Stock have been duly lodged to your credit, amounting to £134 11*s.* 6*d.*

Your Committee find there was a sum of 18*s.* 10*d.* lodged by the Aghada Loan Fund Society, being for interest on balance of original loan advanced by the Board to the said Society, to 31st December, 1863.

Your Committee find there was a sixth instalment paid of £37, by the Aghada Loan Fund, of the original debt of £97 due by that Society, and duly lodged to your credit.

Your Committee find there was a sum of £1 7*s.* 8*d.* lodged to your credit out of the assets of the late Waterford King-street Loan Fund, being the amount of law charges advanced by Board.

Your Committee find there was a sum of £12 0*s.* 10*d.* lodged to your credit out of the assets of the late Cloone Loan Fund, being the amount of charges advanced by Board to 31st December 1863.

These several sums, added to the balance in Bank, reported at last audit, give a total of £1,306 11*s.* 8*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Your Committee find that drafts to the amount of . . . . . were signed by the Board, in conformity with your minutes, of which particulars are annexed.	£996	14	1
From the total, then, of . . .	£1,306	11	8
Is to be deducted drafts for . .	996	14	1
Which should leave a balance in Bank of	309	17	7

Your Committee find the Bank gives you credit for this balance.

ACCOUNT, NOTE, and DEBENTURE AUDIT, and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1863.

1863:			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 1,	To Balance in Bank [net], ...		—	439 11 11
	Lodgements for Notes, per Secretary, . . .		652 18 8	
	Do. do. direct, ...		18 14 8	
				671 13 4
	Lodgements for Debentures, per Secretary, . .		9 6 0	
	Do. do. direct, . . .		—	
				9 6 0
	Lodgements for Deposit Cards, per Secretary, . .		0 1 7	
	Do. do. direct, . .		—	
				0 1 7
April 7,	Dividend on Stock on £4,640 8*s.* 8*d.*,	£69 12 2		
	Less Income Tax, . .	2 12 3		
			66 19 11	
Oct. 11,	Dividend on Stock on £4,640 8*s.* 8*d.*,	£69 12 2		
	Less Income Tax, . . .	2 0 7		
			67 11 7	
				134 11 6
Dec. 30,	Lodgement for Year's Interest on Balance of original Loan advanced to the Aghada Loan Fund, . .		0 18 10	
,,	Sixth Instalment paid by Aghada Loan Fund of the original debt of £97 due by that Society, . .		37 0 0	
				37 18 10
	Re-lodgement by Waterford King-street Loan Fund,		1 7 8	
	Re-lodgement by Cloone Loan Fund, . . .		12 0 10	
				13 8 6
				1,306 11 8
	From which deduct Year's Drafts, . . .			996 14 1
	Balance in Bank 31st December, 1863, . .			309 17 7

(Signed) WM. JONES WESTBY.
JOHN LENTAIGNE.

REPORT of the COMMITTEE on the PETTY EXPENSE ACCOUNT for 1863.

The Committee appointed to audit the Petty Expense Account for 1863, met on the 1st day of April, 1864.

Your Committee report that they find a balance of £15 9*s.* 9*d.* was in the hands of Secretary for current expenses at date of last audit.

Your Committee charged the Secretary with this balance, and the sum of all the drafts drawn in 1863, making together a sum of £1,012 3*s.* 10*d.*, as explained at foot.

Vouchers for all the payments made, as per the annexed account, were submitted, and having been examined one by one, your Committee have to report the same correct.

Your Committee find a balance in the Secretary's hands of £12 13*s.* 7*d.* on the 31st of December, 1863, which is to be charged to him as the basis of next audit.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in Secretary's hands 1st January, 1863, ...	15	9	9
Amount of Drafts drawn in 1863, . .	996	14	1
	1,012	3	10
Deduct Expenditure as per annexed account, ...	999	10	3
Balance in Secretary's hands 1st January, 1864, ...	£12	13	7

ACCOUNT adverted to in the Annexed Reports, showing PARTICULARS of EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries of Board's Officers, ...				772	0	0
Printing of Promissory Notes and Debentures, ...				92	11	5
Petty Expenses, ...				28	0	2
Law Charges, Ordinary, .	18	18	8			
Do., Extraordinary, on account of appeal before Privy Council, in *re* New Ross National, . .	58	3	11			
				77	2	7

	£	s.	d.
Extra Inspection Expenses, ...	2	2	0
Inspector's Postage Account, and other extra charges, ...	2	13	7
Income Tax paid for Board's Officers to 20th September, 1863, ...	21	17	6
Coals for Offices, ...	3	3	0
	*£999	10	3

(Signed) GEO. H. LINDSAY.
JOHN LENTAIGNE.
JAMES POWER, BART.
W. JONES WESTBY.

* The Expenditure this year is in excess of that of last year by the sum of £89 12*s.* 1*d.* This increased expenditure is mainly occasioned by the law costs of the Appeal to Privy Council in the case of New Ross,

	£	s.	d.
expenditure is mainly occasioned by the law costs of the Appeal to Privy Council in the case of New Ross,	58	3	11
Printing Charges for ditto, ...	14	17	6
Extra Clerkship for ditto, ...	10	0	0
Additional payments for Income Tax this year, ...	6	2	6
	£89	3	11

APPENDIX (B) No. 2.

Showing ORDINARY INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the BOARD for 1862 and 1863.

1862.

ORDINARY SOURCES OF INCOME.	£	s.	d.
Receipts for Notes and Debentures, &c., . .	719	5	10
Dividends on Stock, ...	133	19	11
	£853	5	9
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries, ...	762	0	0
Printing, ...	91	12	9
Petty Expenses, ...	4	11	8
Inspector's Postage Account, . . .	3	14	4
Extra Inspection Expenses, . . .	—		
Coals for Offices, ...	2	17	9
Law Charges, ...	21	7	2
	£886	3	8
Excess of Ordinary Expenditure over Ordinary Income for the year 1862, . . .	£32	17	11

1863.

ORDINARY SOURCES OF INCOME.	£	s.	d.
Receipts for Notes and Debentures, &c., . .	681	0	11
Dividend on Stock, ...	134	11	6
	£815	12	5
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries, ...	762	0	0
Printing, ...	92	11	5
Petty Expenses, ...	12	16	2
Inspector's Postage Account, . . .	2	13	7
Extra Inspection Expenses, . . .	—		
Coals for Offices, ...	3	3	0
Law Charges, ...	18	18	8
	£892	2	10
Excess of Ordinary Expenditure over Ordinary Income, for the year 1863, . . .	£76	10	5

APPENDIX (C).

A LIST of the MEMBERS of the LOAN FUND BOARD, with the dates of their respective Appointments, and the Number of Attendances of each Member at the Sittings of the Board, for the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

N.B.—The Board held 15 Sittings during the Year 1863.

MEMBERS' NAMES.	Dates of Appointment.	No. of Attendances.
The Right Honourable the Earl of Fingal, ...	2nd Jan., 1837.	—
Fitzstephen French, Esq., M.P.,	„	—
Viscount De Vesci, . . .	„	1
Sir James Power, Bart., D.L., .	„	8
Thomas Hutton, Esq., D.L., .	„	—
James O'Farrell, Esq., . .	„	—
John D'Alton, Esq., . .	„	—
William Hodges, Esq., . .	25th Oct., 1837.	—
Rev. Thomas Hincks, D.D., .	10th Feb., 1841.	—
John Lentaigne, Esq., . .	„	13
The Right Honourable the Earl of Clancarty, . . .	14th Jan., 1842.	1
The Right Honourable the Earl of Erne, ...	„	—
The Right Honourable the Lord Downes, ...	„	—
The Viscount Boyle, . .	„	—
James William Lennox Naper, Esq., V.L., ...	„	—
The Right Honourable William Fownes Tighe, . . .	„	—
Colonel Robert Owen, J.P., .	20th Jan., 1842.	—
John Barlow, Esq., J.P., . .	9th Jan., 1843.	—
John Ennis, Esq., D.L., M.P., .	„	3

MEMBERS' NAMES.	Dates of Appointment.	No. of Attendances.
John N. V. Vernon, Esq., .	9th Jan., 1843.	—
The Very Rev. Chas. Vignolles, D.D., Dean of Ossory, .	„	—
John Brennan, Esq., . .	24th Jan., 1845.	—
George H. Lindsay, Esq., D.L.,	13th Jan., 1846.	11
Thomas Crosthwaite, Esq., .	„	—
Walter Sweetman, Esq., . .	20th Jan., 1846.	6
The Very Rev. H. U. Tighe, D.D., Dean of Derry, . .	18th Feb., 1846.	3
The Rev. J. G. Porter, J.P., .	30th Jan., 1851.	—
The Right Honourable Lord Talbot de Malahide, . .	28th Mar., 1854.	1
Lieut.-Col. George Gore Ouseley Higgins, ...	12th Sept., 1856.	—
The Right Honourable the Earl of Belmore, ...	14th April, 1858.	1
William Jones Westby, Esq., D.L.	15th June, 1859.	7
W. H. F. Cogan, Esq., M.P., .	12th April, 1860.	2
Wm. Pollard Urquhart, Esq., M.P.	6th Feb., 1861.	2
Counsel—Wm. O'Connor Morris, Esq., 6, Suffolk-street, . .	13th May, 1859.	—
Secretary—Rich. Robt. Madden, Esq., Dublin Castle, . .	19th Mar., 1850.	—

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THE FORTY-SECOND

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

HER MAJESTY'S

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues:

IN OBEDIENCE TO THE ACTS OF 10 GEORGE IV. (CAP. 50),
AND 2 WILLIAM IV. (CAP. 1);

BEING

THE THIRTEENTH REPORT

UNDER THE ACT OF THE 14 & 15 VICT. (CAP. 42).

Dated 28 June 1864.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *June* 1864.

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REPORT (Mr. HOWARD'S) - - - - - - p. 85
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TO THE HONOURABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE THIRTEENTH REPORT

Of the COMMISSIONER in charge of the LAND REVENUES of the CROWN in *England*, under the Warrant of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 31st March 1855.

BY the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 102, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, I am required, as Commissioner, within three months after the 31st of March in each year, to report to Her Majesty, and to both Houses of Parliament, what has been done in the management of the Crown Property in my charge, within the year ending on that day.

Leases granted. Appendix, No. 1.

In obedience to those directions, I have now to report that, during the year ended on the 31st of March last, there have been granted 145 Leases of land or houses, situated in different counties in England, and not being within the boundaries of any of the Royal Forests, and also of foreshores, minerals, and rights of sporting, &c. The rents reserved in these Leases amount altogether to £. 11,445. 14. 5.

The particulars of these leases are inserted in Appendix, No. 1, and the property demised may be divided into five classes; viz.—

1st. Farms or Land for agricultural purposes.
2d. Houses or other buildings.
3d. Land for building purposes.
4th. Mines, Minerals, and other substrata.
5th. Miscellaneous Property, and interests of uncertain value.

The total number of leases in the 1st class amounts to 21. The lands comprised in these leases, are situated in the Counties of Cambridge, Essex, Kent, Lincoln, Norfolk, Nottingham, Oxford, Surrey, Sussex, and York, and contain 4,184 A. 2 R. 19 P. The rents, reserved by the leases, amount to £. 7,403. 12. 9., subject, in several cases, to future increase, in consideration of the buildings to be erected, or of drainage or other improvements to be carried into execution, at the cost of the Crown.

Of the 2d class, 14 leases have been granted of 14 houses in London; one lease of a ship yard at Harwich, one of some buildings and accommodation land at York, and three leases of small houses in Kent, Norfolk, and Surrey, at rents amounting altogether to £. 1,998. 6. 8., and upon payment of fines, in some cases, amounting to £. 1,925. 18.

Of the 3d class, 95 leases have been granted of sites for 149 houses, and other buildings upon different parts of the Crown Estates, as follows:—

At Dover, sites for 25 houses,
At Eltham, Shooter's Hill, &c., sites for 24 houses,
At Victoria Park, sites for 63 houses,
At Richmond, sites for 22 houses,

as well as 12 sites in different parts of London, and also three at Ascot and Windsor. In all these cases the several Lessees have built, or have covenanted to build, within a limited period, and at their own cost, substantial houses or other buildings upon the plots let to them respectively. The ground rents, reserved by leases in this class, amount altogether to £. 1,575. 8.

Of the 4th class, two leases have been granted of minerals under the sea, or the bed of a tidal river, and one of a brickfield, under reservation in each case of a royalty, either upon the minerals raised and sold, or upon the bricks that may be manufactured.

Of the 5th class, one lease has been granted of a portion of the bed of the River Stour, for the purpose of enabling the Lessee to form an artificial oyster-bed; one lease of the shore of the sea below high-water mark, in front of Brunswick Square, &c., at Hove, in the County of Sussex, for the purpose of enabling the Lessees to control the use of the shore, and five leases of small parcels of foreshore and accommodation land, and of other rights and privileges of trifling value. The total amount of the rents reserved by these several leases is £. 443. 7.

SALES.
App. No. 2 (A.) and App. No. 2 (B.)

APPENDIX, No. 2 (A.), and Appendix, No. 2 (B.), contain the particulars of 40 sales, by public auction and by private contract, of various detached farms and premises that it was not advisable for the Crown to retain, or that were required for local or other improvements; also of different parcels of land, now or formerly below high-water mark.

The total sum received for the property specified in these Schedules, and carried to the credit of the Capital of the Land Revenue, is £. 60,955. 13.

In furtherance of the measures that have been taken in recent years, as detailed in former Reports to Parliament, for the concentration of the landed Estates of the Crown, there have been sold, during the year, several manors and detached farms that it was not desirable for the Crown to retain. The principal of these sales are the following:

AYSGARTH, IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

THE Crown was the owner of some small allotments, containing 47 A. 2 R. 22 P., that had been enclosed from the wastes of the Manor of Askrigg or Aysgarth, and the right of stray for 33 sheep over Askrigg Common. This property came out of lease at Michaelmas 1863, and was

certified

certified by the Crown Receiver for the county, in a report verified by his formal declaration, to be worth, for re-letting on lease, an annual rent of £. 25. 17. As the land was poor barren pasture, requiring a considerable outlay in drainage, and other improvements, and was detached from any other farm in my charge, I brought the property to sale by public auction in lots, and it realised the sum of £. 1,246, being at the rate of about 48 years' purchase of the estimated annual value.

BARNARD'S WHARF, AT ROTHERHITHE, IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

THIS property was lately vested in the Secretary of State for War, but being no longer required for military purposes, it was taken in exchange by this department for other land, part of Woolmer Forest, which was required by the War Department. At the time when that arrangement was entered into, the Secretary of State for War had agreed to convey Barnard's Wharf to Messrs. Gabriel, for the sum of £. 16,700, and when the exchange had been completed I carried that agreement into effect by executing a conveyance of the wharf, upon payment of the sum in question.

HIGH AND LOW DUNSFORTH, IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

IN the above Townships, two small Farms, containing 85 A. 3 R. 24 P., belonged to Her Majesty. They were certified by the Crown Receiver for the County to be worth, for reletting on lease, an annual rent of £. 174, provided that an outlay of about £. 600 was previously made in new buildings and repairs. As the land was scattered in several detached parcels, and was intermixed with the Estates of different proprietors, it appeared to me to be likely to realise a liberal price if offered for sale by auction in lots. It was accordingly divided into nine parcels, and ultimately produced a total sum of £. 6,000, being at the rate of upwards of 34 years' purchase of the annual value, without taking into consideration the saving of the outlay of £. 600 that would have been requisite, if the property had been retained by the Crown.

GREAT PARK FARM, IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT, IN THE COUNTY OF HANTS.

THE circumstances under which this Farm was sold, at a price equal to about 31 years' purchase of the present rent and estimated annual value, according to the declaration of the Crown Receiver for the County, are set forth in the following copy of my Report to the Lords of the Treasury.

In addition to the reasons for the sale set forth in my Report, it may be stated that the greater part of the buildings upon the Farm were old, and would have required a large outlay at the expiration of the subsisting Lease in 1873, and that the property from its position was not one that was likely to realize an accommodation price at a sale by auction, either during the currency of that lease, or after its expiration.

"Office of Woods, &c.

"My Lords, 29 April 1863.

"THE Crown is the owner of a farm, situated near Newport, in the Isle of Wight, called Great Park Farm, in lease to Mr. Charles Henry Woodford, for a term extending to 10th October 1873, at a yearly rent of £. 384. 15. 4., and containing according to the

description in that lease 331 A. 1 R. 1 P., but by a more recent Plan and Schedule deposited in this Office, 339 A. 2 R. 28 P.

"Mr. Clutton, the Crown Receiver for the island, has reported to me that he has received an offer, on behalf of Sir John Simeon, whose property adjoins this farm, to purchase it at the sum of £. 12,000, including the timber, of which there is very little on the land.

"The farm in question is tithe-free, but subject to a land-tax of £. 20. 18., payable by the lessee, and as it is detached from any other property under my charge, with the exception of a few strips of land at Carisbrook Castle, Mr. Clutton states that there does not appear to him to be any reason for retaining it, and he therefore advises that it should be sold at the sum offered, which is at the rate of about 31 years' purchase of the present rent, and is, in his opinion, its fair value.

"That Report will be verified by Mr. Clutton's declaration, pursuant to the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 62.

"I concur with Mr. Clutton in opinion that the isolated situation of this farm renders the sale of it advisable, with a view to the investment of the proceeds of the sale in the purchase of some other property in the vicinity of some large Crown Estates, and I therefore beg leave to recommend your Lordships to issue your warrant authorising me, in consideration of the payment of a sum of £. 12,000, to convey to Sir John Simeon, Bart., or to whom he may nominate, and to his, her, or their heirs and assigns, the Crown Farm, called Great Park Farm, containing about 339 A. 2 R. 28 P., situated near Newport, in the Isle of Wight, together with the timber standing thereon.

"It is proposed that the sale should be completed in October next, and Sir John Simeon has agreed to pay the legal expenses of carrying it into effect.

"I am, &c.
(signed) "*Charles Gore.*"

"The Right Honourable the
"Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury."

MANORS OF WHAPLODE, MOULTON, &c., IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

THESE Manors are four in number; in three of them the fines are certain, and in the fourth they are arbitrary. Fine certain manors are not desirable properties for the Crown to retain, for the reason that they are generally more profitable to the Steward, or to his local deputy, if the latter is a solicitor, than to the Lord. In the cases of such of the Manors mentioned above, as are fine certain, the fines are moderate in amount, the fees do not press heavily upon the tenants who are accustomed to the tenure, and there is no inducement for them to enfranchise. There was no special reason therefore for retaining them in the hands of the Crown. In the case of the remaining manor, the fines are arbitrary, but as the copyhold lands are of small extent, and as the expense of holding the Courts would be nearly as much for one as for the four manors, I decided that it would not be advisable to retain it. The whole of the manors were therefore offered for sale by auction, and realised the sum of £. 5,150. The gross annual profit derived from them had averaged about £. 160 a year, and the ordinary expenses of holding the Courts, exclusive of any charges relating to the Manor Pounds, had averaged about £. 20 a year. The ordinary net income had therefore been £. 140 a year, and the price realised is at the rate of about 36 years' purchase of that sum.

MANOR AND DEMESNE LANDS OF WYMONDHAM IN THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

IN this Manor the greater portion of the copyholds are held upon payment of fines certain, there being only about 50 tenements, chiefly houses and small parcels of land, upon which the fines are arbitrary. The profits amounted upon an average to about £. 123 a year, but as there had been a few enfranchisements, the future annual profits could not at the time of the sale be estimated to exceed £. 120. The demesnes contained only 47 A. 1 R. 21 P., and, as they were detached from any other of the Crown's landed Estates, and fell out of lease at Michaelmas 1863, it appeared to me that the whole property might advantageously be sold at the same time. The result of the sale was that the manor realised £. 5,500, being at the rate of more than 45 years' purchase of the profits, without any deduction for the expenses of holding the Courts, or of collecting the quit-rents, and that the demesne lands realised £. 2,585, being at the rate of more than 35 years' purchase of their annual value for reletting on lease, according to the declaration of the Crown Receiver for the County.

Enfranchisement of Copyholds. App. No. 3.

Appendix, No. 3, contains the particulars of 26 Copyhold or customary tenements, holden of nine Manors, belonging to the Crown, that have been enfranchised, upon payment of sums amounting altogether to £. 5,947. 6. 3.

Enfranchisement of Copyholds in which Her Majesty has a Reversionary Interest. Appendix, No. 4.

BY the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 94, "The Copyhold Act, 1858," provision has been made for the enfranchisement, under the Copyhold Acts, of land holden of Manors vested in Her Majesty in right of Her Crown, in remainder or reversion, expectant upon an estate of inheritance.

In conformity with the provisions of that Act, I have concurred in the execution of six deeds of enfranchisement of land holden of the Manors of Boxgrove, Cuckfield, Ditcheling, Houndeane, and Rotherfield, in the County of Sussex, in the whole of which the Crown has a reversionary interest. The consideration money has in each case been paid to Trustees, and has been invested by them in the purchase of Government securities, the income from which, until the money shall be otherwise invested in pursuance of the terms of the Act, will be payable to the person who is for the time being entitled to the rents and profits of the Manor in which each such enfranchisement has been effected.

Exchanges. Appendix, No. 5.

Appendix, No. 5, contains the particulars of three exchanges that have been made of various parcels of land belonging to the Crown, for other land belonging to individuals, by which means the Estates of the Crown have been rendered more compact and valuable.

FREE GRANTS in PERPETUITY. Appendix, No. 6.

APPENDIX, No. 6, contains the particulars of four free grants, which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to make, of parts of the hereditary possessions of the Crown, under the powers to that effect reserved to the Sovereign by the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

The first grant is that of a small piece of land for the site of a church at Ascot Heath, in the County of Berks, in which neighbourhood the Crown possesses an Estate, some portions of which are coming into the market for building purposes.

The second grant is that of a site for a parsonage house and garden for the Incumbent of the district chapelry of Aldborough Hatch, in the County of Essex. More than two-thirds of the district belong to the Crown.

The third grant is that of a small piece of land as a site for a school for the children of the labouring population of the Parish of Sempringham, in the County of Lincoln. The Crown is the owner of upwards of 1,900 acres of land within the district that will be served by the school.

The fourth grant is that of an acre of land as a site for a parsonage for the incumbent of Low Dunsforth, in the County of York. This grant was made in consideration of the Crown, being the owner of the Estate in Dunsforth, that was subsequently sold for the sum of £. 6,000, as stated at page 5.

PURCHASES by the CROWN. Appendix, No. 7.

APPENDIX, No. 7, contains the particulars of 11 purchases that have been made for the concentration and improvement of the Crown property, out of monies that had accumulated on the Capital Account of the Land Revenue from the sales of estates, or parts of estates, that did not form desirable properties for the Crown to retain, or of fee-farm and other unimprovable rents, as well as of portions of the foreshore and bed of the sea and of tidal rivers, and also from the enfranchisement of copyholds.

The total sum expended in the purchases, specified in the Appendix, amounts to £. 44,898. 3.

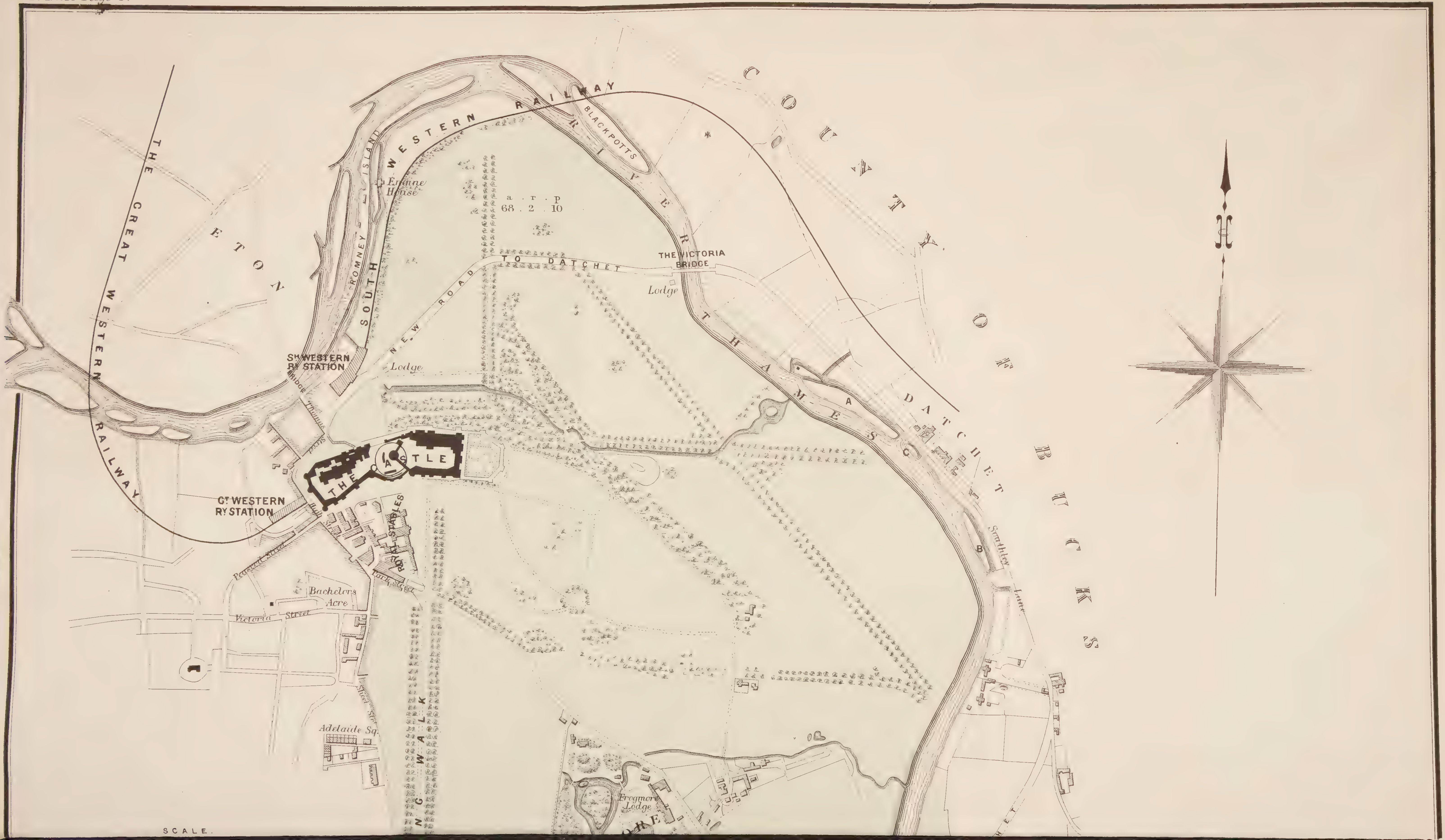
The following are the most important of these purchases.

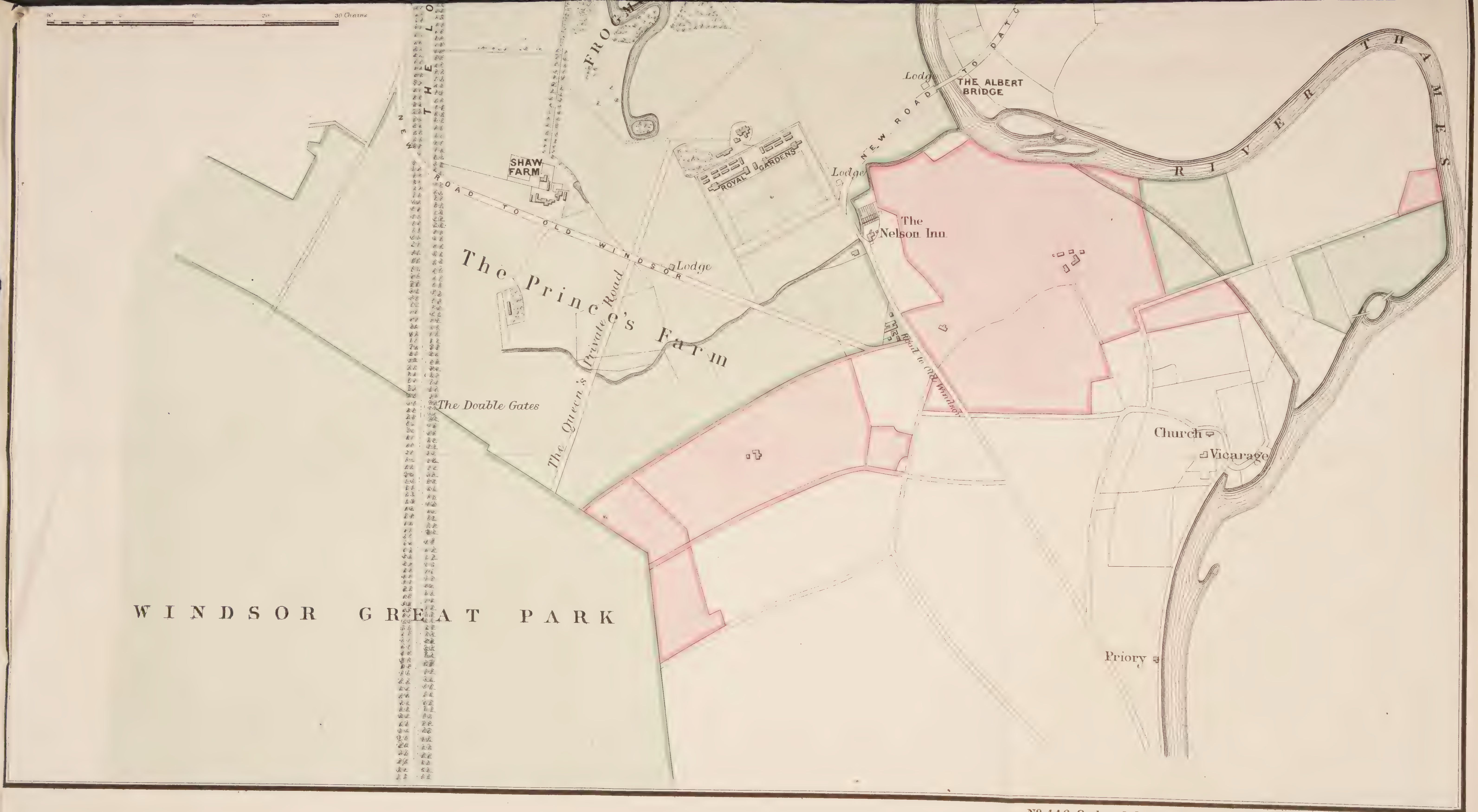
TYLE PLACE FARM, IN THE COUNTY OF BERKS.

THIS small estate, containing 230 A. 0 R. 20 P. of land, with two farmhouses and other buildings, abuts on Windsor Great Park, and has been purchased, to prevent injury to that property, for the sum of £. 26,429. 3., which includes the purchase-money for a tithe rent-charge of £. 39. 6. 7. a year, payable out of part of the Crown land in the neighbourhood. The Estate is coloured pink on the annexed Plan, upon which the Crown property adjoining it is coloured green.

STRAY MARSH FARM, IN THE ISLE OF SHEPPEY, IN THE COUNTY OF KENT.

THIS Farm contains 231 A. 2 R. 36 P., and forms a desirable acquisition to the Crown Estate, which it adjoins, and which has been increased by this purchase to 1,430 acres. The farm was purchased for £. 8,700. It has


THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY
ETON
ROMNEY ISLAND
Engine House
a . r . p
68 . 2 . 10
BLACKPOTTS
RIVER THAMES
COUNTY OF BUCKS
NEW ROAD TO DATCHET
THE VICTORIA BRIDGE
Lodge
Sh WESTERN Ry STATION
BRIDGE
Thames
Lodge
THE CASTLE
Gt WESTERN Ry STATION
ROYAL STABLES
Peascod Street
Bachelors Acre
Victoria Street
Adelaide Sq.
LONG WALK
Frogmore Lodge
DATCHET
Southley Lane
SCALE.



No. 446. Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 29 June, 1864.

has been annexed to an adjoining farm, containing 103 A. 3 R. 28 P., that was purchased in 1861, for the sum of £, 3,550, and the two farms, upon which an outlay of about £. 200 has been made by the Crown, have been let upon lease at a rent of £. 450 a year.

In all cases of lease, sale, enfranchisement, exchange, or purchase, of which the particulars are detailed in this Report, and in the Appendices, the surveys and estimates of the land and hereditaments included in such transactions were made by competent surveyors, who have in each case certified by a report, verified by a declaration pursuant to the provisions of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 62, the fair worth or value, in their judgment, of the lands and hereditaments surveyed, except in cases where, from the nature of the property, the value could not be known by a survey or inspection, or where from other causes specified in the 72d section of 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, a preliminary survey and estimate has been dispensed with.

IN consequence of the opinion expressed in a Resolution of the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the management of this Department, there have been inserted in each Annual Report, since the year 1850, five additional Schedules; viz.—

1st. Of Rents put in charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue in respect of property acquired for Her Majesty, by purchase, lease, exchange, or otherwise.

2d. Of the Rents discharged from the Rentals of the several Receivers in respect of property sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of.

3d. Of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenues, under Leases, or agreements for Leases, and which shall have been owing for a greater period than a year, showing the term during which each arrear shall have been accruing, and the measures, if any, in progress for the recovery of the same.

4th. Of all Monies remitted on Her Majesty's behalf in respect of any Rents in charge with the same Receivers, specifying whether any previous remission has taken place in respect of the same Rent, and the circumstances and the authority under which remitted.

5th. Of all defalcations that shall have taken place in respect of Monies due and owing to Her Majesty, specifying the circumstances under which such defalcations shall have taken place, and the means (if any) available, and the measures (if any) taken for the recovery of the Monies.

I have now inserted these Schedules in the Appendix to the present Report. Appendix, No. 8. (A.), (B.), (C.), (D.), (E.)

Appendix, (A. A.) THE Appendix A. A. contains an Account of the Monies derived from the Hereditary Possessions of the Crown under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, received within the year ended 31st March 1864, and the application of all such Monies, including payments into the Exchequer of the surplus Income arising from those possessions, as well as the appropriation of the Capital Monies arising from the sale of portions of the possessions of the Crown during the same period.

The Account for the preceding year, ended on the 31st of March 1863, has been audited by the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, and the monthly Accounts for the succeeding year have been rendered to those Commissioners for the period up to, and including the month of January last.

CHARLES GORE. (L.S.)

Office of Woods, &c.,
28 June 1864.

APPENDIX.

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Appendix, N° 1.—A SCHEDULE of LEASES of MESSUAGES, TENEMENTS, LANDS, and HEREDITAMENTS, both days inclusive: showing, The Dates of the Leases; The Premises comprised therein; The Names of the Lessee the same; The Rents reserved; The Fines paid; The Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what oth the Premises as have been before in Lease, by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reserv

Note.—In the instances distinguished by an asterisk (*), the former Leases comprised other premises beyond tho

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
	BERKS:			
1863:	ASCOT HEATH:			
Dec. 31	A Piece of Woodland, containing about 22 Acres, with the Dwelling-house, Stable, and Out-buildings thereon, situated in the Parishes of Sunninghill and Winkfield - -	Vice-Admiral Henry Francis Greville - - -	- - 99 years from 10 October 1861	22 – – during the fir 10 years, and 66 – – during the r mainder of th term -
	and,			
	A further Piece of adjoining Land, containing about One Acre, situated in the first named Parish - -			1 – – during the fir eight years, an 3 – – during the r mainder of th term -
	WINDSOR:			
1864:				
Feb. 17	A Piece of Ground, with a House thereon, situated in the Osborne Road, in the Parish of Clewer -	William Sim - -	- - 93 years from 5th January 1862	- - These Plot of Ground ar portions of th Crown's Windsc Estate, agreed t be let to Williar Sim for build ing purposes, a an ultimate Ren of 340 *l.* per an num. Care wi be taken that th whole Rent sha be properly se cured by th Buildings to b erected upon th Property; bu the proportion o the estimate yearly value o the Estate appli cable to eac Plot cannot b given -
" "	Ditto - - ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
	CAMBRIDGE:			
1863:				
Dec. 1	A Piece of Land, containing about 33 Perches, with the Cottage, Barn, and other Outbuildings thereon, called the Crow's Nest, situated on the Pound Hill, near the Newmarket Road, in or near Burwell -	Henry James Debenham	- - 17 years from 10th October 1863	7 – –

England belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, The Terms granted; The Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey Considerations such Leases respectively have been granted:—and showing, also, The Annual Value of such Parts of and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

contained in the New Leases, and consequently a proportionate part only of the former Value, Rent, and Fine is shown.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
22 – – during the first 10 years, and 66 – – during the remainder of the term - ; 1 – – during the first eight years, and 3 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	2,500 – – at the least for the House and Buildings upon the Parcel firstly described; 150 – – for a Cottage, to be erected upon the Parcel secondly described, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings upon the Parcel firstly described; and the further expense to be incurred by him in erecting upon the Parcel secondly described, a Cottage for the residence of a gardener, at a cost of 150 *l.* at the least -	- - Not before in Lease. This Land was awarded to the Crown, under the Windsor Forest Inclosure Act, and has, until the present letting, been appropriated as a Fir Plantation.		
A Peppercorn during the first three years, and 6 – – during the remainder of the term	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings -	- - Not before in Lease. This Ground forms part of an Estate purchased from Mr. Keppel in 1843, since which period it has been held by yearly Tenants, at Rents amounting on an average to 3 *l.* 10 *s.* per acre. The Land upon which these Houses are erected, forms a portion of 13 A. 3 R. 5 P., held by Mr. Sim under the Agreement for letting, referred to in the 35th Report to Parliament (1857), p. 27.		
- ditto - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
7 – –	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease, being the Property purchased from James Scott and others. *Vide* 41st Report to Parliament (1863), Appendix, No. 7, p. 78.		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
	CORNWALL:			
1863: Dec. 31	All Mines, Veins, and Beds of Metal and Metallic Ore and other Minerals within or under the bed or soil of the Sea, below and from low-water mark, adjoining the mine called Wheal Prudence, situated within the Manor of Tyrwarnhaile	- - John Bray, John Feather Wilkinson, George Simpson, and William Henry Wilks	- - 20 years from 21 June 1862 -	Uncertain -
	CUMBERLAND:			
Nov. 7	All Mines, Veins, and Beds of Metal and Metallic Ore, within, under, or upon certain parts of the foreshore and bed of the Sea - - -	- - Nathaniel Caine, John Bewley, and James Barratt - - -	- - 1 year from 10th October 1863, determinable by the Crown upon giving 1 month's notice - -	- ditto - -
	ESSEX:			
July 7	A Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 1 R. 26 P., situated at Newalls Corner, in the Parish of Barking -	John Willis - -	- - 5 years from 10th October 1862	5 – –
1864: March 7	The Ship-yard and Slips, with the Messuage, Stables, Storehouse, Mast - house, Counting - house, Sheds, Crane, Crane-house, and other Buildings on the said Yard, situated in the Town of Harwich -	John Vaux - -	- - 21 years from 5th January 1863	140 – –
	ESSEX AND SUFFOLK:			
1863: Sept. 16	A Portion of the bed of the River Stour, below low-water mark, between Erwarton Ness and Sutton Ness, demised for the purpose of enabling the Lessee to form Artificial Oyster Beds - - -	Michael Wills - -	- - 21 years from 5th July 1863, determinable by the Lessee at the expiration of the 3d, 7th, 10th, or 14th year of the term, upon giving 6 months' notice -	25 – – during the first three years, 80 – – during the next four years, 140 – – during the next three years, 300 – – during the next four years, and 400 – – during the remainder of the term - -

- - - - - - - of MESSUAGES OF TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
- - A Royalty of 1-20th part of the value of the Minerals raised and sold, such Royalty not to be less than 5 – – per annum during the first two years, nor less than 10 – – per annum during the remainder of the term - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - These Premises were last held under a trial License for a year to the 21st June 1862, at a Rent of 1 *l.* and a Royalty of 1-20th part of the value of the Minerals raised and sold.		
1 – – and a Royalty of 1-10th part of the value of the Mineral substances raised and sold -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
5 – –	- -	- -	- - - -	- - This Land, with a Cottage upon it, formed part of the Property purchased in 1857 from Sir Edward Hulse, Bart., and his Trustees, (*vide* 36th Report to Parliament (1858), pp. 7 and 54); and it was then held at a Rent of 10 *s.* upon a Lease which expired in 1862, when the Cottage, being found unworthy of repair, was removed, and the Land was demised upon the terms here specified.		
140 – –	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings -	- - - -	- - The Rent reserved by the last Lease was 225 *l.*, but at the commencement of the term the Crown placed the Sea-wall and external Wharfing in repair, and subsequently maintained them. By the new Lease the Lessee is bound to execute all repairs.		
25 – – during the first three years, 80 – – during the next four years, 140 – – during the next three years, 300 – – during the next four years, and 400 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	KENT:			£. s. d.
1863:	ELTHAM ESTATE:			
May 15	A Messuage, with the Stable, Chaise-house, Outbuildings, Garden, and Land, containing about 1 A. 1 R., situated at Shooter's Hill, in the Parish of Eltham - - -	James Fenning - -	- - 10 years from 10th October 1880	40 – –
1864: Jan. 25	A Brick-field, containing about 4 A. 2 R. 10 P., situated on the East side of Burnt Ash Lane, in the Parish of Lee - - - - -	John Pound - -	- - 17¾ years from 5th January 1864, determinable by either party at the end of the first 3¾ years, or 10¾ years, or by the Lessee at any time, in the event of the brick-earth being exhausted - -	Uncertain -
	Building Ground.			
1863:	SHOOTER'S HILL:			
April 15	A Piece of Woodland, containing about 21 A. 2 R. 25 P., called Jack's Wood, situated at Shooter's Hill, in the Parish of Eltham, together with a Messuage, Offices, and Cottage or Lodge thereon - - -	- - Sir James Plaisted Wilde, Knight - -	- - 99 years from 5th April 1862 -	20 – – during the first year, 75 – – during the second year, and 150 – – during the remainder of the term.
Nov. 14	Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 1 R. 14 P., also situated at Shooter's Hill, in the Parish of Eltham, together with Two Messuages thereon, called Derby Villas	William Stanley - -	- - 99 years from 5th July 1861 -	1 10 – for each Messuage during the first year, 3 10 – for each Messuage during the second year, and 5 – – for each Messuage during the remainder of the term - -
	HIGH ROAD FROM LEWISHAM TO ELTHAM (SOUTH SIDE):			
Sept. 24	A Piece of Ground, containing about 1 R. 1 P., together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 1, Eltham Villas	- - Thomas Miller Whittaker - - -	- - 96¼ years from 10th October 1863	- - -
" "	Ditto - ditto, No. 2, ditto - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	- - -

- - - - - of MESSAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. *s.* *d.*				£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	
40 – –	- -	-- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee of 500 *l.*, in enlarging and improving the Messuage - -	40 – –	40 – –	
14 – – and a Royalty of 2 *s.* per 1,000 on the Bricks manufactured, such Royalty in respect of this and an adjoining parcel of Land, previously leased to John Pound, not to be less than 150 *l.* per annum - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - This Land formed part of Lee Green Farm, which was let upon a yearly tenancy, at a rent of 355 *l.*, the proportion of which sum, applicable to this land, amounted to 11 *l.* 10 *s.*		
20 – – during the first year, 75 – – during the second year, and 150 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Messuage and other Buildings -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage and other Buildings - -	- - This Woodland was in hand at the time of the letting to Sir James Wilde.		
1 10 – for each Messuage during the first year, 3 10 – for each Messuage during the second year, and 5 – – for each Messuage during the remainder of the term -	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuages - -	- One of these Parcels of Land was last let, with other land, upon a yearly tenancy, at a Rent of about 5 *l.* per acre; the other Parcel was in hand.		
10 – –	- -	- ditto -	- - The surrender of the Leases referred to in the last column	- - These Pieces of Land, with Two Messuages erected thereon by a Mr Bussey, were demised to him for a term of 99 years from the 5th January 1861, at a ground rent of 18 *l.* for each Parcel; Mr. Bussey afterwards assigned his interest to Mr. Whittaker, who was allowed, at his own request, to surrender those Leases, and to take new Leases of the same Premises at the reduced ground-rents stated in the preceding column, the difference between the old and the new Rents being secured on other parts of the adjoining Land let to him for building.		
10 – –	- -	- ditto -				

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	Kent—Eltham Estate—*continued.*			
	Building Ground—continued.			
1863:	High Road from Lewisham to Eltham (South Side)—*continued.*			- - These Plots of Ground form part of the Crown's Eltham Estate, agreed to be let to William Harding, and by him assigned to Thomas Miller Whittaker for Building purposes, at progressive rents, amounting ultimately to 335 *l.* per annum. Care will be taken that the whole rent shall be properly secured by the Buildings to be erected upon the property, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value of the Estate, applicable to each Plot, cannot be stated - -
Sept. 24	A Piece of Ground, containing about 18 Perches, situated at the rear of the Messuages, called respectively Pendennis House and Crown Villa	Thomas Miller Whittaker	- - 97 years from 5th January 1863	
Oct. 14	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, called Stanley Villa - - - - - -	- ditto - - -	- - 99 years from 5th January 1861	
1864:				
Feb. 23	Ditto - ditto - called Alma House	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
" "	Ditto - ditto - called Alpha House	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
	High Road from Lewisham to Eltham (North Side):			- - The preceding observation in this column is equally applicable to these Plots, which form part of 12 acres of the Estate agreed to be let to George Bird Gates and William Thomas Gates, for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 245 *l.* per annum, subject to an increase in the event of the Lessee of No. 1, Alexandra Villas, erecting Houses on the additional Plot of Ground included in his lease -
1863:				
Aug. 20	A Piece of Ground, containing about 2 R. 9 P., together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 1, Alexandra Villas - - - - - -	Thomas Hancock -	- ditto - -	
	and,			
	A Piece of adjacent Ground, containing about 3 A. 2 R. - - -		- - 96½ years from 5th July 1863 -	
Sept. 29	A Piece of Ground, containing about 1 R. 27 P., together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 2, Alexandra Villas - - - - - -	- ditto - - -	- - 99 years from 5th January 1861	

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
— 5 —	- -	- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings	- - - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first two years and three quarters, and 12 — — during the remainder of the term	- -	- ditto -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage - -	- - The Premises agreed to be demised to Mr. Harding, comprised a House and Paddock, held at a rent of 110 *l.*, and about 8 acres of adjoining land held at a rent equivalent to about 3 *l.* per acre.		
- - A Peppercorn during the first three years, and 7 10 — during the remainder of the term	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- ditto - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first two years, and 15 — — during the remainder of the term	- -	1,000 — — at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- ditto - - -			
35 — — and 5 *l.* for each House (not exceeding three in number) which may be erected - -	- -			*40 — — for the 12 acres of land agreed to be let to Messrs. Gates, at an ultimate rent of 245 *l.*	*40 — —	
- - A Peppercorn during the first two and a half years, and 15 — — during the remainder of the term	- -	1,100 — — at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3 4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- ditto - - -			

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	KENT—Eltham Estate—*continued.*			
	Building Ground—continued.			
1863:	CROWN TERRACE, LEE GREEN:			
June 12	A Piece of Ground, situated on the east side of Burnt Ash Lane, Lee Green, in the Parish of Lee, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 1, Crown Terrace - - - -	George Bush - -	- - 99 years from 10th October 1851	- - -
" "	Ditto - ditto - No. 2, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	- - The observation made in this Column in the case of the Plot of Land let to Mr. Whittaker, is equally applicable to these Plots, which form part of 4 A. 0 R. 24 P. of the Estate agreed to be let to John Pound, for Building purposes, at progressive rents, amounting ultimately to 150 *l.* per annum -
" "	Ditto - ditto - No. 3, ditto -	Henry Bond - -	- ditto - -	
" "	Ditto - ditto - No. 4, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
" "	Ditto - ditto - No. 5, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
" 26	Ditto - ditto - No. 6, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
" "	Ditto - ditto - No. 7, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
" "	Ditto - ditto - No. 8, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	- - -
" "	Ditto - ditto - No. 9, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	- - -
	COURT YARD AT ELTHAM:			
June 9	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, called Blenheim House - - - - -	Abraham Hammond -	- - 98 years from 5th January 1861	- - -
" 29	Ditto - ditto, called Wilton House	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	- - The same observation is equally applicable to these plots, which form part of 4 A. 1 R. 18 P. of the Estate agreed to be let to George Gates, for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents amounting ultimately to 90 *l.* per annum
Aug. 25	Ditto - ditto, called Wellington House - - - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
Oct. 29	Ditto - ditto, called Grange House	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
1864:				
Mar. 2	Ditto - ditto, called Havelock House - - - - -	- ditto - - -	- - 98 years from 5th January 1862	- - -

- - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
- - A Peppercorn during the first 2½ years, and 10 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first 2½ years, and 5 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
ditto - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- ditto - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -	*12 9 – for the 4 A. 0 R. 24 P. of Land agreed to be let to John Pound, at an ultimate rent of 150 *l.*	*12 9 –	—
- ditto - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- ditto - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- ditto - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- ditto - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- ditto - -	- -	- - ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first 2½ years, and 2 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- ditto - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first 2¾ years, and 10 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -	- - The Premises agreed to be demised to Mr. Gates, comprised some worn-out houses and gardens, with 3 A. 2 R. of land, held at rents amounting altogether to 77 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*		
- ditto - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first 2¼ years, and 10 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	Kent—*continued.*			
	Maison Dieu Estate:			
	Building Ground:			
1863:	Albert Terrace:			
May 28	A Piece of Ground, situated in Charlton Back Road, in the Parish of Charlton, near Dover, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 13, Albert Terrace - -	James Millgate - -	- - 99 years from 5th April 1861 -	- - -
Aug. 19	Ditto - ditto, No. 12, in ditto -	John James Greenstreet	- ditto - -	- - -
	Crafford Street:			
July 25	A Piece of Ground, situated in the Parish of Charlton, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 3, in Crafford Street - - -	- - William Alexander Young Marsh - -	- ditto - -	- - These Plots of Ground are portions of a total area of 8 A. 2 R. 15 P. Parcel of the Crown's Maison Dieu Estate, agreed to be let to Charles Benjamin Gorely, for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 300*l.* per annum. Care will be taken that the whole rent shall be properly secured by the Buildings to be erected upon the Property, but the proportions of the estimated yearly value of the Estate applicable to each Plot cannot be stated - -
Sept. 29	Ditto - ditto, No. 4, in ditto - -	Thomas Wellard Empson	- ditto - -	
1864:				
Mar. 2	Ditto - ditto, No. 5, in ditto - -	William Richard Lewis	- ditto - -	
" "	Ditto - ditto, No. 6, in ditto - -	John Allen Lewis -	- ditto - -	
1863:	Dour Street:			
April 9	A Piece of Ground, situated in Dour Street, in the same Parish, together with Two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 4 and 5 in Dour Street -	William Law - -	- ditto -	
" 11	Ditto - ditto, with One Messuage thereon, being No. 31 in ditto -	Thomas Ewer Middleton	- ditto - -	- - -
May 21	Ditto - ditto, No. 10, in ditto -	John Swadling - - -	- ditto - -	- - -

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
- - A Peppercorn during the first two years, and 3 16 – during the remainder of the term -	- -	200 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first two years, and 3 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- ditto - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first 2½ years, and 3 2 – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first 2½ years, and 3 3 – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -	- - These plots form a portion of the Estate, containing 71 A. 2 R. 28 P., last let upon a yearly tenancy at a rent of 194 *l.*, the proportion of which rent, applicable to the Land, with some old Buildings thereon, agreed to be demised to Mr. Gorely, is 50 *l.*		
- ditto - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first two years, and 2 8 – for each messuage, during the remainder of the term -	- -	120 – – at the least for each Messuage, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuages - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first 1½ year, and 1 14 – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first two years, and 2 7 – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	KENT—Maison Dieu Estate—*cont[d].*			
	Building Ground—continued.			
1863:	Dour Street—*continued.*			
May 21	A Piece of Ground, situated in Dour Street, in the Parish of Charlton, with Two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 11 and 12 in Dour Street -	Joshua Robinson -	- - 99 years from 5th April 1861 -	- - -
" "	Ditto - ditto, Nos. 16 and 17, in ditto	John Forster - -	- ditto - -	- - These Plots of Ground are portions of a total area of 8 A. 2 R. 15 P. Parcel of the Crown's Maison Dieu Estate, agreed to be let to Charles Benjamin Gorely, for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 300*l.* per annum. Care will be taken that the whole rent shall be properly secured by the Buildings to be erected upon the Property, but the proportions of the estimated yearly value of the Estate applicable to each Plot cannot be stated.
" 29	Ditto - ditto, with One Messuage thereon, being No. 22, in ditto -	Ann Richardson, widow	- ditto - -	
Nov. 30	Ditto - ditto, No. 6, in ditto -	Robert Burrows -	- ditto - -	
Dec. 31	Ditto - ditto, No. 30, in ditto -	- - Diana Billinghurst, widow - - -	- ditto - -	- - -
1864:				
Jan. 20	Ditto - ditto, with Two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 8 and 9, in ditto	George Law - -	- ditto - -	- - -

- - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
- - A Peppercorn during the first two years, and 2 7 – for each Messuage, during the remainder of the term - -	- -	120 – – at the least for each Messuage, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuages - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first two years, and 1 18 – for No. 16, and 2 – – for No. 17, during the remainder of the term - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first two years, and 1 14 – during the remainder of the term -	- -	120 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage - -	- - Thess Plots form a portion of the Estate, containing 71 A. 2 R. 28 P., last let upon a yearly tenancy at a rent of 194 *l.*, the proportion of which rent, applicable to the Land, with some old Buildings thereon, agreed to be demised to Mr. Gorely, is 50 *l.*		
- - A Peppercorn during the first two years and a half, and 2 7 – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first two years and a half, and 1 14 – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first two years, and 2 8 – for each Messuage, during the remainder of the term - -	- -	120 – – at the least for each Messuage, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuages - -			

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
	KENT—Maison Dieu Estate—cont^d.			
	Building Ground—continued.			
	PARK STREET:			
1863: July 28	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, situated in the Parish of Charlton, being No. 17, in Park Street - - - -	- - John Blackburn and Frederick Harry Watson - - - -	- - 99 years from 5th April 1861 -	- - -
Aug. 10	Ditto - ditto, No. 10, in ditto - -	John Thomas Drake -	- ditto - -	- - These Plo of Ground a portions of total area 8 A. 2 R. 15 parcel of t Crown's Maiso Dieu Estat agreed to be l to Charles Be jamin Gorel for Buildin purposes, at pr gressive yearl rents, amoun ing ultimately t 300*l*. per annu Care will b taken that th whole rent sha be properly se cured by th Buildings to b erected upon th Property, b the proportion of the estimate yearly value c the Estate ap plicable to eac Plot cannot b stated.
„ 21	Ditto ditto, No. 12, in ditto -	Thomas Robinson -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto - ditto, No. 13, in ditto -	Robert Nuttall - -	- ditto - -	
	PARK VILLAS:			
May 9	A Piece of ground, situated in Charlton Back Road, in the same Parish, together with a Messuage thereon, called No. 6, Park Villas - -	Martin Lemasson -	- ditto - -	
Nov. 2	Ditto - ditto, No. 2, ditto - -	William Crundall -	- ditto - -	- - -
	ISLE OF SHEPPY:			
1864: Jan. 5	A Messuage, with the Outbuildings, Yards, Garden, and several Pieces of Land, containing together about 230 A. 2 R. 3 P., called Stray Marsh Farm, situated in the Parish of Minster - - - - and Several other Pieces of Marshland, containing together about 103 A. 3 R. 28 P., called the Cheney Marshes, situated in the same Parish - -	- - Herbert Knatchbull Hugessen - - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1863	450 - -

- - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
- - A Peppercorn during the first two years, and 2 13 – during the remainder of the term -	- -	200 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first two years, and 2 17 – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first two years, and 2 18 – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -	- - These Plots form a portion of the Estate, containing 71 A. 2 R. 28 P., last let upon a yearly tenancy at a rent of 194 *l.*, the proportion of which rent, applicable to the Land, with some old Buildings thereon, agreed to be demised to Mr. Gorely, is 50 *l.*		
- - ditto - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first two years, and 5 17 – during the remainder of the term -	- -	300 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn for the first 2½ years, and 4 19 – during the remainder of the term -	- -	350 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- ditto - - -			
450 – – and 5 per cent. on any amount which may be expended by the Crown in the erection or improvement of any Buildings, or in the under-drainage of the Land -	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease. The Premises firstly described were purchased from the Rev. Frederick Darling, *et al.* (*Vide* Appendix, No. 7, page 77); and the Premises lastly described, were purchased from Major General Edward Matson, R.E. *Vide* 40th Report to Parliament (1862), pages 12 and 73.		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
	LINCOLN:			
1863:	**Gedney Estate:**			
Oct. 10	Several Pieces of Land, containing together about 132 A. 0 R. 16 P., situated at Gedney Marsh, in the Parish of Gedney - - -	George Piggins - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1862	287 - -
1864:	**Humber Shore:**			
Mar. 28	A Piece of Land, below high-water mark, containing in length about 17 yards, and in breadth about 2 yards, being a portion of the Foreshore of the River Humber, situated in front of Land belonging to the Lessees, in Barton-upon-Humber - - - - -	- - John Pickard Dinsdale and George Ellis	- - 21 years from 10th October 1863	1 - -
	LINCOLN AND NORFOLK:			
1863:	**Wingland Estate:**			
April 28	Several Messuages, Cottages, Buildings, and Pieces of Land, containing together about 478 A. 1 R. 34 P., situated in the Extra-parochial District, called Wingland, between the Counties of Lincoln and Norfolk -	Farmer Mallet - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1862	1,050 - -
May 27	Several Pieces of Land, with the Cottage, Homestead, and Buildings thereon, containing together about 244 A. 0 R. 19 P., situated partly in the same District, and partly in the adjoining Parish of Walpole, St. Peter - - - - - -	- - Joseph Faulkner and John Thurlby - -	- ditto - -	550 - -
July 4	Several Pieces of Land, with the Cottage and Buildings thereon, containing together about 401 A. 3 R. 19 P., situated in the same District -	- - William Skelton and Edward Dunkley Skelton - - - -	- ditto - -	880 - - for the first 6 years, and 920 - - during the remainder of the term - -

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES OF TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
287 – –	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease, being the property purchased from the Lessee. *Vide* 41st Report to Parliament (1863), pages 10 and 79.		
1 – –	- -	- -	- - - -	Not before in Lease.		
1,050 – – and 5 *l.* per cent. upon any sums (in excess of 350 *l.*) which may be expended by the Crown in the erection or improvement of any Buildings - - -	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings -	- - - -			
550 – – and 5 *l.* per cent. upon any sums (in excess of 350 *l.*) which may be expended by the Crown in the erection or improvement of any Buildings - - -	- -	- ditto -	- - - -	- - Of this property several Parcels, containing 104 A. 3 R. 39 P., were last demised upon the terms stated in the preceding column. The residue consists of an allotment containing 94 A. 0 R. 4 P., set out for Her Majesty in 1862, under the Act 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 85, for improving the Outfall of the River Nene, and of several Farms, containing 925 A. 1 R. 29 P., purchased from the Commissioners of the Nene Outfall. *Vide* 41st Report to Parliament (1863), pages 10 and 79.		
880 – – during the first 6 years, and 920 – – during the remainder of the term, and 5 *l.* per cent. upon any sums (in excess of 750 *l.*) which may be expended by the Crown in the erection or improvement of any Buildings - - -	- -	- ditto -	- - The surrender by William Skelton of the Crown Lease held by him of part, containing 104 A. 3 R. 39 P. of the land now demised, for a term extending to 10th October 1868, at a yearly rent of 190 *l.* -			

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
	MIDDLESEX:			
1864:	CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE:			
March 2	A Piece of Ground on the North side of Carlton House Terrace, with a Messuage, No. 22, Carlton House Terrace, and Coach-houses and stables thereon - - -	- - Winthrop Mackworth Praed - -	- - 99 years from 5th April 1863 -	- - This Piece of Ground is a portion of a larger parcel, agreed to be let to Messrs. Trollope for Building purposes, at an annual rent of 325*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, after the first year of the term. Care will be taken that the whole rent shall be properly secured by the Buildings to be erected on the Property; but as the arrangement of the back premises and Stabling has been altered since the original valuation was made, the proportion of the estimated annual value of the Property applicable to the Plot, now demised, cannot be stated - -
1863:	CARLTON MEWS:			
April 7	A Room, used as a Harness or Hayroom, situated in Carlton Mews, and beneath part of the House No. 22, Carlton House Terrace -	The Earl of Lonsdale -	- - $64\frac{3}{4}$ years from 5th January 1863	- - *See* observation in last column - -
	CHARING CROSS:			
" 9	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, No. 33, Charing Cross, and a Piece of Ground at the back of the said Messuage, with a Building thereon, used as a Venison-house -	Thomas Blades Grove -	- - 99 years from 10th October 1861	90 - -
1864:				
March 15	A Messuage, No. 32, Charing Cross -	- ditto - - -	- - $72\frac{1}{2}$ years from 5th April 1888 -	150 - -

- - - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 120 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	6,000 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage and Buildings - -	- - As this House and the Stabling attached to it stand partly upon the site of Carlton Ride and partly upon that of some Stabling in the rear of Carlton House Terrace, the particulars usually inserted in these columns cannot be stated. The circumstances under which the property was let for building are set forth in the 41st Report to Parliament (1863), page 12.		
A Peppercorn -	- -	- Such sum as shall be equal to 2-3rd parts at the least of the value of the Buildings	- - The surrender referred to in the succeeding column -	- - The room, now demised, occupied the site of a hay shed that was held by the Earl of Lonsdale, with some adjoining Stabling, for a term, of which 64¾ years were unexpired on the 5th January 1863. The space above and below the hay-shed being required for the erection of No. 22, Carlton House Terrace, the Earl of Lonsdale agreed, in consideration of Messrs. Trollope having built for his use a new and enlarged hay room, to give up his right to the space above or below it. A surrender was therefore accepted of the Earl of Lonsdale's interest in so much of the premises demised to him as was requisite to carry the above arrangement into effect, and a Lease of the new hay-room was granted, as set forth in the preceding columns. As no abatement was made in the rent of 15 *l.* 15 *s.* paid by the Earl of Lonsdale, under the Lease of the Stabling, the new Lease was granted at a Peppercorn.		
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 90 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	1,800 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings, and the surrender of a Lease under which a portion of the Site of the Venison-house was built, so far as related to that portion	- - The Messuages and Buildings that formerly stood upon the land, now demised, were last held under two different Leases, each of which included several other Houses at unapportioned rents. A small part of the land was recently enclosed from Scotland Yard, and had not been in Lease before the grant of the present demise.		
150 – –	- -	1,200 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in repairing and improving the Premises - - -	- - This House is at present held with three adjoining Houses, under a Lease granted for a term of 80 years from the 5th April 1808, under which the following annual rents were reserved, viz.: A Peppercorn for the first year, 99 *l.* during the next 4 years, and 112 *l.* 15 *s.* during the remainder of the term.		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value. £. s. d.
	MIDDLESEX—*continued.*			
	HOLLEN STREET:			
1863: Dec. 31	A Messuage, No. 4, Hollen Street, Soho, with a Yard and Building in the rear of the Messuage - -	Edward Barton - -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1862 -	45 – –
1864: Jan. 28	A Messuage, No. 18, ditto, with a Yard and Workshops at the rear, and an Arched Vault under the Yard and Workshop - - -	William Hildersley -	- ditto - -	42 – –
Feb. 19	A Messuage, No. 15, ditto - -	Archibald Gilvray -	- - 21 years from 5th July 1862 -	35 – –
„ 29	A Messuage, No. 14, ditto - -	Edward Bickle - -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1862 -	35 – –
	LANGHAM PLACE:			
1863: August 10	A Messuage, No. 5, Langham Place, in the Parish of Saint Marylebone	- - Lieutenant-General Sir John Michell, K.C.B.	- - 14 years from 5th July 1863 -	170 – –
	LITTLE PULTENEY STREET:			
1864: March 4	A Messuage, No. 25, Little Pulteney Street, Golden Square - - -	John Philip Lowther -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1862 -	45 – –

- - - - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
45 – –	- -	700 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in repairing the Premises - -	48 – –	33 – –	200 – –
42 – –	- -	800 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- ditto - - -			
35 – –	- -	700 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- ditto - - -	138 – –	126 – –	200 – –
- - A Peppercorn for the first quarter of a year, and 35 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
113 6 8	560 18 –	2,500 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - - -	170 – –	113 6 8	560 18 –
45 – –	- -	700 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in repairing the Premises - -	40 – –	26 14 –	229 – –

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value. £. s. d.
	Middlesex—*continued.*			
	Marylebone Street:			
1863: April 20	A Messuage, No. 10, Marylebone Street, and Workshops and Buildings in King's Arms Yard, at the rear of the said Message - -	- - Ann Carter and William George Carter	- - 21 years from 10th October 1861	100 – –
	Munster Square:			
1864: March 2	Two Pieces of Garden Ground, forming the East and West Areas of Munster Square, in the Parish of St. Pancras - - - - -	- - John Smith, John Fowles, and Joseph Russel - - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1863, determinable by either party at the expiration of the first 7 or 14 years of the term - -	5 – –
	Pall Mall:			
1863: June 17	A Messuage, lately known as Nos. 77 and 78, Pall Mall, but now united and used as one Messuage - -	- The Marquis of Ailesbury - - - -	- - 49½ years from 5th April 1862 -	504 10 –
	Park Village East, Regent's Park:			
Aug. 19	A Piece of Ground, at Park Village East, with two Messuages thereon, known as Glyn Cottage and Ledsam Cottage - - - -	- - The London and North Western Railway Company - -	- - 99 years from 5th January 1824	- - This Piece of Ground is a portion of a larger Plot, agreed to be let to the late Mr. John Nash for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 280*l.* per annum. The whole of this Rent has now been secured under Leases granted by the Crown, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value, applicable to this Plot, cannot be given

- - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
95 - -	70 - -	1,300 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in repairing the Premises - -	- - These Premises were last held with four other Houses, in Marylebone Street, and some Stabling in King's Arms Yard, under a Lease, for a term of 40 years and 46 days, from the 25th August 1821, upon payment of a fine of 2,140 *l.*, and at rents amounting in the aggregate to 249 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*		
1 - - [f]or the first year, and 5 - - [d]uring the remain[d]er of the term -	- -	- -	- - The expense to be incurred by the Lessees, in laying out the Ground as an Ornamental Garden Ground, less 20 *l.* to be contributed by the Crown towards such expenditure - -	25 - -	30 - - per annum for the first 2½ years, and 25 - - for the remainder of the term -	—
450 - -	1,167 - -	11,000 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The surrender of the two Leases under which the Premises were formerly held, and the expenditure incurred by the Lessee in repairing and improving the Premises - -	For No. 77: 235 - -	146 18 6	507 - -
				For No. 78: 420 - -	136 9 - for the first 21½ years, and 266 - - for the residue of the term -	700 - -
17 12 - [f]rom 5th July 1845 [d]uring the remain[d]er of the term. The rent due in [r]espect of these Premises, up to [5]th July 1845, was [p]aid by Mr. Nash's Executrix prior to [t]he grant of this Lease - - -	- -	400 - - at the least, for each House, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessees in the erection of the Messuages -	Not ascertainable.		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value. £. s. d.
	Middlesex—*continued.*			
1863:	Piccadilly:			
June 8	A Piece of Ground, with the Messuage thereon, being No. 214, Piccadilly, and Workshops at the rear of the Messuage - - - - -	- William Henry Jones and Edwin Richard Bremridge - -	- - 99 years from 10th October 1862	100 – –
July 22	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, No. 213, Piccadilly -	Benjamin Ellam - -	- ditto - -	88 – –
May 15	A Piece of Ground at the rear of Nos. 20, 21, and 22, Piccadilly, with the Buildings thereon, occupied and used with a Building called Saint James' Hall - -	- - William Chappell and Thomas Frederick Beale - - -	- - 34 years from 10th October 1897	250 – –
1864:	Princes Street:			
March 31	A Piece of Ground, with the Messuage thereon, being No. 27, Princes Street, in the Parish of Saint James, Westminster - - - -	Richard Attenborough	- - 99 years from 5th April 1863 -	- - This Piece of Ground is one of two Plots of Ground agreed to be let to Mr. Attenborough, for Building purposes, at a rent of 80 *l.* per annum. The House, No. 66, Wardour Street, has been built upon the other Plot, and a Lease of it has been granted, at the apportioned rent of 20 *l.*, but the estimated value of each Plot cannot be given -
1863:	Saint James' Place:			
July 24	A Messuage, No. 22, Saint James' Place, together with the Staircase built over the Passage on the North Side thereof, and an Ornamental Garden at the rear of and attached to the said Messuage - - -	- - Sir William John Alexander, Bart. -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1863	240 – –

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 100 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	1,700 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessees in the erection of the Messuage and Buildings - -	94 10 –	59 16 – and – 7 6 in lieu of Land Tax -	394 – –
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 88 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	2,500 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage - -	100 10 –	55 15 6 and – 15 3 in lieu of Land Tax -	305 – –
250 – –	- -	- ditto - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessees in the erection of the Buildings - -	- - These Premises are now held with Nos. 20, 21, 22, and 23, Piccadilly, under a Lease for a term of 40 years, from the 10th October 1857, upon payment of a fine of 995 *l.*, and at the rent of 323 *l.*		
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 60 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	1,600 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- ditto - -	- - This House has been erected upon the site of a House, formerly No. 27, Princes Street, and upon part of the site of a House, No. 26, Princes Street, which two Houses were last held upon a Lease for a term of 40 years and 38 days, from the 26th February 1822, upon payment of a fine of 858 *l.*, and at the annual rent of 100 *l.*		
240 – –	- -	2,300 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - - -	77 – –	71 7 –	—

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	MIDDLESEX—*continued.*			£. s. d.
	SHIP YARD:			
1863: May 27	A Messuage, No. 1 (formerly 4), Ship Yard, Soho - - - - -	- - Frederic James Lightfoot - - -	- - 80 years from 5th July 1862 -	15 – –
	VIGO STREET:			
April 8	A Messuage, No. 3, Vigo Street, in the Parish of Saint James, Westminster - - - - -	Joseph Celestin Gaillard	- - 21 years from 5th April 1863 -	100 – –
Oct. 29	A Messuage, No. 5 - - ditto - -	Charles Koeber - -	- ditto - -	240 – –
	WARDOUR STREET:			
May 27	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, No. 36, Wardour Street, Soho - - - - - -	- - Frederic James Lightfoot - - -	- - 80 years from 5th July 1862 -	30 – –
Dec. 31	A Messuage, No. 9 - - ditto - -	Dennis Haydon - -	- - 21 years from 5th July 1862 -	50 – –
1864: March 31	A Piece of Ground, with the Messuage thereon, being No. 66 - ditto -	Richard Attenborough	- - 99 years from 5th April 1863 -	- - This Piece of Ground is one of two Plots of Ground, agreed to be granted to Richard Attenborough, for Building purposes, at a rent of 80 *l.* per annum. The House, No. 27, Princes Street, has been built upon the other Plot, and a Lease of that House has been granted to Mr. Attenborough, at the apportioned rent of 60 *l.*, but the estimated value of each Plot cannot be given - -

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 15 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	300 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense to be incurred by the Lessee in pulling down the present House, and erecting a new House on the site thereof, within the first 40 years of the term - - -	- - *Vide* Observations as to No. 36, Wardour Street.		
100 – –	128 – –	900 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense to be incurred by the Lessee in repairing the Premises - -	- - These Houses were last held, with several other Houses, under a Lease for a term of 57 years and 276 days, from the 3d July 1805, upon payment of a fine of 506 *l.*, and at a rent of 104 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* for all the demised Premises.		
240 – –	- -	2,000 – –	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 30 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage - -	- - This House has been erected on the site of a House, which was last held with an adjoining House, now known as No. 1, Ship Yard, under a Lease for a term of 40 years and 38 days, from the 26th February 1822, upon payment of a fine of 462 *l.*, and at the rent of 53 *l.* 17 *s.*		
- - A Peppercorn for the first three months, and 50 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	700 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in repairing the Premises - - -	- - This House was last held with No. 12, Hollen Street, under a Lease for a term of 40 years and 38 days, from the 26th February 1822, upon payment of a fine of 343 *l.*, and at the rent of 60 *l.*		
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 20 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	800 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage - -	- - The Messuage which formerly stood upon the site of this House, was last held under a Lease for a term of 40 years and 38 days, from the 26th February 1822, upon payment of a fine of 429 *l.*, and at the annual rent of 50 *l.*		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	MIDDLESEX—*continued.*			£. s. d.
1863:	WARWICK STREET:			
April 28	A Messuage, No. 47 (formerly 36), Warwick-street, in the Parish of St. James, Westminster - -	John Philips Beavan -	- - 56½ years from 5th January 1863	*Vide* last column
	VICTORIA PARK. ALBANY TERRACE:			
Nov. 6	Two Pieces of Ground, with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 5 and 6, Albany Terrace, Old Ford Road -	Samuel Howes - -	- - 92½ years from 5th July 1861 -	- - These Pieces of Ground are portions of a Plot agreed to be let to Mr. Howes for Building purposes, at the annual rent of 29 *l.* 5 *s.* after the first year. The whole rent has been secured by the Leases which have been granted, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value of the property applicable to each Piece cannot be stated.
	APPROACH ROAD:			
April 2	Six Pieces of Ground in Bonner's Fields, with Six Messuages thereon, being Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, Approach Road, and a Piece of Ground adjacent to the Yard of the Messuage, No. 1, Approach Road	Richard Edward Borton	- - 92 years from 5th January 1862	- - These Pieces of Ground are portions of a Plot agreed to be let to Richard Edward Borton for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents amounting ultimately to 107 *l.* per annum. Care will be taken that the whole rent shall be properly secured by the Leases of the Buildings to be erected on the Property, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value of the Property applicable to each Plot, cannot be stated.
May 28	A Piece of Ground in Bonner's Fields, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 13, Approach Road - -	William Willingsgale -	- - 93 years from 5th January 1861	

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
5 – –	- -	800 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - - -	- - This House was purchased in 1823, in connection with the formation of Regent-street, and was agreed to be demised to Mr. James Burton, with three other adjoining Houses, at a rent of 31 *s.* per foot frontage, for a term to expire on 5th July 1919. The Leases of the other three Houses have long since been granted, and the whole of the rent has been secured		
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 3 5 – for each House during the remainder of the term -	- -	180 – – at the least for each house, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuages -	- - Not before in Lease. - - These Pieces of Ground formed a portion of the Property purchased under the Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, and 5 Vict. c. 20, out of Monies arising from the Land Revenues of the Crown.		
- - A Peppercorn for the first three years, and 10 – – for each House, and – 5 – for the last-mentioned Piece of Ground during the remainder of the term - - -	- -	320 – – at the least for each House, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn for the first three years, and 2 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	320 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage -			

Appendix, No. 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	MIDDLESEX—*continued.* Victoria Park—*continued.* Approach Road—*continued.*			
1863: May 4	A Piece of Ground in Bonner's Fields, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 33, Approach Road - -	- - Mary Ann Seaborne and Frances Seaborne	- - 91¾ years from 5th April 1862 -	- - The preceding observation in this column is equally applicable to this land, which is part of a Plot agreed to be let to Joseph Lucas for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 180 *l.* per annum.
	DENMARK TERRACE:			
Oct. 1	Three Pieces of Ground in Bonner's Fields, with three Messuages thereon, being Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Denmark Terrace - - - - -	George Holgate - -	- - 91 years from 5th January 1863	- - These Pieces of Ground are portions of a Plot agreed to be let to George Holgate, for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 45 *l.* per annum. Care will be taken that the whole rent shall be properly secured by the Buildings to be erected on the Property, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value of the Property applicable to each Plot cannot be stated - -
1864: Jan. 9	Ditto - ditto - Nos. 4, 5, and 6, ditto - - - -	- - ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
	GORE TERRACE:			
Jan. 20	Three Pieces of Ground in Bonner's Fields, with three Messuages thereon, being Nos. 2, 3, and 4, Gore Terrace - - - - -	Charles Entwistle -	- - 91¾ years from 5th April 1862 -	- - The preceding observation in this column is equally applicable to these pieces of Ground, which are portions of a Plot agreed to be let to Robert and Charles Entwistle for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 72 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum.

- - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
- - A Peppercorn for the first three years, and 6 - - during the remainder of the term -	- -	320 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage -	- Not before in Lease. These Pieces of Ground formed a portion of the Property purchased under the Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, and 5 Vict. c. 20, out of Monies arising from the Land Revenues of the Crown.		
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 6 - - for each House during the remainder of the term -	- -	300 - - at the least for each House, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuages -			
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, 1 10 - for each House for the second year, and 6 - - for each House during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 5 5 - for each House during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	MIDDLESEX—*continued.*			
	Victoria Park—*continued.*			
1863:	PRINCE'S TERRACE:			
April 10	A Piece of Ground in Bonner's Fields, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 7, Prince's Terrace - -	William Monro Robson	- - 92¾ years from 5th April 1861 -	- - This Piece of Ground is another portion of the Plot agreed to be let to Joseph Lucas for Building purposes; and the observation in the case of the Lease of No. 33, Approach Road, granted to the Misses Seaborne, is equally applicable to this case - -
	RISEHOLME TERRACE:			
Nov. 12	Two Pieces of Ground on the West side of Wick Lane, with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 1 and 2, Riseholme Terrace - - -	George Ellson - -	- - 90¼ years from 10th October 1863	- - These Pieces of Ground are portions of a Plot agreed to be let to George Ellson, for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents amounting ultimately to 18 *l.* per annum. Care will be taken that the whole rent shall be properly secured by the Buildings to be erected on the property, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value of the property applicable to each Plot cannot be stated - -
	ROBINSON ROAD:			
April 8	Three Pieces of Ground in Bonner's Fields, with three Messuages thereon, being Nos. 21, 22 and 23, Robinson Road - - - -	Peter Smith - -	- - 91¾ years from 5th April 1862 -	- - These Pieces of Ground are other portions of the Plot agreed to be let to Joseph Lucas for Building purposes; and the observations in the case of the Lease of Houses in the Approach Road are equally applicable to these cases - -

- - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
- - A Peppercorn for the first three years, and 5 5 – during the remainder of the term -	- -	250 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage - -	- - Not before in Lease. These Pieces of Ground formed a portion of the Property purchased under the Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, and 5 Vict. c. 20, out of Monies arising from the Land Revenues of the Crown.		
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 3 – – for each House during the remainder of the term -	- -	220 – – at the least for each House, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuages -			
- - A Peppercorn for the first three years, and – 5 – for each house during the remainder of the term -	- -	180 – – at the least for each House, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- ditto - -			

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.		PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value. £. s. d.
		Middlesex—*continued.* Victoria Park—*continued.*			
1863:		Robinson Road—*continued.*			
April	21	A Piece of Ground in Bonner's Fields, with a Message thereon, being No. 1, Robinson Road - -	John Briggs - -	- - 92¾ years from 5th April 1861 -	- - -
"	29	Ditto - No. 7 - ditto -	Thomas Godfrey -	- ditto - -	- - These pieces of Ground are other portions of the plot agreed to be let to Joseph Lucas for Building purposes, and the observations in the case of the leases of Houses in the Approach Road are equally applicable to these cases - -
July	2	Ditto - No. 20 - ditto -	Charles Walker - -	- - 91¾ years from 5th April 1862 -	- - -
"	16	Ditto - No. 25 - ditto -	George Bullen - -	- - 93 years from 5th January 1861	- - -
"	"	Ditto - No. 26 - ditto -	James George Hilditch	- ditto - -	- - -
Oct	23	Three Pieces of Ground in Bonner's Fields, with three Messuages thereon, being Nos. 31, 32 and 33, ditto -	Joseph Harris, jun. -	- - 91 years from 5th January 1863	- - These Pieces of Ground are other portions of the Plot agreed to be let to Richard Edward Borton, for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 107 *l.* per annum, and the observations in the case of the leases granted of Houses in the Approach Road are equally applicable to these cases.
Dec.	31	A Piece of Ground in Bonner's Fields, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 30, ditto - - - -	John Piggott - -	- - 93 years from 5th January 1861	
1864:					
Feb.	1	Ditto - No. 29 - ditto -	Thomas Inwood - -	- ditto - -	- - -

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
- - A Peppercorn for the first year and three quarters, and 4 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	180 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage - -	- - Not before in Lease. These Pieces of Ground formed a portion of the Property purchased under the Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, and 5 Vict. c. 20, out of Monies arising from the Land Revenues of the Crown.		
- - A Peppercorn for the first three years, and 4 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- ditto - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- ditto - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- ditto - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn for the first three years, 4 10 – for each of the houses Nos. 31 and 32, 4 – – for No. 33 during the 4th year of the term, and 4 10 – for each house during the remainder of the term -	- -	210 – – at the least for each house, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuages -			
- - A Peppercorn for the first three years, and 4 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	210 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage -			
- ditto - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	MIDDLESEX—*continued.*			£. s. d.
	Victoria Park—*continued.*			
1863:	ROBINSON ROAD AND LAMBETH TERRACE:			
Sept. 3	Six Pieces of Ground in Bonner's Fields, and six Messuages thereon, being Nos. 24, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38, Robinson Road, and five Pieces of Ground in Bonner's Fields, with five Messuages thereon, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Lambeth Terrace -	Richard Edward Borton	- - 92 years from 5th January 1862	- - These Pieces of Ground are other portions of the Plot agreed to be let to Richard Edward Borton, for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 107*l.* per annum, and the observations in the case of the Leases of Houses in the Approach Road are equally applicable to this case - -
	ST. AGNES TERRACE:			
Dec. 12	Four Pieces of Ground on the South side of Victoria Park Road, with four Messuages thereon, being Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, St. Agnes Terrace -	Thomas Ennor - -	- - 91¾ years from 5th April 1862 -	- - These Pieces of Ground are portions of a Plot agreed to be let to Thomas Ennor, for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 52*l.* per annum. The whole rent has been properly secured by the Leases which have been granted, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value of the property applicable to each Plot cannot be stated -
	VICTORIA PARK ROAD:			
May 27	Two Pieces of Ground, with two Messuages and a Stable thereon, the Messuages being Nos. 1, and 2, Albion Villas - - - -	David Thomas - -	- - 92 years from 5th January 1862	12 – –

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES.				ON PRECEDING LEASES.		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		*£. s. d.*				
- - A Peppercorn for the first three years - - - 1 15 – for No. 24, during the remainder of the term, and – 5 – for each of the other Houses during the remainder of the term - - -	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuages - -			
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, 3 5 – for each House for the second year, 4 17 – for each House for the third year, and 6 10 – for each House during the remainder of the term - - -	- -	450 – – at the least for each House, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- ditto - - -	- - Not before in Lease. These Pieces of Ground formed a portion of the Property purchased under the Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, and 5 Vict. c. 20, out of Monies arising from the Land Revenues of the Crown.		
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 6 – – for each House during the remainder of the term - -	- -	500 – – at the least as to one of the said Messuages and 600 – – at the least as to the other of the said Messuages and the Stable, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings - -			

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
	MIDDLESEX—*continued.*			
	Victoria Park—*continued.*			
1863:	Victoria Park Road—*continued.*			
Sept. 23	Three Pieces of Ground, with three Messuages thereon, one of such Messuages being known as the Royal Standard Public House, and the other two Messuages being the 1st and 2d Houses on the East side of the said Public House - -	- - Alfred John Spencer Compton - -	- - 91½ years from 5th July 1862 -	- - -
				40 - -
Dec. 4	Five Pieces of Ground, with five Messuages thereon, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Combermere Terrace, Victoria Park Road - -	Thomas Beven - -	- ditto - -	- - -
Nov. 19	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, known as Langdon House	- - Richard Edward Borton - - -	- - 92 years from 5th January 1862	- - -
" "	Ditto - ditto - known as Merton House - - -	Mary Cuthbert - -	- ditto - -	20 - -
Dec. 1	Ditto - ditto - known as Bucknell House - - -	George Byford - -	- ditto - -	- - -

of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, 5 - - for the Public House during the remainder of the term, and 7 10 - for each of the other two Houses during the remainder of the term -	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuages - -	- - Not before in Lease. These Pieces of Ground formed a portion of the Property purchased under the Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, and 5 Vict. c. 20, out of Monies arising from the Land Revenues of the Crown.		
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 4 - - for each House during the remainder of the term.	- -	300 - - at the least for each House, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 10 - - during the remainder of the term.	- -	560 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage - -			
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 8 10 - during the remainder of the term.	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 1 10 - during the remainder of the term.	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.		PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value. £.	s.	d.
1863:		NORFOLK:					
Oct.	14	A Messuage, with a Blacksmith's Shop, and other Outbuildings, situated in the Parish of Dereham -	John Hudson - -	- - 12 years from 10th October 1863	18	–	–
"	"	Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 10 A. 1 R. 20 P., situated as above - - - -	George Cooper - -	- ditto - -	20	–	–
"	"	Several Pieces of Land, containing together about 57 A. 2 R. 29 P., also situated as above - - - -	Henry Baker - -	- ditto - -	85	–	–
"	"	A Farm-house, with the Outbuildings, and several Pieces of Land, containing together about 192 A. 0 R. 25 P., called the Toft Wood Farm, and also several other Pieces of Land, lying near to the Town of East Dereham, containing together about 43 A. 1 R. 13 P., and also situated as above - - - - -	- - James Gill, John Gill, and George Gill -	- ditto - -	380	–	–
"	"	Several Pieces of Land, containing together about 85 A. 1 R. 10 P., also situated as above - - - -	Israel Neal - -	- ditto - -	212	–	–
		NOTTINGHAM:					
July	21	Two Farm-houses, with the Barns and other Outbuildings, and several Pieces of Land, containing about 363 A. 1 R. 10 P., called the Cowtham and Hundred Acres Farms, situated in the Township of Balderton - - - - -	- - Grosvenor Hodgkinson, M.P. - -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1864 -	552	15	6

- - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last Leases.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
18 - -	- -	250 - - at the least	- - - -			
20 - -	- -	- -	- - - -			
85 - - and 5 *l.* per cent. on any amount which may be expended by the Crown in the erection of Buildings, and in the under-drainage of the Land - - -	- -	- -	- - - -	600 - -	600 - -	
380 - - and 5 *l.* per cent. on any amount which may be expended by the Crown in the erection or improvement of any Buildings, and in the under-drainage of the Land - -	- -	- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings	- - - -			
212 - - and 5 *l.* per cent. on any amount which may be expended by the Crown in the erection of any Buildings, and in the under-drainage of the Land - -	- -	- -	- - - -			
552 15 6 and 5 *l.* per cent. on any amount which may be expended by the Crown upon any sum paid by the Crown in discharge of the Rates or Assessments made by the joint Court of Sewers for Newark and Grantham, and also upon any amount which may be expended in the erection or improvement of any Buildings, or in the under-drainage of the Land -	- -	- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings	- - - -	324 11 4	324 11 4 and 157 10 9 subsequently charged in respect of an expenditure incurred by the Crown in new Buildings and repairs, or in the under-drainage of the Land.	

Appendix, N° I.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
	OXFORD:			
1863:	WHICHWOOD ESTATE:			
July 14	A Farm-house, with the Cottages, Buildings, and several Pieces of Land, containing together about 489 A. 3 R. 39 P., called Potter's Hill Farm, situated in the Hamlet of Langley, and in the Parishes of Asthall and Whichwood - -	Charles Belcher - -	- - 27 years from 10th October 1861	- - The greater part of these Farms was allotted to the Crown in severalty, upon the disafforestation of Whichwood Forest, or was obtained by exchange, and was let by public tender, as set forth in the 36th Report to Parliament (1858), p. 8; since that date the boundaries of these Farms have been re-arranged, and additional Land has been acquired by the Crown, and let to the occupying tenants at the full value, as declared to by the Crown Receiver for the County; but there is no formal valuation of the whole of each Farm in its present state - -
" 29	A Farm-house, with the Cottages, Buildings, and several Pieces of Land, containing together about 136 A. 1 R. 38 P., called Leafield Farm, situated in the Hamlet of Leafield, and in the Parish of Whichwood - - - -	Isaac Thomas - - -	- - 26 years from 10th October 1862	
Sept. 16	A Piece of Land, containing about 58 A. 3 R. 35 P., situated in the Parishes of Fulbrook and Taynton, being an Allotment made upon the Inclosure of the Common Lands in those Parishes, in respect of a Farm called Payne's Farm - -	- - Charles Cattell, and David Phipps - -	- ditto - -	- - This land was let by public tender - -
Nov. 16	A Farm-house, with the Cottages, Buildings, and several Pieces of Land, containing together about 482 A. 2 R. 39 P., called South Lawn Farm, situated in the Parishes of Whichwood, Fulbrook, and Taynton - - - - - - -	Wilton Phipps - -	- - 26 years from 10th October 1862	900 – –
	and			- - -
	A Farm-house, Cottages, Buildings, and several Pieces of Land, containing together about 69 A. 1 R. 32 P., called Payne's Farm, situated in the Parishes of Fulbrook and Taynton; and the feed or pasturage of an adjoining Allotment, containing about 4 A. 0 R. 28 P. - -			110 – –

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
786 15 9 and 6 *l.* per cent. upon any sum which may be expended by the Crown in the erection or improvement of any Buildings (other than Cottages, where interest is to be calculated at 5 *l.* per cent. only), and 5 *l.* per cent. upon any amount which may be expended in the under-drainage and internal fencing of the Land	- -	- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease. The circumstances under which this Estate was acquired in severalty by the Crown are fully stated in the 36th Report to Parliament (1858), page 8, and in the 40th Report (1862), page 13.		
228 16 6 and 6 *l.* per cent. upon any sum which may be expended by the Crown in the erection or improvement of any Buildings, and 5 *l.* per cent. upon any amount which may be expended in the under-drainage and internal fencing of the Land -	- -	- ditto -	- - - -			
15 - - for the first year, 30 - - for the second year, and 97 - - during the remainder of the term.	- -	- - -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease, being part of the property purchased from the Trustees for Sale under the Will of Deliverance Dacre. *Vide* 41st Report to Parliament (1863), pages 10 and 80.		
1,010 - - and 6 *l.* per cent. upon any sum (in excess of 420 *l.*) which may be expended by the Crown in the erection or improvement of any Buildings, and 5 *l.* per cent. upon any amount which may be expended in the under-drainage and internal fencing of the Land -	- -	- - -	- - - -	- - This Farm was let by tender in 1857, in the same manner as the other parts of the Whichwood Estate. The ultimate rent payable under that arrangement amounted to 1,122 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d.* In 1862 the tenant became embarrassed, mortgaged his interest in the Agreement for a Lease from the Crown, assigned his effects to Trustees on behalf of his Creditors, and left the country. In those circumstances, as there was no solvent person liable to pay the rent, which was much more than the fair value of the property, or to perform the covenants of the agreement, an arrangement was made by which the Crown granted the new Lease, specified in the preceding columns, at a reduced rent certified by the Receiver for the county to be the full value of the Farm.		
	- -	- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings	- - - -			
	- -	- - -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease, being a further portion of the property purchased from the Trustees for sale under the will of Deliverance Dacre. *Vide* 41st Report to Parliament (1863), pages 10 and 80.		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	SURREY:			
	RICHMOND ESTATE.			
1863:	*Sheen Dale Terrace.*			
April 16	A Piece of Ground, situated in Ross's Meadow, in the Parish of Richmond, together with Three Messuages thereon, being Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Sheen Dale Terrace - -	James Vale - - -	- - 99 years from 5th January 1861	- - -
" "	Ditto - ditto - Nos. 4 and 5 - ditto	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	- - -
	Ross Villas.			
July 30	A Piece of Ground, situated in Ross's Meadow, in the Parish of Richmond, together with Two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 17 and 18, Ross Villas, Sheen Dale - -	Wm. Richard Stanford	- ditto - -	- - These Plots of Ground are portions of 1 A. 0 R. 20 P., agreed to be let to James Vale for building purposes, at progressive yearly Rents, amounting ultimately to 60 *l.* per annum. Care will be taken that the whole rent shall be properly secured by the Buildings to be erected on the property, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value of the property applicable to each plot cannot be stated -
" "	Ditto - ditto - Nos. 19 and 20 - ditto	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
Oct. 19	Ditto - ditto - Nos. 9 and 10 - ditto	Charles Hampton -	- ditto - -	
" "	Ditto - ditto - Nos. 11 and 12 - ditto	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	- - -
Dec. 10	Ditto - ditto - Nos. 13 and 14 - ditto	Arthur Stanford - -	- ditto - -	- - -
" "	Ditto - ditto - Nos. 15 and 16 - ditto	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	- - -

of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
A Peppercorn for the first year, and 2 – – for each Messuage during the remainder of the term	- -	Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of each Messuage	The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuages			
A Peppercorn for the first year, 1 – – for each Messuage for the second year, and 2 – – for each Messuage during the remainder of the term	- -	ditto	ditto			
A Peppercorn during the first 3 years, and 2 10 – for each Messuage during the remainder of the term.	- -	150 – – at the least for each Messuage, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added	ditto	These plots form a portion of 7 A. 1 R. 37 P., last let upon a yearly tenancy at a rent of 30 *l.*, the proportion of which rent, applicable to the Land agreed to be leased to Mr. Vale, is about 4 *l.* 10 *s.*		
ditto	- -	ditto	ditto			
A Peppercorn during the first 3 years, and 2 17 6 for each Messuage during the remainder of the term	- -	Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings	ditto			
ditto	- -	ditto	ditto			
A Peppercorn during the first 3 years, and 2 – – for each Messuage during the remainder of the term.	- -	150 – – at the least for each Messuage, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added	ditto			
ditto	- -	ditto	ditto			

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	Surrey—*continued.* Richmond Estate—*continued.* *Ross Villas*—continued.			£. s. d.
1864: Feb. 1	A Piece of Ground, situated in Ross Meadow, in the Parish of Richmond, together with Two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 5 and 6, Ross Villas, Sheen Dale - -	James Vale - -	- - 99 years from 5th January 1861	- - These Plots of Ground are portions of 1 A. 0 R. 20 P., agreed to be let to James Vale for building purposes, at progressive yearly Rents, amounting ultimately to 60 *l.* per annum. Care will be taken that the whole Rent shall be properly secured by the Buildings to be erected on the property, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value of the property applicable to each Plot cannot be stated -
" "	Ditto - Nos. 7 and 8 - ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
1863: Dec. 4	Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 3 A. 2 R., situated adjoining to the Militia Barracks, in the Parish of Richmond, near the High Road leading from Richmond to Kew - - - - - -	- - Hermann Herbst and Hermann Stenger - - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1863, determinable, as regards the last-mentioned Piece of Land by the Lessor on giving three months' notice -	35 - -
	and,			
	Another Piece of Land, containing about 1 R. 20 P., on the North side of the before-mentioned Pieces of Land - - - - - -			- 5 -
" 5	A Piece of adjoining Land, containing about 1 Rood - - -	- ditto - - -	- - 20¾ years from 5th January 1864	5 - -
1864: Jan. 9	Another Piece of adjoining Land, containing about 1 Acre, together with Two Messuages thereon, intended to be called Kew Nursery Cottages	Hermann Herbst -	- - 80 years from 10th October 1863	10 - - for the first year, and 20 - - during the remainder of the term -

- - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
- - A Peppercorn during the first three years, and - 2 5 - for each Messuage during the remainder of the term - - -	- -	150 - - at the least for each Messuage, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuages -	- - These plots form a portion of 7 A. 1 R. 37 P., last let upon a yearly tenancy, at a Rent of 30 *l.*, the proportion of which Rent applicable to the Land agreed to be leased to Mr. Vale, is about 4 *l.* 10 *s.*		
- - A Peppercorn during the first three years, and 2 - - for each Messuage during the remainder of the term - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - -			
35 - -	- -	- -	- - The fencing of the Land at the expense of the Lessee			
- 5 -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - These Pieces of Land were last let (with other Premises) upon a yearly tenancy, at a Rent of 66 *l.* 15 *s.*, the proportion of which sum applicable to the Land included in these Leases is 18 *l.* 10 *s.*		
5 - -	- -	- -	- - - -			
10 - - for the first year, and 20 - - during the remainder of the term -	- -	500 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuages -			

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
	SURREY—*continued.*			
1863:	SUDBROOK PARK ESTATE:			
Nov. 12	A Messuage or Cottage and Garden, situated on Ham Common, in the Parish of Kingston - - -	Josiah Southwell -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1863	25 - -
	EGHAM:			
July 1	License or permission to take and draw for the use of the Wheatsheaf Inn, at Virginia Water, in the Parish of Egham, by means of junction pipes, a supply of Water from a Main passing the Inn, which is held under a Lease from the Crown - - - - -	Henry Jennings -	- - 7 years from 5th April 1863, and thenceforward from year to year, and to be determinable by either party upon giving 12 months' notice	2 2 -
	SUSSEX:			
May 21	A Piece of Land below high-water mark, being a portion of the Foreshore of the Sea, situated in front of Lands in the Parish of Hove, vested in the Lessees, as Commissioners acting under the Acts mentioned in the next column - -	- - John George Young and others, being five of the Commissioners acting under Acts of the 11th Geo. 4, and 14 & 15 Vict., for Paving, Lighting, Watching, Cleansing, and otherwise improving Brunswick Square and Brunswick Terrace, and other adjacent places in the Parish of Hove - - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1861	Uncertain -
July 14	Two Pieces of Woodland, containing together about 21 A. 1 R. 38 P., being parts of Poynings Common Wood, in the Parish of Poynings	- - George Stephen Cave Cuttress - - -	- - 15 years from 10th October 1862	16 - - for the first year, and 32 - - during the remainder of the term - -
	YORK:			
May 26	A Piece of Land, with a Messuage, Two Cottages, and other Buildings thereon, being a portion of the Manor Shore Estate, containing about 3 A. 0 R. 34 P., situated in Mary Gate, in the Parish of St. Olave, in the City of York - -	- - The Trustees of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society - -	- - 31 years from 5th April 1863 -	120 - -

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
25 – –	- -	300 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in repairing the Premises - - -	- - Previously let upon a yearly tenancy, at the same rent.		
2 2 – subject to an abatement if the water ceases to flow at any time through the pipes for the space of 15 days -	- -	- -	- - The expense of laying down and fixing the necessary pipes and taps -	- -	Not before in Lease.	
5 – – and a Royalty of one-half of all monies received by the Lessees for all Stone, Shingle, Sand, or other materials, which may be taken off the land - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	Not before in Lease.	
16 – – for the first year, and 32 – – during the remainder of the term, and 5 *l.* per cent. upon any sums which may be expended by the Crown in the erection of any Buildings - - -	- -	- -	- - - -	*13 – –	*13 – –	
120 – –	- -	400 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - - -	57 – –	57 – –	

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
1863:	YORK—*continued.*			
May 20	Two Farm-houses, with a Bailiff's House, a Labourer's Cottage, Barns, Stables, and other Outbuildings, and several Pieces of Land, containing about 363 A. 3 R. 23 P., part of the Hutton Low Cross Estate, situated in the Parish of Guisborough, with the right of Pasture over Hutton Common appurtenant to the above, and to the undermentioned Farm - - - -	Joseph Whitwell Pease	- - 21 years from 5th April 1863 -	400 - -
June 9	A Farm-house and Buildings, with several Pieces of Land, containing about 212 A. 2 R. 31 P., being a further portion of the same Estate, and situated in the same Parish - -	Henry William Thomas	- ditto - -	290 - -
July 27	The right of Shooting, Hunting, Fishing, Fowling, and Sporting, in, upon, and over all the uninclosed Waste Lands, and certain inclosed Lands within, and Parcel of, the Manor of Aysgarth, otherwise Askrigg - - - - - -	- - The Lady Mary Gertrude Vyner, Widow -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1863	30 - -

- - - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
400 - - and 3 *l.* 10 *s.* per cent. on the amount to be expended by the Crown in extinguishing the claim of the late Lessee to a way-going crop, also 5 *l.* per cent. on any amount which may be expended in the improvement or erection of any Buildings (except certain Buildings in course of erection), and in the under-drainage of the Land - -	- -	- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings	- - - -	613 3 8	526 13 3	
290 - - and 3 *l.* 10 *s.* per cent. on the amount to be expended by the Crown in extinguishing the claim of the late Lessee to a way-going crop, and also 5 *l.* per cent. on any amount which may be expended in the improvement or erection of any Buildings (except certain Buildings in course of erection), and in the under-drainage of the Land - -	- -	- ditto	- - -			
- - - -	- -	- -	- - - -	*30 - -	*30 - -	

Appendix, No 2 (A.)—A SCHEDULE of all MANORS, BUILDINGS, LANDS, and other HEREDITAMENTS, belonging to The Crown, in *England*, which have been Sold by Public Auction, between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive, under the Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. IV. c. 50, 2 Will. IV. c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing, The Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; The Property comprised therein; The Names of the Purchasers; The Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale; and the Purchase Money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such Part thereof; and the Rents reserved and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

Note.—In cases where the Leases contained other Property besides that which has been sold, and which are distinguished by an asterisk (*), a proprotionate part of the last Yearly Value, Rent, and Fine is inserted in the Schedule.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1863:	LINCOLN:						
Oct. - 10	The Manors of Moulton Harrington, Moulton Bewsolas, and Whaplode Abbatis, and the Crown's moiety of Moulton Dominorum, with their rights, members, and appurtenances, together with a Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 7 P., situated at Whaplode	Edward Westwood and James Edward Robinson	- -	5,150 – –	- - These Manors have been retained in hand since the expiration, at Michaelmas 1855, of the Lease by which they were last demised. The gross profits from fines, fees, and quit-rents received since that date have averaged about 160 *l.* a year, subject to the usual deductions, for the expenses of holding the courts, &c.		
" - "	A Piece of Meadow Land, containing about 1 A. 3 R. 10 P., called "Little Ings," situated fronting the Waterside Road, at Barton Haven, in the Parish of Barton	William Wilkinson	- -	195 – –	- - These Lands formed a portion of the 132 acres mentioned in the observations regarding the sales of portions of the Barrow Estate, in the 37th Report to Parliament (1859), page 39, as having been let upon yearly tenancies, at an aggregate rent of 219 *l.* 19 *s.* per annum, of which amount about 101 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* was applicable to these Lands.		
" - 22	Several Pieces of Land, containing together about 31 A. 2 R. 3 P., situated near to the Railway Station at Barrow Haven, in the Parish of Barrow	George Taylor Havercroft	- -	1,950 – –			
" - 28	A Piece of Arable and Salt Marsh Land, containing about 8 A. 0 R. 27 P., situated between the Railway and the River Humber near Barrow Haven, in the same Parish	Thomas Ogle	- -	430 – –			
Nov. - 14	Three Pieces of Land, containing together about 13 A. 1 R. 10 P., also situated between the Railway and the River Humber at Barrow Haven, in the same Parish	Isaac Good	- -	800 – –			
" - 30	Three Pieces of Land, containing together about 6 A. 1 R. 1 P., situated on the South-west side of the Village of Barrow	Benjamin Reed	- -	595 – –			
	NORFOLK:						
" - 7	The Manor of Wymondham, alias Windham, with its rights, members, and appurtenances	The Rev. Henry Lombe	- -	5,500 – –	- - This Manor has been in hand for many years. The profits from fines, fees, and quit-rents received during the last 20 years have averaged about 123 *l.* a year.		

Date		Description	Purchaser		Price			
Oct.	5	A portion of the Demesne Lands of the Manor of Wymondham, in the Parish of Wymondham, containing about 10 A. 1 R. 24 P.	Clarke Stoughton	- -	570 - -	63 - -	63 - -	—
"	"	A further portion of the same Estate, containing about 1 A. 0 R. 10 P.	Thomas Mays	- -	70 - -			
"	"	Ditto - - - - - - ditto - 2 A. 2 R. 18 P.	John Brewster Cross	- -	210 - -			
"	"	Ditto - - - - - - ditto - 5 A. 1 R. 20 P.	Thomas Page	- -	315 - -			
"	"	Ditto - - - - - - ditto - 24 A. 0 R. 9 P.	John Eveleigh Wyndham	- -	1,420 - -			
		SURREY:						
Nov.	12	A Ship Yard or Timber Wharf, known as "Barnard's Wharf," with the Docks, Slips, Erections, and Buildings thereon, situated in Rotherhithe	Christopher Trowell Gabriel, Thomas Gabriel, Thomas Gabriel the younger, and John Thurston Gabriel	- -	16,700 - -	These Premises were recently acquired under an exchange. *Vide* page 5.		
		YORK:						
		AYSGARTH:						
Sept.	26	Sheepgaits, or Rights of Common or Pasture for 33 Sheep over Askrigg Common, in the Parish of Aysgarth	Lady Mary Gertrude Vyner, Widow	- -	81 - -	*18 1 6	*18 1 6	—
Oct.	19	Two Pieces of Land, containing together 7 A. 2 R. 8 P., situated in the Township of Askrigg, in the same Parish	Thomas Little	- -	275 - -			
Dec.	30	Four Pieces of Land, containing together 40 A. 0 R. 14 P. - ditto	John Atkinson	- -	890 - -			
		HIGH AND LOW DUNSFORTH:						
Oct.	16	A Portion of an Estate, situated in the Township of High and Low Dunsforth, in the Parish of Aldborough, and containing about 3 A. 2 R. 6 P.	William Woodward	- -	250 - -	135 19 7	135 19 7	—
"	19	A further portion of the same Estate, containing about 13 A. 3 R. 24 P.	Martin Waddington	- -	1,050 - -			
"	"	Ditto - - - - - - ditto - 4 A. 3 R. 12 P.	John Tate	- -	350 - -			
"	"	Ditto - - - - - - ditto - 8 A. 0 R. 16 P.	John Johnson	- -	380 - -			
"	21	Ditto - - - - - - ditto - 1 A. 2 R. 18 P.	Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England	- -	165 - -			
"	"	Ditto - - - - - with a Messuage thereon, containing about 8 A. 2 R. 15 P.	William Judson Robson	- -	705 - -			
1864:								
Feb.	19	Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - 45 A. 1 R. 35 P.	Thomas Vardon	- -	3,100 - -			

Appendix, N° 2 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of all MANORS, BUILDINGS, LANDS, and other HEREDITAMENTS, belonging to The Crown, in *England*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive, under the Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. IV. c. 50, 2 Will. IV. c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing, The Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; The Property comprised therein; The Names of the Purchasers; The Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale; and the Purchase Money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such Part thereof; and the Rents reserved and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

Note.—In cases where the Leases contained other Property besides that which has been Sold, and which are distinguished by an asterisk (*), a proportionate part of the last Yearly Value, Rent, and Fine, is inserted in the Schedule.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE MONEY. £. s. d.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1863:	CHESTER:						
Oct. - 26	A Piece of Land below high-water mark, containing about 4 A. 1 R. 32 P., forming the Bed and Foreshore of a Creek of the River Mersey, near Runcorn - - - - - -	- - The Company of Proprietors of the Mersey and Irwell Navigation - - -	- -	180 – –	- -	Never in Lease.	
	DEVON:						
April - 18	A Piece of Land below high-water mark, containing about 11 Perches, being part of the Foreshore of the River Torridge, at Bideford -	George Heard - -	- -	45 – –			
Sept. - 3	A Piece of Land below high-water mark, containing about 3 R. 20 P., being part of the Foreshore of the River Torridge, at Northam -	- - William Dwerryhouse Braginton -	- -	30 – –			
	DURHAM AND YORK:						
" - 8	Two Pieces of Land, being parts of the Bed or Shore of the Sea, at the Mouth of the Tees, required for the construction of the North and South Gare Breakwaters, one of which Pieces, containing 41 Acres, adjoins the Township of Seaton, in the County of Durham; and the other Piece, containing 110 Acres, adjoins the Townships of East and West Coatham, in the County of York - - - - -	- - The Tees Conservancy Commissioners -	- -	140 – –			
	ESSEX:						
Dec. - 10	Several Stables, Coach-houses, Cottages, Buildings and Parcels of Land, containing together about 5 A. 2 R. 15 P., situated at Harwich. -	- - The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Harwich - - -	*See* last column	1,158 18 –	- - These Premises were conveyed to the Corporation of Harwich for the purpose of the "Harwich Improvement Quays and Pier Act, 1851." The greater part of the Land consisted of Foreshore, that was not in the occupation of a Tenant. The residue of the Property was let partly on Lease and partly on yearly tenancies, and the abatements of rent that were made to the Lessees and Tenants, in consequence of the Sale, amounted to 18 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.*		

	HANTS:						
	Isle of Wight:						
June - 19	A Piece of Land below low-water mark, containing about 6 Acres, being part of the Bed of the Sea, in front of the Town of Ryde -	- - The Isle of Wight Ferry Company (Limited) - - -	- -	75 - -	- -	Never in Lease.	
1864:							
Mar. - 16	A Farm, called Great Park Farm, containing about 339 A. 2 R. 18 P., with the Farm-house and other Buildings thereon, situated in the Parish of Saint Nicholas, near Newport - - - - -	Sir John Simeon, Bart.	- - 9 years and 208 days	12,000 - -	300 - -	300 - - since increased to 384 15 4 in respect of interest on sums expended by the Crown on Buildings and in works of under Drainage	—
1863:	**KENT:**						
July - 4	A Piece of Land, containing about 7 Acres, being part of the Crown's Maison Dieu Estate, situated in the Parishes of Saint James the Apostle and Charlton, in the Borough of Dover - - - -	- - The Dover Cottage Building and Improvement Society (Limited)	- -	1,500 - -	- - This Land has been for many years let, with other parts of the same Estate, upon a Yearly Tenancy, until it should become available for Building. The apportioned rent applicable to the parcel now sold was 23 *l.* 10 *s.*		
	LINCOLN:						
Oct. - 9	Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 3 R. 32 P., situated in the Parish of Langton juxta Horncastle - - - - -	Thomas Coates - -	- -	90 - -	- - These Parcels of Land formed part of an Estate, the residue of which was sold in the year 1860, as set forth in the 39th Report to Parliament (1861), pages 6 and 48, and in the 40th Report, page 60. Since 1860, these Parcels have been let upon a Yearly Tenancy, at a rent of 3 *l.*		
" - 14	Three Pieces of Land, containing together about 18 A. 0 R. 11 P., situated near Barrow Haven, in the Parish of Barrow, fronting the River Humber - - - - - - - - - -	John Hair - - - -	- -	855 - -	- - This Land formed a portion of the 132 Acres mentioned in the observations regarding the Sales of portions of the Barrow Estate, in the 37th Report to Parliament (1859), page 39, as having been let upon Yearly Tenancies, at an aggregate rent of 219 *l.* 19 *s.* per annum, of which amount about 26 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* was applicable to this Land.		

Appendix, N° 2 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to The Crown, which have been Sold by Private Contract, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1863:	MIDDLESEX:						
Dec. - 10	A Piece of Ground, with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 11 and 12, Rose and Crown Court, Moorfields - - - - - -	- - The London and North Western Railway Company - -	- -	1,121 – –	- - Never in Lease, the Property having recently escheated to the Crown.		
	NORFOLK:						
Oct. - 5	A Piece of Land, called Little Abbey Field, containing about 3 A. 3 R. 20 P., with a Cottage and Garden adjoining thereto, being portion of the Demesne Lands of the Manor of Wymondham, and situated at Wymondham - - - - - - - -	Edward Palmer Clarke	- -	440 – –	*13 – –	*13 – –	—
1864:	SURREY:						
Jan. - 11	A Piece of Land, containing about 16 Perches, with the Buildings thereon, situated in the Town of Egham - - - - -	- - Henry Charles Paice and Edward Budgen -	- - 1 year and 272 days -	300 – –	- - This Land was included, with various Houses, &c., at Egham, in a Lease granted, in 1806, to Richard Wyatt, Esq., upon payment of a fine of 2,301 *l.*, and at a yearly rent of 242 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.*; but the proportions of that fine and rent that were applicable to the Premises now sold cannot be stated.		
1863:	SUSSEX:						
Nov. - 10	A Piece of Land, containing about 4 A. 0 R. 10 P., situated below high-water mark of the Sea, opposite Regency Square, in the Town of Brighton, extending seawards to a distance of about 1,000 Feet, and containing in breadth about 200 Feet - - - - -	- - The Brighton West Pier Company (Limited)	*See* last column	150 – –	- - A portion of this Land was held, with a much larger piece of Foreshore, under a Lease, of which 19 years and 11 months were unexpired at the time of this Sale, at a rent, for the whole of the Property demised, of 10 *l.* a-year, and a royalty of one-half of the monies received by the Lessees for all gravel, &c., removed from the Shore demised.		
	YORK:						
Dec. - 31	Three Pieces of Land below high-water mark, containing together about 15 A. 2 R. 15 P., being portions of the Foreshore of the River Tees, situated adjacent to Land in the Parish of Middlesborough -	Thomas Hustler - -	- -	818 5 –	- Never in Lease.		
" - "	A Piece of Land below high-water mark, containing about 13 A. 3 R. 31 P., being a portion of the Foreshore of the River Tees, situated adjacent to Land in the same Parish - - -	Thomas Snowdon -	- -	694 – –			
" - "	A Piece of Land below high-water mark, containing about 4 A. 0 R. 24 P., being a portion of the Foreshore of the River Tees, situated adjacent to Land in the same Parish - - - -	Bernhard Samuelson -	- -	207 10 –			

Appendix, No 3.

A SCHEDULE of Copyhold or Customary Premises, Parcel of or holden of Manors belonging to The Crown, which have been Enfranchised between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive, by virtue of the Acts 10 Geo. IV. c. 50, 2 Will. IV. c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing the Dates of the respective Enfranchisements; The Names of the Enfranchisees; The Copyhold or Customary Premises Enfranchised; The Quit-rents issuing thereout; and the Consideration Money paid for the Enfranchisements.

ATES of ONTRACTS.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS.	Consideration Money.
		CAMBRIDGE:		
1863:		MANOR OF BURWELL RAMSEYS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
July - 7	John Appleyard Johnson	- - The Interest of the Crown in Four Pieces of Land, containing about 23 A. 2 R. 27 P., situated in North Field, in the Parish of Burwell - - - - - - - - -	- 19 11	180 - -
Oct. - 15	Samuel Lambert - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage and Two Pieces of Land, containing about four Acres, situated in Newnham, in the Parish of Burwell, and in a Piece of Land, containing about 3 A. 3 R. 37 P., situated in Ditchfield, in Burwell - - - - - - -	- 15 8	135 - -
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are for the greater part Copyholds of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]		
		HERTS:		
		MANOR OF HITCHIN PORTMAN AND FOREIGN:		
Dec. - 4	George Willes Willshere	- - The Interest of the Crown in various Messuages, Lands, and Hereditaments, containing in the whole about 135 A. 2 R. 25 P., situated in the Town and Parish of Hitchin - - -	3 15 8	415 - -
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines certain.]		
		LINCOLN:		
1864:		MANOR OF EAST AND WEST DEEPING:		
Jan. - 9	Joseph Phillips - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 1 R. 19 P., situated on the East side of Church Street, in Market Deeping - - - - - - -	- 1 -	15 - -
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]		
1863:		MANOR OF WHAPLODE ABBATIS.		
June - 22	William Cole Dowse -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 14 A. 0 R. 30 P., situated in Whaplode, on the South side of Stockwell Gate, leading from Moulton to Holbeach -	- 13 -	166 - -
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]		

Appendix, N° 3—SCHEDULE of Copyhold or Customary Premises, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS. £. s. d.	Consideration Money. £. s. d.
		MIDDLESEX:		
1863:		HONOR AND MANOR OF HAMPTON COURT:		
July - 10	The Right Hon. Caroline Countess Dowager of Dunraven - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Ground, containing about 1 R. 21 P., with the Erections and Buildings thereon, situated near the Royal Garden of Hampton Court - -	- 2 -	485 - -
" - 14	Clement Robert Archer	- - The Interest of the Crown in several Pieces of Land, containing about 6 A. 3 R., with the Cottage thereon, situated abutting on the North upon Old Field Lane in Hampton - -	- 1 9	91 - -
" - 16	Edward Raphael -	- - The Interest of the Crown in several Pieces of Land, containing about 42 A. 1 R. 24 P., situated near to Kempton Park, in the Parish of Hampton - - - - - -	- 3 6	140 - -
Nov. - 27	William Kinsey - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage or Tenement, called "The Malthouse," and Appurtenances, now constituting the Southern end of a larger Messuage, of which the Northern part is upon Freehold Ground, situated in West by Thames, in Kingston-upon-Thames, in the County of Surrey - - - -	- 1 4	23 - -
1864:				
Jan. - 21	William Pavitt - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 3 R. 3 P., situated in the Wind Mill Road, New Hampton - -	- - 6	37 12 6
Feb. - 12	Killingworth Hedges -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 2 A. 0 R. 14 P., situated in the Parish of Hampton, on the South side of the Turnpike Road leading from Staines to Hampton - - - - - - -	- - 4	10 - -
Mar. - 4	William French - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in several Pieces of Land, containing together about 9 A. 2 R. 5 P., with a Messuage and Stable thereon, situated at Hampton, partly on the North side and partly on the South side of the same Road -	- 1 -	180 - -
" - 11	Andrew Richard -	- - The Interest of the Crown in Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 2 R. 12 P., situated on Hampton Common, on the West side of the Hounslow Road, adjacent to the line of the Thames Valley Railway - -	- - 2	30 - -
" - 21	The London and South Western Railway Company - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in Three Pieces of Land, containing together about 6 A. 3 R. 26 P., with three Dwellinghouses and Outhouses thereon, situated at Hampton Wick, and in a Piece of Land, containing about 16 perches, being part of the Bed of the River Thames there - - - - - - - -	- - -	650 - -
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject in most cases to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]		

Appendix, N° 3—Schedule of Copyhold or Customary Premises, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS.	Consideration Money.
		NORFOLK:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1863:		MANOR OF EAST DEREHAM:		
Aug. - 6	The Rev. Wm. Hamilton Turner (in trust for the Dean and Chapter of Norwich)	- - The Interest of the Crown in several Pieces of Land, containing together about 45 A. 1 R. 5 P., situated in the Parish of Hoe - - -	- 13 6	412 1 3
Nov. - 4	John Porter Smith -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 1 R. 15 P., together with three Messuages or Tenements standing thereon, being part of No. 3 on the Map annexed to the Award of the Commissioners under the East Dereham Inclosure Act, situated in East Dereham - - - - - -	- - 6	75 15 -
" - "	Ann Dingle - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 275 square feet, with a Cottage and Stable thereon, also in another Piece of Land, containing about 19 perches, and in a Messuage or Dwellinghouse, Stable, Outhouses, &c., all situated in East Dereham -	- - 7	97 2 6
" - "	William Cooper - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 28 perches, with a Cottage in Three Tenements thereon, being No. 133 on the Map annexed to the Award of the Commissioners, acting under the East Dereham Inclosure Act, also situated in East Dereham - - - - - - - -	- - 4	57 - -
Dec. - 28	The Rev. John Nelson Goulty - - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 5 perches, with a Messuage and other Buildings thereon, being No. 88 on the Map before referred to, also in another Piece of Land, containing about 1 R. 32 P., all situated in East Dereham - -	- - 9½	170 - -
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]		
		SURREY:		
		MANOR OF RICHMOND, otherwise WEST SHEENE:		
June - 19	John Hunt Gosling -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage and Yard, with the Appurtenances, containing about 2 perches, situated on the North-east side of King Street, in Richmond - - -	- - 6	65 - -
Sept. - 14	Christopher Haedy -	- - The Interest of the Crown in several Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, containing about 5 A. 2 R. 27 P., situated in Richmond, and in a Piece of Land, containing about 3 perches, with the Carpenter's Shop, Nail-room, and Stable thereon, situated on the East side of Kew Green - - - -	- 1 6	775 - -

Appendix, N° 3—SCHEDULE of Copyhold or Customary Premises, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS.	Consideration Money.
		SURREY—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1863:		Manor of Richmond, otherwise West Sheene—*continued.*		
Dec. - 10	Robert Smith - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in Six Cottages, with the Yards, containing about 8 perches, situated on the North-east side of Clarence Street, in Richmond - - - - -	- 1 -	100 - -
1864:				
Feb. - 19	Joseph Sims - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Cottage, called Laburnum Cottage, with the Garden and Appurtenances, containing about 6 perches, situated near Paradise Row, in Richmond -	- - 3	52 - -
Mar. - 24	William Cussell - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in two Messuages or Cottages, with the Gardens, containing about 25 perches, known as Nos. 1 and 2, Paradise Terrace, and situated on the South-east side of Paradise Road, in Richmond - - -	- - 6	230 - -
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, according to the tenure of Borough English, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]		
		SUSSEX:		
		MANOR OF PERCHING:		
Jan. - 2	Mary Challenor, Wi ow	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage, Garden, and Premises, with the Appurtenances, situated in Fulking Street - - - -	- 1 -	43 15 -
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary].		
		MANOR OF POYNINGS:		
1863:				
July - 7	Captain William Affleck King - - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in various Pieces of Land, containing together about 138 A. 0 R. 12 P., with the Buildings thereon, situated in the Parish of Poynings - - - -	5 - -	1,312 - -
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary].		

A SCHEDULE of COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES, Parcel of or holden of Manors vested in Her Majesty in Right of the Crown, in Remainder or Reversion, expectant upon an Estate of Inheritance, which have been enfranchised by virtue of the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 94, between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	Name of Person in whom the Manor is now Vested, subject to a Reversion to the Crown.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	TRUSTEES. For the Crown.	TRUSTEES. For the Person in whom the Manor is Vested.	AMOUNT of Consideration Money.	Amount of Stock Purchased.
			SUSSEX:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
			MANOR OF BOXGROVE:				
1863: April - 24	The Most Noble Charles Henry Gordon Lennox, Duke of Richmond and Lennox - - -	- - William John George Souter - - - -	- - Two Messuages, Barns, Garden, and 10 A. 2 R. 34 P. of Land, according to the ancient description thereof, but by modern survey, 9 A. 3 R. 35 P., with the Appurtenances - - - -	- - The Right Honourable Henry John Temple, commonly called Viscount Palmerston (First Lord Commissioner of Her Majesty's Treasury) -	- - The Honourable William Lennox Bathurst - -	204 3 3	219 11 1
			[The Interest of the Crown in this Manor is limited to the Reversion expectant upon the determination of the Estate Tail, now vested in the Duke of Richmond.]				
			MANOR OF CUCKFIELD:				
August - 14	The Right Honourable William Earl of Abergavenny - - -	Richard Croucher - -	- - Several Pieces of Land and Premises, with the Appurtenances, Hereditaments, and Premises thereto belonging, called "Crouch Lands," situated at Whiteman's Green, in the Parish of Cuckfield - - - -	- - The Right Honourable Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester - - -	Ralph Merrick Leeke	98 – – as the Crown's Moiety of the total consideration money of 196 *l.* -	105 13 2
1864: March - 5	- Ditto - - -	George Meek - -	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 2 acres, being part of "Roland," in Cuckfield, formerly "Prosser's," and formerly said to contain 1 A. 1 R. - - -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - -	17 18 1 as the Crown's Moiety of the total consideration money of 35 *l.* 16 *s.* 1 *d.* - -	19 3 4
			[The Crown's Interest in this Manor is limited to one Moiety, but is otherwise the same as that in the Manor of Ditcheling, hereinafter referred to.]				

Appendix, N° 4.—A SCHEDULE of Copyhold or Customary Premises, Parcel of or holden of Manors vested in Her Majesty in Right of the Crown, in Remainder or Reversion, &c.—*cont^d.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	Name of Person in whom the Manor is now Vested, subject to a Reversion to the Crown.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	TRUSTEES. For the Crown.	TRUSTEES. For the Person in whom the Manor is Vested.	AMOUNT of Consideration Money.	Amount of Stock Purchased.
			SUSSEX—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1863:			MANOR OF DITCHELING:				
May - 28	The Right Honourable William Earl of Abergavenny - - -	Richard Wilson Buckley	- - A Cottage, Garden, and Premises, situated at Worth, and also a Cottage, Garden, and Premises, situated on Crawley Down	- - The Right Honourable Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester - - -	Ralph Merrick Leeke	35 - -	37 7 7
			[The Crown's Interest in this Manor is limited to the Reversion expectant upon the determination of the Estate Tail granted by the Crown, and confirmed by an Act of Philip and Mary, to the Heirs Male of Sir Edward Neville, and which is now vested in the Earl of Abergavenny.]				
			MANOR OF HOUNDEANE:				
June - 23	- Ditto - - -	William Francis Gosling	- - A Messuage, and certain adjoining Lands, containing about 28 A. 3 R. 5 P., being parcel of the Yard of Birchlands, in Newick; a Messuage, Barn, and half a yard of Land in Newick, called Birchlands, otherwise Loggs; and a Piece of Land, heretofore Parcel of Charley Common, containing in the whole about 47 A. 3 R. 23 P., and three Pieces of Waste Land, containing together about 1 A. 0 R. 21 P. - -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - -	213 15 2 as the Crown's 3-4th parts of the total consideration money of 285 *l.* 9 *s.* 3 *d.*	231 14 4
			[The Crown's Interest in this Manor is limited to 3-4th parts, but is otherwise the same as in the Manor of Ditcheling, before specified.]				
			MANOR OF ROTHERFIELD:				
May - 28	- Ditto - - -	William Gilford - -	- - Three Pieces of Land, containing 10 A. 3 R. 37 P., together with the Barn, Stable, and other Buildings thereon, with the Appurtenances situated on Crowborough Common - - -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - -	30 15 -	32 16 7
			[The Crown's Interest in this Manor is the same as in the Manor of Ditcheling, before specified.]				

Appendix, N° 5.

A SCHEDULE of Exchanges made of Parts of the Estate of the Crown for Parts of the Estates of Individuals, between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive.

DATES of Exchanges.	Persons with whom the Exchanges have been made.	CROWN PROPERTY.	PRIVATE PROPERTY.	SUMS Paid in Equalization of Exchange.	SUMS Received in Equalization of Exchange.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		CAMBRIDGE:			
1864: Feb. - 18	John Johnson -	- - A Cottage, Garden, Farm Buildings, and Arable Land, containing about 98 A. 0 R. 13 P., situated in Burwell Fen, in the Parish of Burwell, being a detached portion of the Crown's Burwell Estate - - -	- - Arable Land, containing about 45 A. 0 R. 12 P., situated in North Field, in the Parish of Burwell, adjacent to the Crown's Burwell Estate - - - -	—	—
		KENT:			
1863: April 16	The Master, Brothers and Sisters of St. Katherine's Hospital, in the Regent's Park -	- - Part, containing about 11 A. 1 R. 37 P., of a Close of Land called Old Leyfield, Parcel of the Neat's Court Farm Estate, in the Parish of Minster, in the Isle of Sheppy, and severed from the remainder of the Close by the Sittingbourne and Sheerness Railway - -	- - Parts, containing together about 14 A. 3 R. 1 P., of three Closes of Land in the Parish of Minster, in the Isle of Sheppy, adjacent to the Crown's Neat's Court Farm Estate, and severed from the remainder of the Closes by the Sittingbourne and Sheerness Railway -	—	—
		SURREY:			
July - 23	James Hodges -	- - Several Pieces of Land, containing together about 14 A. 1 R. 16 P., in the Parish of Windlesham, and forming part of the Crown's Bagshot Estate, reserving to Her Majesty a right of way over one of the Pieces of Land in question - - -	- - Several Pieces of Land, with a Barn and Sheds thereon, containing together about 18 A. 2 R. 5 P., in the Parish of Windlesham, adjacent to the same Estate -	—	—

Appendix, N° 6.

A SCHEDULE of Free Grants in Perpetuity, between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive, of Parts of the Possessions of the Crown.

DATES OF GRANTS.	GRANTEES.	PREMISES.
		BERKS:
1863: November - 21	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England - - - -	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 2 Roods, situated at Ascot Heath, in the Consolidated Chapelry of Cranbourne, St. Peter, in the Parish of Sunninghill, as and for the Site of a Church, to be called "All Saints Church, Ascot."
		ESSEX:
April - - - 24	Ditto - - - - - -	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 3 Acres, with a Cottage thereon, situated adjoining to the Church of the Consolidated Chapelry of Aldborough Hatch, in the Parish of Barking, as and for the Site of a Parsonage House, Garden and Appurtenances, for the residence and use of the Incumbent for the time being of that Church and Chapelry.
		LINCOLN:
" - - 24	The Vicar and Churchwardens of the Parish of Sempringham	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 1 R. 4 P., situated on the North side of Town Street, in the Village of Pointon, in the Parish of Sempringham, as and for a Site for a School for Children and Adults, or Children only, of the labouring and other poor classes of that Parish, and as a residence for the Teacher or Teachers of the said School, and for the occasional performance (with the consent of the Vicar) of Divine Worship according to the rights and ceremonies of the Church of England.
		YORK:
June - - 8	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England - - -	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 1 Acre, being part of a Field called Nether Garth, situated in the Township of Dunsforth, and Parochial Chapelry of Low Dunsforth, in the Parish of Aldborough, as and for the Site of a Parsonage House, for the residence of the Perpetual Curate of Low Dunsforth.

Appendix, N° 7.

A SCHEDULE of Purchases made on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive.

DATES OF PURCHASES.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	PREMISES PURCHASED.	PURCHASE MONEY. £. s. d.
		BERKS:	
1863: Dec. - 31	Charles Brown, *et al.* (Trustees of Mary Isherwood)	- - Two Farm Houses, with the Barns, Stables, and other Outbuildings, and several Pieces of Land, containing in the whole about 230 A. 0 R. 20 P., with the Manor of Tyle, alias Tyle Place, situated in the Parish of Old Windsor, and adjacent to the Great Park; also a Rentcharge of 39 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.* in lieu of Tithes, issuing out of certain Lands belonging to the Crown, and payable to the Impropriate Rector of Old Windsor	26,429 3 –
1864: Feb. - 17	The Right Honourable Sir William Goodenough Hayter, Bart., M.P. -	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 30 A. 1 R. 23 P., on Easthampstead Heath, in the Parish of Easthampstead, being a portion of the Allotment known as the Poor Allotment, and situated adjoining to the Crown Woods at Swinley - - - - - - - -	1,050 – –

Appendix, N° 7.—SCHEDULE of Purchases, &c., between 1st April 1863 and 31st March 1864—*continued.*

DATES OF PURCHASES.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	PREMISES PURCHASED.	PURCHASE MONEY. £. s. d.
		BUCKS:	
1863: Dec. - 19	John William Chater and Henry Darvill (Trustees of the Will of Edward Mason, deceased) - -	- - A Messuage, with the Outbuildings, and several Pieces of Land, containing together about 32 A. 3 R. 8 P., situated at Eton Wick, in the Parish of Eton, adjoining to and intermixed with portions of the Crown's Mustians Farm, and Saddocks Farm -	2,020 - -
		ESSEX:	
" - 10	The Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Harwich - - -	- - The Ship or Naval Yard, with the Buildings thereon, in the Town of Harwich, which Premises were held by the Crown from the Vendors, under a Lease for 1,000 years, from Michaelmas 1743, at a yearly Rent of 10 *l.* - - - - - -	300 - -
		KENT:	
Oct. - 24	The Rev. Frederick Darling, *et al.* (Trustees of the Marriage Settlement of Francis Colville Hyde) -	- - A Messuage, with the Outhouses, Buildings, Yards, Gardens, Appurtenances, and several Pieces of Meadow, Pasture and Marsh Land, containing in the whole about 231 A. 2 R. 36 P., being Parcel of a Farm and Lands, called Stray Marsh Farm, or Stray Marshes, situated in the Parish of Minster, in the Isle of Sheppy, and adjoining to a portion of the Crown's Neat's Court Farm Estate - - -	8,700 - -
" - 28	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England -	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 1 R. 10 P., situated at Maison Dieu, in the Parish of Charlton, near Dover, between the River Dour and a portion of the Crown's Maison Dieu Estate - - - -	550 - -
		OXFORD:	
July - 10	David Phipps and Charles Cattell - - - -	- - Two Allotments or Pieces of Land, containing together about 29 A. 3 R. 14 P., situated in the Parish of Whichwood, adjoining to the Crown Estate there -	1,500 - -
		WILTS:	
1864: Mar. - 24	Gabriel Goldney - -	- - Four Pieces of Land, containing together about 59 A. 2 R. 0 P., situated in the Parish of Bromham, adjoining to the Crown Estate there - - -	1,750 - -
		YORK:	
1863: Aug. - 6	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England -	- - The Freehold Interest in a Tithe Rentcharge of 170 *l.* per annum, issuing out of the Crown's Ellinthorpe Estate, in the Parish of Aldborough - -	1,402 - -
Oct. - 20	Ditto - - -	- - The Freehold Interest in a Tithe Rentcharge of 71 *l.* per annum, issuing out of the Broom Close Farm, on the Thornton Briggs Estate, in the Parish of Brafferton - - - - - - -	1,160 - -
Dec. - 31	Bartle John Laurie Frere and Philip Howard Frere	- - A Fee-farm Rent of 1 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum, issuing out of and charged upon certain parts of the Benningholme Estate, situated in the Township of South Skirlaugh, in the Wapentake of Holderness - -	37 - -

Appendix, N° 8 (A.)—A SCHEDULE of the RENTS put in Charge with the several RECEIVERS of the LAND REVENUE in respect of Property acquired for Her Majesty by PURCHASE, LEASE, EXCHANGE, or otherwise, between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive.

Annual Rent.	When and from what Time put in Charge.	PROPERTY.	HOW ACQUIRED.	OBSERVATIONS.
£. s. d.				
		BERKS:		
463 – – 11 10 –	From September 29, 1862 From January 31, 1863	- - Two Farm Houses, Cottages, Buildings, and Land, containing (exclusive of 2 A. 3 R. 9 P. of Woodlands in hand) 227 A. 1 R. 11 P., in the Parish of Old Windsor, adjoining Windsor Great Park - - - - - - - -	- - By Purchase from the Trustees of Mary Isherwood - - - - - -	*Vide* pages 8 and 76.
39 6 7	- - Ditto - -	Rectorial Tithe Rentcharge on the Crown's Clayhall Farm -		
		BUCKS:		
75 – –	From December 25, 1863	- - A Messuage, with the Outbuildings and several Pieces of Land, containing together about 32 A. 3 R. 8 P., situated at Eton Wick, in the Parish of Eton, adjoining to and intermixed with portions of the Crown's Mustians Farm and Saddocks Farm - - - - - - - - - - -	- - By Purchase from the Trustees of the Will of Edward Mason, deceased - -	*Vide* page 77.
		CAMBRIDGE:		
7 – –	From October 10, 1863	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 33 Perches, with the Cottage, Barn, and other Outbuildings thereon, called the Crow's Nest, situated near the Newmarket Road, in or near Burwell - - - - - - - - - - -	By Purchase from James Scott and others -	*Vide* 41st Report to Parliament, page 78.
		KENT:		
12 10 – for the first year, and 25 – – afterwards.	- - Ditto - -	- - A Piece of Land, containing 1 A. 1 R. 10 P., situated adjoining to a portion of the Crown's Maison Dieu Estate, in the Parish of Charlton, near Dover - - - - -	- - By Purchase from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England - - -	*Vide* page 77.
305 – (Apportioned Rent.)	- - Ditto - -	- - A Messuage, with the Outbuildings, Yards, Gardens, and several Pieces of Land, containing together about 230 A. 2 R. 3 P., called Stray Marsh Farm, situated in the Parish of Minster, and adjoining the Crown's Neat's Court Farm Estate	- - By Purchase from the Trustees of the Marriage Settlement of Francis Colville Hyde - - - - - - -	*Vide* pages 8 and 77.

		MIDDLESEX:		
8 – –	From September 29, 1863	- - A Message, &c., on the East side of Saint Anne's Place, Limehouse -	By Purchase from John Tucker -	*Vide* 41st Report to Parliament, page 79.
A Peppercorn to Lady-day 1890	From June 24, 1863 -	- - Nos. 23 to 28, Stafford Place, formerly Stafford Street, Pimlico -	- - Transferred from the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, &c., under the Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 78.	
Ditto -	- - Ditto -	Nos. 32 to 39 - - - - ditto -		
Ditto -	- - Ditto -	Nos. 55 to 65 - - - - ditto -		
4 – –	- - Ditto -	Nos. 12, 13 and 14, William Street -		
50 – –	From September 29, 1863	No. 18, Stafford Row -		
75 – –	- - Ditto -	No. 19 - ditto -		
40 – –	- - Ditto -	No. 1, Charlotte Street -		
		OXFORD:		
52 10 –	From October 10, 1863	- - Two Allotments, containing together about 29 A. 3 R. 14 P., situated in the Parish of Whichwood, adjoining the Crown Estate -	- - By Purchase from David Phipps and Charles Cattell -	*Vide* page 77.
		SURREY:		
29 – –	- - Ditto -	- - Land containing 14 acres, adjoining the Crown Estate at Bagshot -	By Exchange with Mr. Hodges -	*Vide* page 75.

Appendix, Nº 8 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of the RENTS discharged from the RENTALS of the several RECEIVERS in respect of Property Sold, Exchanged, or otherwise disposed of, between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive.

Annual Rent.	When and from what Time discharged.	PROPERTY.	Whether Sold, Exchanged, or otherwise disposed of.	OBSERVATIONS.
£. s. d.		ESSEX:		
7 10 –	From October 10, 1862	A Piece of Land, containing about 3 acres, with a Cottage thereon, situated adjoining to the Church of the Consolidated Chapelry of Aldborough Hatch, in the Parish of Barking, and forming part of Aldborough Hatch Farm	Granted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England as a Site for a Parsonage House, &c. for the Incumbent of that Church	*Vide* pages 8 and 76.
		HANTS:		
		ISLE OF WIGHT:		
384 15 4	From October 10, 1863	A Farm, called Great Park Farm, containing about 339 A. 2 R. 18 P., with the Farm-house and other Buildings thereon, situated in the Parish of St. Nicholas, near Newport	Sold to Sir John Simeon, Bart.	*Vide* pages 4 and 67.
		KENT:		
70 10 –	From April 5, 1863	Various Pieces of Land, containing in the whole about 29 A. 1 R. 26 P., being parts of the Crown's Estate at Eltham, taken by the South Eastern Railway Company for the formation of the Dartford Line of Railway	Agreed to be sold to the South Eastern Railway Company.	
23 10 –	From July 5, 1861	A Piece of Land, containing about 7 acres, being part of the Crown's Maison Dieu Estate, situated in the Parishes of St. James the Apostle, and Charlton, in the Borough of Dover	Sold to the Dover Cottage Building and Improvement Society (Limited)	*Vide* page 67.
		LINCOLN:		
4 – –	From October 10, 1863	A detached Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 7 P., situated at Whaplode	Sold with the Manors of Whaplode and Moulton to Edward Westwood and James Edward Robinson	*Vide* page 64.

128	–	–	- - Ditto - - -	- - Several Pieces of Arable, Meadow and Pasture Land, containing in the whole about 79 A. 0 R. 22 P., at Barton and Barrow - - - - - - - - -	- - Sold to William Wilkinson and others - - - -	*Vide* pages 64 and 67.
3	–	–	- - Ditto - - -	- - Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 3 R. 32 P., situated in the Parish of Langton-juxta-Horncastle - -	Sold to Thomas Coates - -	*Vide* page 67.
–	15	–	From April 5, 1863 -	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 1 R. 4 P., in the Village of Pointon, in the Parish of Sempringham - - - -	- - Granted to the Vicar and Churchwardens as a Site for a School - - - -	*Vide* pages 8 and 76.
				NORFOLK:		
76	–	–	From October 10, 1863 -	The Demesne Lands of the Manor of Wymondham - -	Sold to various Purchasers -	*Vide* pages 7, 64, 65, and 68.
				SURREY:		
35	–	–	From September 29, 1863	Four Cottages and Yards, situated in the Town of Egham -	- - A portion of these Premises has been conveyed for 300 *l.* to Henry Charles Paice and Edward Budgen - - - An Agreement has been entered into for the sale of the residue for the sum of 150 *l.*, but the conveyance has not yet been completed.	*Vide* page 68.
10	–	–	From October 10, 1863 -	Land, containing about 15 A. 2 R. 25 P., at Bagshot - - -	- - Given up in Exchange with Mr. Hodges - - -	*Vide* page 75.
				YORK:		
135	19	7	From October 10, 1861 -	- - An Estate situated in the Townships of High and Low Dunsforth, in the Parish of Aldborough - - - -	- - Sold to various Purchasers, with the exception of one parcel that was granted as a Site for a Parsonage - - -	*Vide* pages 5, 65, and 76.
48	1	6	From October 10, 1863 -	- - Sundry Pieces of Land, containing 47 A. 2 R. 22 P., with 33 Sheep Gaits over Askrigg Common - - - - -	- - Sold to various Purchasers, reserving to the Crown the Manorial rights, right of Sporting, &c. - - - -	*Vide* pages 4 and 65.

Appendix, N° 8 (C.)—A SCHEDULE of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in Charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue, under Leases, or Agreements for Leases, and which shall have been owing for a greater Period than a Year; showing the Term during which each Arrear shall have been accruing, and the Measures, if any, in progress for the Recovery of the same.

No. on Rental.	TENANT.	PREMISES.	Annual Rent.	Rents due to 10th October 1863, and Unpaid on 31st March 1864.		Measures, if any, in Progress for the Recovery of the Arrears.	OBSERVATIONS.
				No. of Years.	Amount.		
		BERKS:	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
–	William Sim - - -	- - Several Parcels of building Land at Windsor, upon parts of which various Messuages have been erected by Mr. Sim - - -	360 – –	$1\frac{1}{4}$	450 – –		
		CORNWALL:					
–	The Owners of the Kenidjack Estate - -	- - The Minerals under the Bed of the Sea in front of the Kenidjack Estate - - - - -	1 – –	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 –		
		DEVON:					
–	W. M. Mansell - -	Gold Mines, called the "Poltimore Mines," at North Molton	5 – – and a Royalty of $\frac{1}{12}$th of the Ore raised -	11	55 – –	- - - - - -	- - License not completed; the Works abandoned.
		MIDDLESEX:					
43	Robert Cox - - -	492, South side of Oxford Street -	40 – –	$1\frac{1}{2}$	60 – –		
44	Ditto - - - -	493 - - ditto - - -	70 – –	2	140 – –	- - - - - -	- - A half-year's rent in each of these three cases has since been received.
45	Ditto - - - -	494 - - ditto - - -	51 10 –	$1\frac{1}{2}$	77 5 –		
414[w]	Charles Guillett - -	- - A Messuage, No. 4, in Hollen Street - - - - -	33 – –	- Portion of half year's rent to 5th April 1862	12 10 –		

Appendix, N° 8 (D.)—A SCHEDULE of all MONIES Remitted on Her Majesty's Behalf in respect of any RENTS in Charge with the several RECEIVERS; specifying whether any previous Remission has taken place in respect to the same Rent, and the Circumstances and the Authority under which Remitted, between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	ANNUAL RENT.	MONIES REMITTED.	Whether any previous Remission.	Circumstances under which Remitted.	Authority for Remission.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
BERKS:						
Several Parcels of Building Land, containing about 13 acres, and Houses at Windsor - - - -	340 - -	140 - -	190 - - in former years	- - The Tenant of this Land took it in 1855 for building purposes, at a Rent increasing to 340 *l.* a year; a portion of the Land has been covered, but the Tenant has incurred serious losses, and part of the Rent has been remitted in order to sustain him in the Undertaking, and to prevent its abandonment - - -	- - The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.	
CHESTER:						
Foreshore of the River Mersey at New Brighton - -	- 1 -	- 1 -	none -	- - The Tenant left the neighbourhood, and could not be traced - - - - - - - -		
CORNWALL:						
The Submarine Minerals at Wheal Margery Mine -	- - A Royalty of $\frac{1}{20}$th part of the Minerals raised -	52 9 3 being one year's Royalty to Mich. 1863 -	132 16 4 being two years' Royalty, to Mich. 1862 -	- - The value of the Minerals raised has been hitherto considerably less than the expense incurred by the Adventurers in working them - - - - - -		
The Submarine Minerals at the Charlotte United Mines	- - $\frac{1}{40}$th part of the Minerals raised, with a minimum Royalty of 5 *l.* per annum - -	12 10 - being 2½ years' of the Arrears of the Minimum Royalty to Mich. 1863	none -	- - The draft of the Lease was prepared, but it was not proceeded with, as the Adventurers had determined to abandon the working of the Minerals - - -		
MIDDLESEX:						
Areas of Munster Square, Regent's Park - - -	25 - -	28 5 4	none -	- - The Tenant had not sufficient goods to justify a Distress being levied for the recovery of this Arrear, which was remitted in consequence of his poverty, and in consideration of his surrendering possession of the premises - - - - - - - -		
A Messuage, No. 15, Little Chapel Street, Soho - -	32 17 6	39 6 3	none -	- - The Assignee of the Crown Lease, who was liable to the payment of this Arrear, became a Pauper in receipt of parish relief, and the original Crown Lessee could not be traced - - - - - - -		
SURREY:						
A Messuage, Tenement, and Shop, with the Outbuildings, situated in the Town of Egham - - -	18 - -	24 - 6	none -	- - The Property was held under a Lease expiring at Michaelmas 1865. The Lessee being upwards of 90 years of age, and in humble circumstances, it was considered advisable to accept a surrender of the Lease at Michaelmas 1863, in satisfaction of the Arrear then due, amounting to 24 *l.* 0 *s.* 6 *d.* - - - - -		

Appendix, N° 8 (E.)—A SCHEDULE of all DEFALCATIONS which shall have taken place in respect of MONIES Due and Owing to Her Majesty, specifying the circumstances under which such Defalcations shall have taken place, and the means, if any, available, and the measures, if any, taken for the Recovery of the Money, between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive.

NAME of DEFAULTERS.	Amount of Defalcations.	Circumstances under which the Defalcations took Place.	Measures taken.	Property Recovered.
	£. s. d.	BERKS:		
George Coker - - - -	22 6 –	- - The Tenant, who occupied a Cottage in Sheet Street Road, Windsor, quitted the Premises at Christmas 1863, leaving this sum unpaid - - - - - - - - - -	- - The Tenant's effects were distrained, and 7 *l.* 14 *s.* realised, leaving 22 *l.* 6 *s.* in arrear - - - -	- - None beyond the sum mentioned in the previous column.
		SURREY:		
William Moore, deceased - -	45 13 5	- - The sum of 45 *l.* 13 *s.* 5 *d.* was due at Michaelmas 1863, in respect of Four Cottages and Yards in Egham, which William Moore held under a Lease, granted at a Rent of 35 *l.*, to William Herd in 1831, and expiring at Michaelmas 1865. William Herd died in humble circumstances, after which the Lease was held by several persons until it came into the hands of William Moore, who died in a hospital, leaving an arrear of 70 *l.*, or two years' rent due -	- - The agent appointed by William Moore to collect the Rents from the Occupiers of these Cottages, paid to the Crown Receiver the sum of 24 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.*, which he had received up to Michaelmas 1863, leaving 45 *l.* 13 *s.* 5 *d.* still due and irrecoverable - -	- - None beyond the sum mentioned in the previous column.

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses
in Parliament assembled.

THE THIRTEENTH REPORT

Of the COMMISSIONER in charge of the WOODS, ROYAL FORESTS, CROWN and other ALLOTMENTS; of the LAND REVENUE of the CROWN in *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Wales*, and in the Isles of *Man* and *Alderney*; and of the FEE FARM and other UNIMPROVABLE RENTS of the CROWN in *England* and *Wales*, under the Warrant of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the 31st of March 1855.

IN obedience to the directions contained in the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 11 & 12 Vict. c. 102, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, I have to report to Her Majesty and to the Houses of Parliament the proceedings in the several matters and duties so assigned to me during the year ended 31st March last.

NEW FOREST.

THE APPENDIX, No. 1, contains (*inter alia*) the particulars of two conveyances of the Crown's interest over certain pieces of Waste Land in the New Forest, in the County of Southampton. Appendix, No. 1.

THE APPENDIX, No. 2, contains the particulars of Free Grants of Lands by Her Majesty the Queen, one of a piece of Land in the New Forest, in the County of Southampton, containing 1 A. 0 R. 20 P., or thereabouts, situate at Emery Down, in the Parish of Lyndhurst, to be appropriated and used as a site for a Church; and the other of a piece of Land, at Drybrook, in Dean Forest, in the County of Gloucester, containing 2 R. 18 P., as a site for a School for the District of the Holy Trinity in that Forest. Appendix, No. 2.

DELAMERE.

THE APPENDIX, No. 3, contains (*inter alia*) the particulars of a Lease granting the right of Shooting over several Enclosures of Land, situate in Alice Holt Woods, in the County of Southampton; also, the particulars of a Lease of certain Lands with the Buildings standing thereon, situate in the Parish of Delamere, part of the Crown Allotment at Delamere, in the County of Chester. Appendix, No. 3.

These Lands have been grubbed and marled at the Crown's expense. The Crown is to erect the necessary Farm Buildings, and to execute drainage, receiving additional rents, in respect of these expenditures, at the rates specified in the Schedule, and also to plant and protect the exterior fencing, the tenant paying no interest upon this outlay.

Appendix, No. 4. THE APPENDIX, No. 4, contains the particulars of a re-conveyance to Mr. Henry Hall of the Crown's interest in a piece of Land on the Crown Allotment, at Delamere, in the County of Chester.

WOOLMER.

Appendix, No. 5. THE APPENDIX, No. 5, contains the particulars of an exchange of a portion of the Crown Allotment, at Woolmer, in the County of Southampton, for certain Premises at Rotherhithe, in the County of Middlesex, belonging to the War Office.

This property at Rotherhithe has since been sold, and realized the sum of £. 16,700.

The same Schedule also contains the particulars of two exchanges of Waste Lands, in the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, the property of Her Majesty, for other Lands there, the property of private individuals.

Appendix, No. 1. THE APPENDIX, No. 1, contains further the particulars of a conveyance of the Crown's interest in a piece of Land, situate in Epping Walk, in the Forest of Epping, to the Great Eastern Railway Company.

DEAN FOREST.

Appendix, No. 6. THE APPENDIX, No. 6, contains the particulars of six conveyances made to certain persons, pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, of the Crown's interest in and over several pieces or parcels of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, not suited for the growth of Timber, and which are, wholly or in part, surrounded by, intermixed with, or contiguous to, other Lands, not the property of the Crown.

Appendix, No. 7. THE APPENDIX, No. 7, contains the particulars of five Leases of, or Licenses to use, certain Premises in the Forest of Dean.

Appendix, No. 8. THE APPENDIX, No. 8, contains the particulars of eight Leases of Waste Lands granted to the registered Owners of Gales within the Forest of Dean, for the better working of such Gales, under the authority of the Acts of 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40.

Appendix, No. 9. THE APPENDIX, No. 9, contains the particulars of 13 Leases of Stone Quarries, situate in, and being part of, the open Waste Lands of the Forest of Dean, granted under the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

Appendix, No. 10. THE APPENDIX, No. 10, contains the particulars of five Licenses to make Roads or Tramways across certain parts of the Forest of Dean, for use in connexion with certain Mines in the Forest, granted under the provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

THE

THE Appendix, No. 11, contains the particulars of 25 Agreements with certain persons to continue to hold Mines in the Forest of Dean and Hundred of St. Briavels, originally granted to them under the powers of the Act, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43. Appendix, No. 11.

THE Appendix, No. 12, contains the particulars of nine Agreements with certain persons to continue to hold Quarries in the Forest of Dean and Hundred of St. Briavels, originally granted under the powers of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43. Appendix, No. 12.

THE Appendix, No. 13, is a Copy of the Notice issued by the Commissioner to determine the Rents and Royalties of certain Collieries in the Forest of Dean and Hundred of St. Briavels held under Grants, and which became subject to revision at Midsummer 1863, under the provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43. Appendix, No. 13.

SCOTLAND.

THE Appendix, No. 14, contains the particulars of a Lease of the Crown Farm of Blackness, in the County of Linlithgow, to Mrs. Agnes Callander or Ritchie, widow, for the term of 10 years, from Martinmas 1862, at an annual rent of £. 25. 2. 6. Appendix, No. 14.

THE Appendix, No. 15, contains the particulars of nine Sales of Shore Ground; one to the North British Railway Company, of a space of Shore Ground of the Firth of Forth, forming a portion of the Harbour of Charleston; one other to James Scott, Esq., of Kelly, of a space of Shore Ground of the Firth of Clyde; two spaces of Shore Ground, of Loch Ryan, County Wigton; one to the Portpatrick Railway Company, and the other to the Magistrates and Town Council of the Burgh of Stranraer; one other to David Greenhill, Esq., of a space of Shore Ground of the Sound of Mull; two others to the Scottish Central Railway Company, one of a space of Shore Ground of the River Tay, and the other of a space of Shore Ground of the River Forth; and one other to James Lamont, Esq., of Shore Ground of the River Clyde, being the site of a Pier. Appendix, No. 15.

The purchase-monies for these properties, with the exception of the Sale to the North British Railway Company, amounted to £. 502. 2. In that case a rent or feu duty of £.18 per annum was reserved from Whitsunday 1859, and a further duty of £.18 at the expiration of every 25 years. The same Schedule also contains the particulars of a disposition or conveyance to John Dawson, Esq., Treasurer to the Linlithgow Coal Gas Light Company, of a piece of Ground lying between the South side of Linlithgow Loch and the Company's Gas Works, in respect of which ground a perpetual rent or feu duty of 5 *s.* per annum has been reserved.

Appendix, No. 16. THE APPENDIX, No. 16, contains the particulars of a License to the Magistrates and Town Council of St. Andrew's, to make certain Drains below high-water mark *ex adverso* of the said Burgh.

Appendix, No. 17. THE APPENDIX, No. 17, contains the particulars of 10 Leases of Salmon Fishings in Scotland, granted during the past year; the annual rents reserved by these Leases amount to £. 149. 15. 4.

IRELAND.

Appendix, No. 18. THE APPENDIX, No. 18, contains the particulars of a Lease which has been granted to Mr. Patrick Connolly of a piece of ground, containing about 1 R. 21 P., statute measure, portion of the Curragh of Kildare; and of a Lease granted to Mr. Charles Kavanagh of certain Lands near the town of Wicklow, known as the Green Hill Field, and extending to about 13 A. 2 R. 30 P., statute measure.

Appendix, No. 19. THE APPENDIX, No. 19, contains the particulars of a purchase made on behalf of Her Majesty, from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Limerick, of a piece of the Foreshore on the South side of the River Shannon, adjoining the Lands of Courtbrack and Corkanree, partly in the Borough of Limerick, and partly in the Barony of Pobblebrien, and containing about 59 acres, statute measure.

This purchase is in effect a re-purchase from the Corporation of Limerick, of the Land forming the subject of a conveyance made to them on behalf of the Crown, and dated 3d September 1861 (the particulars of which will be found in the Fortieth Report of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., 1862); and which conveyance was made subject to a condition that the land conveyed should be converted into a Park or Place of Recreation for the public, with a proviso that if the construction of the works necesssary for that purpose should not be completed within a period of 10 years from the date of the Grant, and thereafter maintained in proper order, it should be lawful for the Crown to resume possession of the land in question. It was, however, subsequently represented to the Lords of the Treasury by the Corporation of Limerick, that it had been found impracticable to appropriate the land in the manner contemplated, as such an appropriation would so materially diminish its value, as to preclude the possibility of their obtaining a loan of public money, with which it was intended to execute the works; but they stated at the same time, that in the event of the conditions and proviso to which I have adverted being waived, some means would be found of raising the necessary funds, and that in that case they would undertake to construct such an embankment as would afford a healthful and commodious promenade for the use of the public, the remainder of the foreshore land in question being converted into meadow land.

This request was considered entitled to favourable consideration; but I was advised that in the absence of a special Act of Parliament I had no power to waive

waive the conditions adverted to, or the proviso for re-entry; and an arrangement upon the following principle was entered into, with a view to vest the land absolutely in the Corporation of Limerick, viz.:

1st. That a valuation should be made by a competent surveyor of the land, assuming it to be held in fee simple, free from any covenant or restriction.

2d. That the Crown should re-purchase from the Corporation, for the sum of £. 128. 6., the interest sold to them in 1861.

3d. That on completion of the re-purchase, the Corporation should again buy the land from the Crown for £. 128. 6., plus one-half of the difference between that sum and the value of the land in fee simple. The principle being that, as under the conveyance of 3d September 1861, the land was held subject to a condition which rendered it valueless for purposes of sale or letting; and as the concurrence of both the Crown and the Corporation was required to release that condition, the suspended value (after deducting the sum of £. 128. 6.) should be divided between both—the conveyance to the Corporation being then made free from any condition or covenant.

4th. All expenses of the transaction to be defrayed by the Corporation.

The value subsequently put upon the land in a properly reclaimed state was £. 500, and the land has since been conveyed to the Corporation of Limerick, free from the before-mentioned conditions and proviso, in consideration of the sum of £. 344. 8. 6., viz.:—

	£.	s.	d.
Purchase-money paid for the Conveyance of 3d September 1861 - - - - - -	128	6	–
One-half of the difference between the above sum and the subsequent valuation - - - -	185	17	–
Surveyor's charges and costs incidental to preparation and enrolment of deeds - - - - -	30	5	6
TOTAL - - - £.	344	8	6

The particulars of this Deed will be found in Appendix, No. 20, to the present Report.

THE APPENDIX, No. 20, contains the particulars of six Conveyances which have been granted during the past year of Foreshore land, and of a Conveyance to the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland of two pieces of land, containing respectively 16 A. 3 R. 20 P. and 1 A. 3 R. 32 P. statute measure, portions of the Curragh of Kildare, and which were required for railway purposes. Appendix, No. 20.

These sales have been made by private contract, and the total purchase-money received amounts to £. 1,118. 11. 1.

Appendix, No. 21. THE APPENDIX, No. 21, contains a Schedule of Perpetual and Unimprovable Rents payable to the Crown, amounting together to £. 126. 1. $7\frac{3}{4}$. per annum, which have been sold during the past year.

The total purchase-money received amounts to £. 3,652. 3. 6.

Appendix, No. 22. THE APPENDIX, No. 22, contains an account showing the Charge and Discharge and state of Collection of the Land Revenues of the Crown in Ireland, for the year ended 31st March last.

Appendix, No. 23. THE APPENDIX, No. 23, contains a General Abstract of Quit, &c. Rents and Leasehold Rents, for the same period.

ISLE OF MAN.

Appendix, No. 24. THE APPENDIX, No. 24, contains the particulars of seven Leases which have been granted of Mines and Quarries in the Isle of Man. The Rents and Royalties reserved in these Leases will produce an immediate income of at least £. 82 per annum, and will ultimately increase to a minimum amount of £. 187 per annum. None of the Mines or Quarries were previously in Lease, excepting one, which produced £. 11 per annum.

Appendix, No. 26. THE APPENDIX, No. 25, contains the particulars of two purchases on behalf of the Crown from the Isle of Man Disafforesting Commissioners, the effect of which has been that the Crown has acquired 5,745 acres, for the sum of £. 16,680, being at an average price of £. 2. 18. an acre.

A considerable portion of this land is good mountain pasture.

The purchases were made at sales by public auction, and the sum paid by the Crown is less than the amount at which the land was valued on behalf of the Crown by Mr. John Clutton.

FEE FARM RENTS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Appendix, No. 26. THE APPENDIX, No. 26, contains the particulars of the Sales of Fee Farm and other Unimprovable Rents of the Crown, payable as issuing out of Lands and Tenements in England and Wales.

The Rents sold amount altogether to £. 60. 12. $6\frac{1}{2}$., reduced by allowances for Land Tax to £. 49. 8. $6\frac{1}{2}$. per annum. The purchase-monies amount to £. 1,482. 16. 3.

WALES.

WALES.

THE APPENDIX, No. 27, contains the particulars of 19 Leases which have been granted of premises in Wales. Appendix, No. 27.

Of these, 13 are Leases of Mines and Quarries; the Rents and Royalties reserved in which amount to not less than £. 560. 15. per annum, increasing to a minimum amount of £. 780. 10. per annum.

One is a Lease of certain Waste Lands belonging to Her Majesty, with the right of Sporting thereon, the annual rent reserved being £. 57 per annum.

The remaining five Leases are of Land and Foreshore (exclusive of the Minerals within them), comprising altogether 336 A. 0 R. 23 P., let at rents amounting to the sum of £. 23. 12. per annum, irrespective of the Royalties which are in some cases reserved upon the Stone and other substances shipped from the Foreshore demised.

THE APPENDIX, No. 28, contains the particulars of 42 Sales by private contract during the past year of the Crown's interest in and over Waste Land, Encroachments thereupon, and Foreshore Property, containing altogether about 162 A. 0 R. 39½ P. The sums realised by these sales amount to the sum of £. 1,799. 9. 8. Appendix, No. 28.

Irrespective of the small acknowledgments received for some of the encroachments, the annual revenue derived from the properties previously to their sale amounted to the sum of about £. 30.

THE APPENDIX, No. 29, contains the particulars of a Tenement, part of which was a Copyhold or Customary Tenement (holden of the Manors of Liswery and Libennith, in the County of Monmouth, belonging to the Crown), which has been enfranchised upon payment of the sum of £. 85. 13. 3. Appendix, No. 29.

THE APPENDIX, No. 30, contains the particulars of a Lease granted by Colonel the Honourable E. G. D. Pennant and his Son, of about 5 A. 0 R. 27 P. of Land, in the Parish of Llanllechid, County Carnarvon, subject to an annual rent of £. 15. The object for which this Lease has been taken on behalf of the Crown is to afford increased facilities for the deposit of the rubbish from the Brynhafod-y-wern Slate Quarry, which is situate on the adjacent Waste Land, and which is worked by the Bangor Slate Company (Limited), as tenants of the Crown. Appendix, No. 30.

The acceptance of this Lease does not entail any charge upon the Land Revenues of the Crown, as I have sublet the Land to the Bangor Slate Company at a rent of £. 16 per annum, which covers the rent payable to Colonel Pennant and the expenses of collection.

BY a Resolution of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the management of this Department, the following Schedules were required to be inserted in each Annual Report, viz.:

1st. Of Rents put in charge with the General Receivers of the Land Revenue in respect of Property acquired for Her Majesty by Purchase, Lease, Exchange, or otherwise.

2d. Of the Rents discharged from the rentals of the several Receivers in respect of Property sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of.

3d. Of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in charge with the several Receivers of Land Revenue under Leases, or Agreements for Leases, and which shall have been owing for a greater period than a year, showing the term during which each arrear shall have been accruing, and the measures (if any) in progress for the recovery of the same.

4th. Of all Monies remitted, on Her Majesty's behalf, in respect of any Rents in charge with the same Receivers, specifying whether any previous remission has taken place in respect of the same Rent, and the circumstances and the authority under which remitted.

5th. Of all defalcations that shall have taken place in respect of Monies due and owing to Her Majesty, specifying the circumstances under which such defalcation shall have taken place, and the measures (if any) taken for the recovery of the Monies.

Appendix, No. 31 (A.) (B.)

Of these Schedules there is occasion, for the purposes of this Report, to introduce the third and fourth only.

ACCOUNTS.

ACCOUNTS.

THE Appendix, A A., contains an Account of the Monies derived from the Hereditary Possessions of the Crown, under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, received within the year ended 31st March 1864, and of the application of all such Monies, including payments into the Exchequer of the surplus income arising from the Possessions and Land Revenues of the Crown during the same period. Appendix A A.

The Account for the preceding year, ended on the 31st March 1863, has been audited by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, and the Monthly Accounts for the succeeding year have been rendered to those Commissioners for the period up to and including the month of January last.

JAMES K. HOWARD. (L. S.)

Office of Woods, &c.,
28 June 1864.

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Appendix, N° 1.

SCHEDULE of CONVEYANCES of the Crown's Interest in and over small Pieces of Land, part of the Waste of the *Royal Forests* and *Wood Lands*, unfitted for the growth of Timber, and which are wholly, or in part, surrounded by, intermixed with, or contiguous to, other Lands not the Property of the Crown, made pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
		NEW FOREST:	£. s. d.
1863: April - 14	Joseph Rider - -	- - The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Waste of the New Forest), situate at Lyndhurst, in the County of Southampton, containing by admeasurement 18 Perches, or thereabouts, (reserving to Her Majesty all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Pieces of Land) - - - - - - - - - -	6 10 -
" - 22	The Duke of Buccleuch	- - The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Waste of the New Forest), situate at Lyndhurst, in the County of Southampton, containing by admeasurement 16 Perches, or thereabouts, (reserving to Her Majesty all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Piece of Land) - - - - - - - - - -	5 - -
		EPPING FOREST:	
" - 15	The Great Eastern Railway Company	- - The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land, situate in Epping Walk, in the Forest of Epping, in the County of Essex, containing 2 A. 2 R. 12 P., or thereabouts -	30 - -

Appendix, N° 2.

A SCHEDULE of FREE GRANTS in Perpetuity, between the 1st day of April 1863, and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive, of Parts of the Possessions of the Crown.

DATE of GRANT.	GRANTEES.	PREMISES.
		NEW FOREST:
1863: June - - - 2	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and their successors	- - A Piece of Land in the New Forest, in the County of Southampton, containing 1 A. 0 R. 20 P., or thereabouts, situate at Emery Down, in the Parish of Lyndhurst, to be for ever appropriated and used for a Site of a Church, to be called Christ Church.
		DEAN FOREST:
" - - - 9	The Ven. John Timbrill, Archdeacon of Gloucester - -	- - A Piece of Land, situate at Drybrook, in Dean Forest, in the County of Gloucester, containing 2 R. 18 P., to be used as a Site for a School for the District of Holy Trinity, in Dean Forest.

Appendix, N° 3.—SCHEDULE of Leases of Messuages, Tenements, Lands, and Hereditaments in the Royal Forests and Woodlands, belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive, showing the Dates of the Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the Terms granted; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey the same; the Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other considerations such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing, also, the Annual Value of such Parts of the Premises as have been before in Lease, by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	For what Terms.	ON NEW LEASES: Estimated Annual Value.	RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	ON PRECEDING LEASES: Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1863:	Holt Woods:				£. s. d.					£. s. d.	
April - 2	The right of Shooting over all those several Inclosures of Land situate in the Holt Woods, in the County of Southampton, known as Glenbervie, Willow Green, Abbots Wood, Goose Green, and the Straights, containing 1,256 acres, or thereabouts, and also over all those several Pieces of Land adjacent to Glenbervie Inclosure, containing 44 acres, or thereabouts -	- - Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart. -	- - From the 5th April 1863 to the 1st Feb. 1870 -	- -	110 - -	- -	- -	- - Lessee to kill and keep down the Hares and Rabbits - -	- -	80 - -	
	Delamere:										
Aug. 21	All those several Pieces or Parcels of Land, containing together 848A. 1R. 28P., situate in the Parish of Delamere, in the County of Chester - - -	Henry Thompson	- - From the 5th April 1863 to the 10th Oct. 1884	- -	- - £. 50 per annum, and also during the second year such further rent as will be equal to 16 s. 6 d. per acre, for all such part of said Lands cleared and marled, between 5 April 1863 and 5 April 1864, and during the third year, and every subsequent year, such further rent as will be equal to 1 l. 13 s. per acre, for all such parts of Lands cleared and marled, at any time subsequently to the commencement of the Term - - -	- -	- - All Buildings to be erected during the term of the Lease to be insured against Fire to the extent of 3-4ths of their value -	- - Lessee to pay interest at 6 l. per cent. per annum upon all sums expended in erecting a Farm-house, and 5 l. per cent. per annum upon monies expended upon Farm Buildings and Labourers' Cottages, and upon draining and erecting any internal Fences, and to keep Premises in repair.			

DELAMERE.

Appendix, N° 4.

A SCHEDULE of Purchases made on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive.

DATE of PURCHASE.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	PREMISES PURCHASED.	PURCHASE MONEY.
			£. s. d.
1863: August - 5	Henry Hall - - -	- - A Piece of Land, containing 3 A. 2 R. 24 P., or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Delamere, in the County of Chester, being one of the Allotments set out under the Delamere Disafforestation Award as a Marl Pit - - - - - - - - - - - The Crown's Interest in this Land was sold to Mr. Hall on the 3d February 1862, and he has been allowed to reconvey it to the Crown.	90 - -

WOOLMER AND DEAN FORESTS.

Appendix, N° 5.

A SCHEDULE of Exchanges made of Parts of the Estate of the Crown for Parts of the Estates of Individuals, between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive.

DATES of Exchanges.	Persons with whom the Exchanges have been made.	CROWN PROPERTY.	PRIVATE PROPERTY.	SUMS Paid in Equalization of Exchange.	SUMS Received in Equalization of Exchange.
		WOOLMER:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1863: Oct. - 13	- - Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department - -	- - All those several Allotments of Land, containing together 819 A. 3 R. 34 P., or thereabouts, forming part of the late Forest of Woolmer, in the County of Hants - - -	- - All that Ship Yard or Timber Wharf, known by the name of Barnard's Yard, situate in Rotherhithe, in the County of Surrey - - - - -	—	—
		DEAN FOREST:			
1864: Jan. - 4	Richard Rosser -	- - A Piece or Parcel of Land, at Lower Ellwood, in Parkend Walk, part of the open Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, containing by admeasurement 26 perches - - -	- - A Piece or Parcel of Land, situate at Dark Hill, in the Township of West Dean, in the County of Gloucester, containing by estimation 26 perches -	—	—
Mar. - 4	James Cowmeadow -	- - A Piece or Parcel of Land at Gorbrook, in Ruardean Walk, part of the open Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, containing by admeasurement 1 R. 31 P. - - -	- - A Piece or Parcel of Land, situate at Blaize Bailey, in the Township of East Dean, in the County of Gloucester, containing by admeasurement 2 R. 1 P. -	—	—

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 6.

SCHEDULE of CONVEYANCES of the Crown's Interest in and over small Pieces of LAND, part of the Waste of the Forest of *Dean*, unfitted for the Growth of Timber, and which are wholly or in part surrounded by, intermixed with, or contiguous to other Lands not the Property of the Crown, made pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

Note.—In each of the undermentioned cases the Crown's right to all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the Lands sold is reserved in the Conveyance.

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE-MONEY. £. s. d.
1863: June - 4	Charles Asgill Legge	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Bilson, in Littledean Walk, containing by admeasurement 18 perches - - - - -	37 - -
" - 25	- - Dowager Countess of Dunraven - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at or near Caudle Farm, in the Parish of Newland, containing by admeasurement 2 R. 6 P. - -	25 10 -
1864: Jan. - 11	- - James James and others - - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Yorkley Slade, in Blakeney Walk, containing by admeasurement 7 perches - - - -	10 10 -
" - "	William Preece -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Ruardean Hill, in Ruardean or Herbert Walk, containing by admeasurement 8 perches - -	12 - -
" - "	George Sleeman -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Ruarden Hill, in Ruardean or Herbert Walk, containing by admeasurement 5 perches -	7 10 -
" - "	Amos Yem - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Ruardean Hill, in Ruardean or Herbert Walk, containing by admeasurement 7 perches -	10 10 -

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, Nº 7.—A SCHEDULE of LEASES, &c., of MESSUAGES, TENEMENTS, LANDS and HEREDITAMENTS in *Dean* Forest, *Highmeadow* Woods, &c., belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April, 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive; showing, the Dates of the Leases, &c.; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of Lessees; the Terms granted; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey the same; the Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other considerations such Leases, &c., respectively have been granted; and showing also, the Annual Value of such Parts of the Premises as have been before in Lease, by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved and Fines paid for the preceding Leases, &c.

DATE of LEASE.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERM.	ON NEW LEASE: Estimated Annual Value.	RENT reserved in New Lease.	FINE paid for the same.	INSURANCE against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASE.	ON PRECEDING LEASE: Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENT reserved in last LEASE.	FINE paid for last LEASE.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.			£. s. d.	
1863: May 9	License to search for Iron Ore upon and over Land, part of the Doward or Lord's Wood, in the Parish of Whitchurch, in the County of Hereford - -	- William Henry Fryer - -	- - Two years from 25th December 1862 -	- -	10 – – and a Royalty of 6 *d.* per ton on all Ore raised beyond the quantity of 400 tons.						
June 22	Lease of a Messuage or Dwelling-house and Premises in the Town of Coleford, in the Parish of Newland, in the County of Gloucester - - - - -	- - The Gloucestershire Banking Company -	- - 21 years from 29th September 1862 - -	50 – –	50 – –	- -	£ 800 – – and 3-4ths of value of any new Buildings erected.				
Sept. 1	Lease or License of the exclusive right of shooting and sporting over Portions of the Highmeadow Woods, in the Counties of Monmouth and Gloucester, and over Great Doward Wood, in the County of Hereford -	John Bannerman	- - 14 years from 25th March 1863 - -	60 – –	60 – –	- -	- -	- - Determinable by the Crown or the Lessee at the end of the first seven years of the term.			
Nov. 11	License to use Land and Premises, known as the Stampers, situate at Parkend, in York Walk, in Dean Forest, for the purpose of grinding cinders and other purposes -	John Morse -	- - 31 years from 29th September 1862 - -	9 – –	9 – –	- -	- -	- - -	- -	9 – –	
" 12	License to erect Telegraph Poles and Wires through the Forest of Dean and Highmeadow Woods	- - United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company (Limited)	Yearly tenancy -	- -	1 – –						

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 8.

A SCHEDULE of LEASES of LAND, &c., part of the Waste of the Forest of *Dean*, in the County of *Gloucester*, granted under the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, for the better working of certain Gales.

DATE OF LEASE.	NAME OF LESSEE.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	TERM GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENT. £. s. d.
1863: May - 14	Frederic John Jackson	- - Two Pieces or Parcels of Land, situate at East Slade, on Ruardean Hill, in Ruardean Walk, containing together 2 R. 14 P., for the better working of the East Slade Colliery - - - - - -	- - 31 years from 24 June 1862 - -	2 - -
July - 16	William Talbot - -	- - Three Pieces or Parcels of Land, situate at Clearwell Meend, in Parkend or York Walk, containing together 1 A. 2 R., for the better working of the Old Ham Pit Iron Mine - - - - - - -	- - 31 years from 24 June 1861 - -	2 - -
July - 24	Peter Teague, a Trustee	- - Three Pieces or Parcels of Land, situate in Worcester Walk, containing together 5¼ perches, for the better working of Potlid Colliery - - - - - - -	- ditto -	1 - -
October - 1	James F. Corbett -	- - License to use the Old Wellington Pits, for the better working of Morgan's Folly, 1, 2 and 3, Collieries - - - -	- - 31 years from 24 June 1862 - -	2 - -
October - 29	Thomas Allaway -	- - An Engine House, Tramway, and Cottage, and License to make a Tramway, and to use a Watercourse, situate at Speechhouse Walk, for the better working of the Oaken and Churchway Colliery - - - -	- ditto -	1 - - and 1 - -
November 12	Robert Bourne - -	- - Two Pieces or Parcels of Land, situate at Nailbridge, in Ruardean Walk, containing together 5 perches, for the better working of Speedwell New Bridge Colliery - -	- ditto -	1 - -
December 12	George Hall Hall -	- - A Piece or Parcel of Land, situate at Arthur's Folly, in Parkend or York Walk, containing 1 A. 2 R., for the better working of Quarries Nos. 46 and 47 - - -	- - 31 years from 25 Dec. 1862 - -	5 - -
1864: February 19	Henry Crawshay -	- - A Piece or Parcel of Land, situate at Lightmoor Deep Pits, in Speech House Walk, containing 1 A. 1 R. 16 P., for the better working of the Lightmoor Colliery -	- - 31 years from 24 June 1863 - -	2 - -

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 9.

A SCHEDULE of LEASES of STONE QUARRIES in *Dean* Forest, in the County of *Gloucester*, granted pursuant to the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40.

DATE of LEASE.	NAME OF LESSEE.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	TERM GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENT. £. s. d.
1863: April - 14	Benjamin Gwilliam -	- - All that Quarry, No. 413, situate at Ruardean Woodside, in Ruardean Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - -	- - 21 years from 29 Sept. 1861 - -	2 - -
" - "	George Brown and others - - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 424, situate at Wimberry, in Worcester Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - - -	- ditto -	2 - -
" - "	John Harris - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 425, situate near Latimer Lodge, in Littledean Walk, extending in average length 15 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - -	- ditto -	1 10 -
" - "	William Adams - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 430, situate at Oldcroft, in Blakeney Walk, extending in average length 25 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - -	- ditto -	1 10 -
June - 5	Henry Morgan - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 418, situate at Howbeach Bottom, in Blakeney Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - -	- ditto -	5 - -
" - "	Thomas Baldwin -	- - All that Quarry, No. 419, situate at Ruardean Hill, in Ruardean Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - -	- ditto -	2 - -
" - "	Cornelius Baldwin -	- - All that Quarry, No. 420, situate at Ruardean Hill, in Ruardean Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - -	- ditto -	2 - -
" - "	George and Lewis Roberts - - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 427, situate at Bixhead, in Worcester Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - -	- - 21 years from 29 Sept. 1862 - -	2 - -
" - "	Ditto - - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 428, situate at Prosper Hill, in Parkend or York Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - -	- ditto -	- -

DEAN FOREST——Appendix, N° 9.—SCHEDULE of Leases, &c.—*continued.*

DATE of LEASE.	NAME OF LESSEE.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	TERM GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENT. £. s. d.
1863: June - 5	William Biddington and William Tirley -	- - All that Quarry, No. 432, situate at Viney Hill, in Blakeney Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - -	- - 21 years from 29 Sept. 1862 - -	1 - -
„ - „	Henry Saunders -	- - All that Quarry, No. 433, situate at Blakeney Hill, in Blakeney Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - -	- ditto -	1 - -
„ - „	William Davis - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 434, situate at Blakeney Hill, in Blakeney Walk, extending in length 60 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - -	- ditto -	3 - -
„ - „	William Kear - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 435, situate at Gibraltar Hill, in Blakeney Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - -	- ditto -	1 - -

Appendix, N° 10.

A SCHEDULE of LICENSES to form ROADS or TRAMWAYS over the Waste of the Forest of *Dean*, granted under the Rules and Regulations attached to the Award of the *Dean* Forest Mining Commissioners, pursuant to the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40.

DATE of LICENSE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	DESCRIPTION.	FEE. £. s. d.
1863: April - 28	John and Thomas Blanch - -	- - License to make two Roads or Tramways for use in connexion with the Hopewell Colliery, and the Mapleford Engine and Miles Level Colliery - - -	2 2 -
May - 5	John Jackson -	- - License to make a Road or Tramway for use in connexion with the East Slade Colliery - - - -	2 2 -
„ - 12	William, Julia, Agnes and Robert Mushet	- - License to make a Road or Tramway for use in connexion with the Dark Hill Colliery - - - -	2 2 -
July - 2	Henry Crawshay -	- - License to make a Road or Tramway for use in connexion with the Haywood Colliery - - - -	2 2 -
October - 31	Same - - -	- - License to form a Railroad for use in connexion with the Resolution and Safeguard Colliery - -	1 - - per annum.

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, Nº 11.—A SCHEDULE of AGREEMENTS for the Payment of RENTS and ROYALTIES in respect of MINES in *Dean* Forest, in the County of *Gloucester*, regranted in the Year ended 31st March 1864.

DATE.	PARTIES.	NAME OF WORK.	TERM GRANTED.	DEAD RENT. £. s. d.	ROYALTY.
1863:					
Jan. - 7	John Hughes Warman, James George Batho Lawrell, Elizabeth Buckland, and Horatio Bebb	Cooper's Level Colliery	21 years from 24 June 1862	5 – –	2 *d.* per ton.
July - 21	Abraham Darby, Henry Dickinson, William Tothill, Thomas Brown, Joseph Robinson (The Ebbw Vale Company), and John Passand Litchfield	Bromley Hill Colliery	ditto	5 – –	2 *d.* ,,
Sept. - 1	Peter Teague, Mary Ann Teague, William Haydon Loxley and Lucy his Wife, Ann Denison, Edward Teague, John Perry, John Trotter Thomas, William Birt, Sarah Birt, and Rev. John Howard Hinton	Potlid Colliery	ditto	15 – –	2 *d.* ,,
Mar. - 30	Alfred Goold, Frederick William Goold, Tom Goold, John Heyworth, and William Philip Price	Crump Meadow Colliery	ditto	200 – –	3 *d.* ,,
,, - ,,	The same	Bilson Colliery	ditto	50 – –	3 *d.* and 2 *d.* per ton.
Oct. - 29	Robert Bourne, Richard White, Charles George Henry St. Pattrick, and Henry Cranstown Adams	Speedwell New Bridge Colliery	ditto	10 – –	2 *d.* ,,
,, - ,,	Peter Teague, Mary Ann Teague, Ann Denison, John Trotter Thomas, Sarah Birt, Rev. John Howard Hinton, William Haydon Loxley and Lucy his Wife	New Found Out Colliery	ditto	5 – –	2 *d.* ,,
,, - ,,	Charles Saunders Wheeley, William Sumner Smith, and John Harward	Crow's Nest Iron Mine	21 years from 25 Dec. 1862	5 – –	6 *d.* ,,
Nov. - 18	Cornelius Brain, Alfred James Brain, William Edward Brain, and James Albert Brain	Tormentor and Teazeall Colliery	21 years from 24 June 1862	5 – –	2 *d.* ,,
,, - 24	William Talbot	Old Ham Pit Iron Mine	21 years from 25 Dec. 1862	5 – –	4 *d.* ,,
,, - ,,	The same	Old Sling Pit Iron Mine	ditto	20 – –	4 *d.* ,,
,, - ,,	The same	Old Bow Pit Iron Mine	ditto	5 – –	4 *d.* ,,
,, - 30	John Trotter, James Wood Sully, George Bryant Sully, Thomas Ware, James Wood Sully, Junior (Parkend Coal Company), George Farrer, Frederick Halsey Janson, Charles William Lawrence, and Edward Cripps	The New Fancy Colliery	21 years from 24 June 1862	200 – –	3 *d.* ,,
,, - 30	John Trotter, James Wood Sully, George Bryant Sully, Thomas Ware, James Wood Sully, Junior (Parkend Coal Company), George Farrer, Frederick Halsey Janson, Charles William Lawrence, Edward Cripps, and George Talbot	The Parkend Colliery	ditto	150 – –	2 *d.* ,,
Dec. - 12	Thomas Constant, Thomas Smith Biggs and Harriet Elizabeth his Wife, Henrietta Ann Constant, and Samuel Morgan	Drybrook Folly Level Colliery	ditto	5 – –	2 *d.* ,,
,, - ,,	James Harris and Henry Harris	Cannop Bridge Level Colliery	ditto	2 – –	2 *d.* ,,
,, - ,,	Thomas Constant, Thomas Smith Biggs and Harriet Elizabeth his Wife, Henrietta Ann Constant	Darkhill Endeavour Colliery	ditto	5 – –	2 *d.* ,,
,, - 19	George Thomas Clark and Henry Austin Bruce	Westbury Brook Iron Mine	21 years from 25 Dec. 1862	50 – –	5 *d.* ,,
1864:					
Jan. - 13	Henry Davies, James Davies, John Swayne Taylor, George Jones, William Yeavily Hill, Frederick Morse, Edmund Morse, George Morse, William John Kear, Hannah Hewlett, Henry Hewlett, and Richard Hewlett	Speedwell High Delf Engine Colliery	21 years from 24 June 1862	2 – –	2 *d.* ,,
,, - 18	Robert Oliver Jones, Archer Thomas Upton, David Joseph, John Bates, and Charles William Upton	Box Bush Pit Iron Mine	21 years from 25 Dec. 1862	20 – –	6 *d.* ,,

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DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 11.—A SCHEDULE of Agreements for the Payment of Rents and Royalties in respect of Mines in *Dean* Forest, in the County of *Gloucester*, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	PARTIES.	NAME OF WORK.	TERM GRANTED.	DEAD RENT.	ROYALTY.
1864:					
Jan. - 25	James Knight Smith	Aimwell Colliery	21 years from 24 June 1863	5 – –	2*d.* per ton.
Mar. - 5	Abraham Darby, Henry Dickinson, William Tothill, Thomas Brown, Joseph Robinson (Ebbw Vale Company), and John Passand Litchfield	Prince of Wales Colliery	ditto	20 – –	3*d.* „
1863:					
Dec. - 16	Osman Barrett, Richard Yearsley, James John Grenfell Borlase, and Henry Crawshay	*Foxe's Bridge Colliery	21 years from 24 June 1862	200 – –	6*d.* „ Churchway High Delf Vein, 3*d.* per ton on all other Coal.
„ - 15	John Trotter Thomas	*Old Furnace Colliery	ditto	20 – –	2*d.* per ton.
„ - „	The same	*Bixslade and Howlers' Slade Collieries	ditto	80 – –	2*d.* „

* The dead rents and tonnage duties to be paid to the Crown in respect of these Collieries were settled by arbitration.

Appendix, No. 12.—SCHEDULE of AGREEMENTS for the Payment of RENTS in respect of "AWARD" QUARRIES in *Dean* Forest, in the County of *Gloucester*, entered into between the 1st April 1863 and the 31st March 1864.

DATE.	PARTIES.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	TERM GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENT. £. s. d.
1863:				
November - 25	James George and Benjamin Mason	All that Quarry, No. 202, situate at Brierley, extending in length 20 Yards	21 years from 29 Oct. 1862	1 – –
December - 12	Mary and Benjamin Bradley	Ditto, part of No. 224, situate at Ruardean Woodside, extending in length 20 yards	ditto - 27 June 1861	1 – –
1864:				
March - 9	Alfred and Esther Williams	Ditto - No. 27, situate at Tile Quarry Hill, extending in length 19 Yards	ditto - 21 Oct. 1862	1 – –
„ - - 11	John Smart	Ditto - No. 203, situate at Smithy's Tump, extending in length 40 Yards	ditto - 29 Oct. „	2 – –
„ - - 14	Cornelius Brain, Alfred James Brain, William Edward Brain, and James Albert Brain	Ditto, part of No. 264, situate at Haysley, near Hawthorns, extending in length 20 Yards	ditto - 7 June „	1 – –
„ - - „	Alfred James Brain, William Edward Brain, and James Albert Brain	Ditto - No. 282, situate at Dean's Mead, extending in length 20 Yards	ditto - 13 Sept. 1863	1 – –
„ - - „	John Trotter Thomas	Ditto - No. 159, situate at Howlers Hill, extending in length 20 Yards	ditto - 21 April 1862	1 – –
		Ditto - No. 152, situate at Bixhead, extending in length 20 Yards	ditto - 21 April „	1 – –
		Ditto - 138, situate at Bixslade, extending in length 20 Yards	ditto - 21 April „	1 – –

Appendix, N° 13.

FOREST OF DEAN AND HUNDRED OF ST. BRIAVELS.

ALTERATION of COLLIERY RENTS and ROYALTIES.

To all whom it may concern:

TAKE notice, that, in pursuance of the power given to me by the Acts of the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40, I, the undersigned James Kenneth Howard, one of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, and the Gaveller of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, have elected, and do hereby elect, that the several Galeage or dead or certain Rents, and also the several Royalties or Tonnage Duties now payable to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, for or in respect of the several under-mentioned Gales of Coal or Coal Mines, or Works, under or by virtue of the several Grants under which the same are respectively held, shall cease and determine from the 24th day of June 1863.

And take notice also, that upon such cesser I shall proceed to fix the amount of the new Galeage Rents and Royalties, or Tonnage Duties, to be paid for the 21 years then next ensuing, according to the provisions of the said Acts.

LIST of COLLIERIES above mentioned or referred to.

Moseley Green New Engine Colliery.
Rose-in-Hand Colliery.
Little Brockhollands Level Colliery.
Standfast Colliery.
Victoria Colliery.
Parkhill Colliery.
Weaver's Pitching Strip-and-At-it Colliery.
The Prince of Wales Colliery.
Aimwell Colliery.
Yorkley Colliery.
The Princess Royal Colliery.
The Lonk Level Colliery.
The Patches Colliery.
The Well Level Colliery.
The Odd Fellows' Delight Colliery.
The Twenty Inches Colliery.

Given under my hand, this 13th day of April 1863.

(signed) *James K. Howard.*

Witness,

Richard Rotton,
Office of Woods, &c., Whitehall Place.

SCOTLAND.

Appendix, N° 14.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Messuages, Tenements, Lands, and Hereditaments in *Scotland* belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive, showing—the Dates of the Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the Terms granted; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey the same; the Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other Considerations such Leases respectively have been granted;—and showing, also, the Annual Value of such parts of the Premises as have been before in Lease, by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	ON NEW LEASES. Estimated Annual Value.	RENTS reserved in New Leases.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	ON PRECEDING LEASES. Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1863:	COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW.										
Aug. 13 & 22.	All and whole the Crown Lands or Farm of Blackness, as now in the occupation of Agnes Callender or Ritchie, Widow - - -	- - Agnes Callender or Ritchie -	- - 10 years from Martinmas 1862.	25 2 6	25 2 6	- -	- -	- - The Tenant to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on a sum of 60 *l.* to be expended by the Crown on Drainage works on the Farm - - -	22 2 6	22 2 6	—

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 15.—A SCHEDULE of SALES effected on behalf of Her Majesty of the under-mentioned PROPERTY in *Scotland*, between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive.

DATES OF CONVEYANCES.	PURCHASERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD.	ANNUAL FEU DUTY.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1863: May - 8	The North British Railway Company	*County of Fife.*—A space of Shore Ground, below high-water mark, of the Firth of Forth, forming a portion of the Harbour of Charleston, extending to 9 Acres or thereabouts, and lying *ex adverso* of the Lands of Wester Gillots	Annual Feu Duty from Whitsunday 1859, 18 – – and a further sum of 18 – – at the expiration of every 25 years.	Nil.
June - 1	James Scott, Esq., of Kelly	*County of Renfrew.*—A space of Shore Ground or Alveus, below high-water mark, of the Firth of Clyde, lying *ex adverso* of the Lands of Kelly, extending to 7 A. 2 R., or thereby	-	150 – –
Oct. - 1	The Portpatrick Railway Company	*County of Wigton.*—A space of Shore Ground or Alveus, below high-water mark, of Loch Ryan, lying opposite to the Burgh of Stranraer, extending to 6½ Acres, or thereby	-	60 – –
" - 1	The Magistrates and Town Council of the Burgh of Stranraer	*County of Wigton.*—Three spaces of Shore Ground or Alveus, below high-water mark, of Loch Ryan, lying opposite to the Burgh of Stranraer, the Site of Two Piers and a Breakwater	-	2 2 –
" - 1	David Greenhill, Esq., of Glenforsa	*County of Argyll.*—The Right, Title, and Interest of Her Majesty in a portion of Alveus or Shore Ground, below high-water mark, being the Site of a Pier, lying *ex adverso* of the Lands of Glenforsa, in the Sound of Mull, within a short distance of the Village of Salen	-	10 – –
Nov. - 21	The Scottish Central Railway Company	*County of Forfar.*—A space of Shore Ground, below high-water mark, in the River Tay, *ex adverso* of the Ground at Yeaman Shore, occupied by the Company's Station at Dundee, and extending to 1 A. 3 R. 6 P. 22 YDS, or thereby	-	215 – –
Dec. - 12	John Dawson, Esq., Treasurer to the Linlithgow Coal Gas Light Company	*County of Linlithgow.*—The Right, Title, and Interest of Her Majesty in a piece of Ground lying between the South side of Linlithgow Loch and the Gas-works of the Company, extending in length to 64 feet, or thereby, along the Gas-works, and in breadth 12 feet	– 5 –	Nil.
1864: Feb. - 6	James Lamont, Esq., of Knockdow	*County of Argyll.*—The Right, Title, and Interest of Her Majesty in a portion of the Alveus or Shore Ground, below high-water mark, of the River Clyde, situated at the North of Toward Lighthouse, Toward Point, being the Site of a Pier, and extending to 1 A. 0 R. 28 P., or thereby	-	30 – –
" - 12	The Scottish Central Railway Company	*County of Stirling.*—A space of Shore Ground, below high-water mark, in the River Forth, *ex adverso* of the line of Wharf at South Alloa, in the parish of Airth, and extending to 1 R. 4 P., or thereby	-	35 – –
			£.	502 2 –

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 16.—A SCHEDULE of CASES in which MONIES have been paid, as acknowledgments of the Title of the Crown to the under-mentioned Property in *Scotland*, between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive.

DATE of PAYMENT.	NAMES.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	Consideration Money.
1864:			£. s. d.
February - 24, 27	The Magistrates and Town Council of St. Andrew's, as Commissioners of Police for the Burgh	- - License to make certain Drains or Sewers within the Burgh of St. Andrew's, to discharge themselves below high-water mark, *ex adverso* of the said Burgh - - - - - - - - - -	2 2 –

Appendix, N° 17.—A SCHEDULE of LEASES of CROWN SALMON FISHINGS in *Scotland*, granted on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive.

DATES OF LEASES.	LESSEES.	LANDS OPPOSITE TO WHICH THE FISHINGS ARE SITUATE.	COUNTY.	RENT.	TERM GRANTED.
1863:				£. s. d.	
June - 8	Trustees of the late Lord Keith	The Lands of Kinneff, and others, belonging to the said Trustees - - - - -	Kincardine -	18 2 6	- - 8 years from Martinmas 1858.
July - 1	Alexander Porteous - -	The Lands of Laurieston, and others, belonging to the said Alexander Porteous - -	- ditto -	18 2 6	- - ditto.
Aug. - 11	Earl of Northesk - - -	The Lands of Ethie and Auchmithie, belonging to the said Earl of Northesk - - -	Forfar - -	40 – –	- - 5 years from Martinmas 1861.
„ - 13	A. H. Oswald - - -	The Lands in the Parishes of Kirkbean and Colvend, belonging to the said A. H. Oswald	Kirkcudbright	20 – –	- - 4 years from Martinmas 1862.
„ - 17	Rev. G. H. M'Dowal Johnston	The Lands of Gillespie and Craignarget, belonging to the said G. H. M'D. Johnston -	Wigton -	6 1 –	- - 8 years from Martinmas 1858.
Sept. - 1	G. H. Rainy - - -	The Lands of Rasay, and others, belonging to the said G. H. Rainy - - - -	Inverness -	16 13 4	- - 3 years from Martinmas 1863.
Oct. - 1	R. B. Æ. Macleod - -	The Lands and Barony of Easter Airds, and Lands of Easter Tarbat - - - -	Argyll - -	12 10 –	- - ditto.
Dec. - 2	H. F. Kennedy - - -	The Lands of Bennan, and others, belonging to the said H. F. Kennedy - - -	Ayr - -	7 5 –	- - 8 years from Martinmas 1858.
„ - „	Sir J. S. Forbes, Bart. - -	The Lands of Pitullie and Pittendrum, belonging to the said Sir J. S. Forbes - -	Aberdeen -	1 1 –	- - 3 years from Martinmas 1863.
„ - 14	Alexander Hector - - -	The Lands of Dunottar, and others, belonging to P. K. Murray, Jun. - - - -	Kincardine -	10 – –	- - ditto.
			£.	149 15 4	

IRELAND.

Appendix, N° 18.—A SCHEDULE containing the Particulars of LEASES granted on behalf of Her Majesty of the undermentioned Property in *Ireland*, between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive.

DATE of LEASE.	LESSEE.	PROPERTY GRANTED ON LEASE.	TERM GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENT.
		COUNTY OF KILDARE:		£. s. d.
1863: June - - 3	Patrick Connolly - - -	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 1 R. 21 P. statute measure, part of the Curragh of Kildare, in the Barony of Ophaley, with the Buildings thereon - - - - - -	- - 31 years from 25th March 1860 -	1 – –
		COUNTY OF WICKLOW:		
" - - 10	Charles Kavanagh - - -	- - Lands near the Town of Wicklow, known as "The Green Hill Field," and containing 13 A. 2 R. 30 P. statute measure - - - - - - - - - - -	- - 7 years from 1st May 1863 - -	25 – –

Appendix, N° 19.—A SCHEDULE containing the Particulars of a PURCHASE made on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive.

DATE of PURCHASE.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY PURCHASED.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
		COUNTY OF LIMERICK:	£. s. d.
1863: November - 12	The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Limerick - -	- - A Piece of Foreshore of the River Shannon, on the South side, adjoining the Lands of Courtbrack and Corkanree, partly in the Borough of Limerick and partly in the Barony of Pobblebrien, and containing about 59 acres, statute measure - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	128 6 –

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 20.—A SCHEDULE of SALES effected by Private Contract on behalf of Her Majesty of the under-mentioned Property in *Ireland*, and the CONVEYANCES of which have been granted between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive.

DATES of CONVEYANCES.	PURCHASERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
		COUNTY OF CORK:	£. s. d.
1863:			
December - 28	Richard Roberts - - -	- - Two Pieces of the Foreshore of the River Lee, extending respectively to 1 A. 1 R. 31¾ P. and 1 A. 2 R. 31¼ P., statute measure, and abutting on the Lands of Ardmore, in the Barony of Kerricurrihy - - - - -	40 – –
		COUNTY OF DUBLIN:	
June - - 10	The Judges of the Landed Estates Court - - - - -	- - Several Pieces of Foreshore, extending together to about 25 Acres, statute measure, and abutting on the Lands of Newhaggard, in the Barony of Balrothery East - - - - - - - - - -	35 10 –
		COUNTY OF KERRY:	
April - - 4	Richard Annesley Simpson -	- - Several Pieces of the Foreshore and Marsh of Tralee Bay, in the Barony of Trughenackmy, extending together to about 285 Acres, statute measure - - - - - - - - - - - - -	153 9 –
March - 31	Langford Rae - - - -	- Several Pieces of the Foreshore of Castlemaine Estuary, in the Barony of Trughenackmy, extending together to about 58 Acres, statute measure - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	63 5 –
„ - - 31	Edward Rae - - - -	- - Several Pieces of the Foreshore of Castlemaine Estuary, in the Barony of Trughenackmy, extending together to about 42 Acres, statute measure - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	46 4 –
		COUNTY OF KILDARE:	
December - 16	The Great Southern and Western Railway Company of Ireland -	- - Two Pieces of Land, containing respectively 16 A. 3 R. 20 P. and 1 A. 3 R. 32 P., statute measure, portions of the Curragh of Kildare - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	435 14 7
		COUNTY OF LIMERICK:	
November - 20	The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Limerick - -	- - A Piece of Foreshore of the River Shannon, on the South side, adjoining the Lands of Courtbrack and Corkanree, partly in the Borough of Limerick and partly in the Barony of Pobblebrien, and containing about 59 Acres, statute measure - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	344 8 6
		TOTAL Purchase Money - - - £.	1,118 11 1

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 21.

A SCHEDULE of PERPETUAL and UNIMPROVABLE RENTS payable to the Crown in *Ireland*, which have been Sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c. between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive.

Numbers of Conveyances.	DATES of CONVEYANCES.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	AMOUNT of YEARLY RENTS SOLD.	COUNTIES.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.
	1863:				
1,215	June - 3	Christopher Copinger - - - -	– 12 8¼	Roscommon -	20 13 –
1,216	" - 8	The Judges of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland - - -	1 2 5¼	Dublin - -	33 12 –
1,217	" - 16	- - ditto - - - - -	5 6 2	Kilkenny - -	152 17 –
1,218	" - 29	The Lord Trimleston - - -	7 1 6	Meath - -	200 18 –
1,219	" - "	The Judges of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland - - -	10 10 8¾	Wexford - -	299 5 –
1,220	July - 14	- - ditto - - - - -	26 18 4½	Galway and Roscommon - -	787 8 –
1,221	" - "	James Grove White - - -	2 – 11	Cork - - -	58 14 –
1,222	" - "	The Judges of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland - - -	3 2 6¼	Limerick - -	91 2 6
1,223	August - 6	- - ditto - - - - -	11 17 11	Waterford - -	338 – –
1,224	" - "	- - ditto - - - - -	18 9 5½	Fermanagh - -	541 16 –
1,225	September 1	- - ditto - - - - -	1 16 10	Mayo - - -	53 14 –
1,226	" - 17	John Bermingham - - -	1 17 8¾	ditto - - -	54 19 –
1,227	" - "	Edward Wight Seymour - - -	4 16 3½	Limerick and Waterford -	137 – –
1,228	" - 28	Charles Richardson - - -	– 2 3¾	Galway - -	4 5 –
1,229	" - "	Patrick Murphy - - - -	– 1 10¼	Cork - - -	3 12 6
1,230	" - "	The Rev. James Hamilton - -	12 16 6	Meath - -	367 10 –
1,231	November 25	Wentwork Erck - - - -	1 11 4½	Wicklow - -	45 8 –
1,232	December 16	Francis John Graham - - -	– 1 1¾	Galway - -	2 10 –
	1864:				
1,233	January 13	James Wilson - - - -	6 6 10½	Longford - -	180 10 –
1,234	" - "	The Judges of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland - - -	3 10 6¼	Roscommon -	103 15 –
1,235	February 19	Robert Nettles - - - -	1 2 5½	Cork - - -	32 18 –
1,236	" - 29	The Judges of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland - - -	– 15 8¼	Westmeath - -	24 7 6
1,237	March - 17	- - ditto - - - - -	– 18 5½	Antrim - -	28 10 –
1,238	" - 24	Charles Hawkshaw - - -	– 13 9¼	Monaghan - -	21 10 –
1,239	" - 28	The Judges of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland - - -	2 7 2	Tipperary - -	67 9 –
		TOTAL Yearly Rents Sold - - -	£.126 1 7¾	TOTAL Purchase Money - -	£.3,652 3 6

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 22. - - - - - - -

GENERAL ABSTRACT of QUIT, &c. LEASEHOLD and other RENTS in *Ireland*, for the Year ende[d] Commencement an[d]

NAMES of COLLECTORS.	COUNTY or COLLECTION.	DESCRIPTION of RENTS.	CHARGE. Arrears 31 March 1863. Solvent. £. s. d.	Arrears 31 March 1863. Insolvent. £. s. d.	Rental for the Year. £. s. d.	Arrears Transferred. £. s. d.	Acquittanc[e] Fees. £. s. d.
H. Tarrant	Athlone	Quit, &c.	3,145 11 5	2,222 19 10⅝	4,877 8 3⅛	- -	131 13 8
W. R. Hickey	Bandon	Quit, &c.	2,524 16 11⅝	13,845 8 8⅜	3,802 15 7⅛	- -	64 17 10
		Leasehold	57 14 8¼	- -	206 13 9	- -	- -
J. Hill	Belfast	Quit, &c.	260 5 10¾	533 7 -⅛	524 5 -	- -	8 12 8
John Miller	Birr	Quit, &c.	2,736 - 1⅞	1,778 6 8	3,965 2 2	- -	80 1 8
J. Thorburn	Carlow	Quit, &c.	3,529 15 8⅞	7,115 2 10⅛	4,156 14 8⅛	- -	60 18 7
		Leasehold	1 10 3	- -	176 12 6	- -	- -
R. Fawcett	Coleraine	Quit, &c.	108 11 9½	315 13 7¼	164 4 9¾	- -	3 18 -
J. Davidson	Cork	Quit, &c.	1,646 11 2½	478 - 7¾	1,775 7 1¼	- -	44 16 4
C. Dudgeon	Drogheda	Quit, &c.	3,917 11 11⅝	5,043 8 7	5,780 12 10¾	- -	113 6 1
E. Eldred	Dublin	Quit, &c.	1,086 2 1¾	3,223 3 8¼	701 4 5¼	- -	15 11 5
		Leasehold	- -	- -	10 6 -	- -	- -
		Rent-charges	- -	- -	159 14 2¼	- -	- -
W. Ritson	Galway	Quit, &c.	2,706 - 1½	4,528 17 10⅞	3,246 - 9½	- -	159 1 2
R. Laffère	Limerick	Quit, &c.	3,778 4 4¾	4,501 15 9⅜	5,066 19 4⅞	- -	122 15 10
A. H. Geoghegan	Londonderry	Quit, &c.	381 1 8½	462 10 10⅜	718 1 2¼	- -	7 2 10
John Terry	Newry	Quit, &c.	904 - 8⅛	2,903 12 9⅝	1,667 7 8⅛	- -	30 15 10
W. Soloman	Sligo	Quit, &c.	1,696 14 9⅝	2,944 9 -⅝	2,282 9 9¾	- -	59 6 6
H. Rundle	Waterford	Quit, &c.	2,048 18 -⅜	6,595 3 8⅜	2,783 16 8½	1,037 16 6¾	55 18 -
		Leasehold	1 5 6	- -	2 11 -	- -	- -
A. Wilson	Wexford	Quit, &c.	2,456 6 11¼	2,055 8 7⅞	4,012 19 -	- -	70 6 6
		Leasehold	- -	- -	57 10 -	- -	- -
		£.	32,987 4 4⅞	58,547 10 4⅝	46,138 16 11⅝	1,037 16 6¾	1,029 2 11
			£. 91,534 14 9½				

IRELAND—*continued.*

- - - - - - - Appendix, N° 22.

31st March 1864, showing the Amount of Revenue received within the Year, with the Arrears due at the Close thereof.

Income Tax on Per-Centage allowed to Collectors.	TOTALS.	DISCHARGE. Receipts within the Year.	Rents Sold and Discharged.	Arrears on Rents Discharged.	Arrears Discharged.	Standing Arrears Transferred.	Arrears 31 March 1864. Solvent.	Arrears 31 March 1864. Insolvent.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2 18 4	10,380 11 6¾	5,045 6 7½	36 9 8	- -	- -	- -	3,061 9 7⅛	2,237 5 7⅜
2 5 –	20,240 4 1⅛	3,802 5 5	2 6 3	137 9 11⅝	- -	- -	2,513 13 5¾	13,784 8 11¾
- -	264 8 5¼	110 3 –½	88 7 4½	6 15 4	- -	- -	59 2 8¼	—
– 5 11	1,326 16 5⅞	529 12 5¾	- -	- -	- -	- -	260 5 10¾	536 18 1⅜
2 7 3	8,561 17 10⅞	4,097 13 2⅞	1 3 7	- -	- -	1,037 16 6¾	2,315 6 4⅝	1,109 18 1⅝
2 10 5	14,865 2 3⅛	4,180 9 3⅜	45 5 8⅛	4,137 15 10	- -	- -	3,502 18 10¼	2,998 12 7⅜
- -	178 2 9	176 2 –	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 – 9	—
– 1 9	592 9 11½	165 9 2¼	– 9 2¾	- -	- -	- -	109 1 –¼	317 10 6¼
1 1 2	3,945 16 5½	1,857 11 6	3 3 3¾	- -	- -	- -	1,604 14 2	480 7 5¾
3 10 8	14,358 10 2⅜	6,104 6 5⅝	11 19 –⅝	356 3 9⅜	- -	- -	3,668 17 7⅞	4,717 3 2⅞
– 9 8	5,026 11 4¼	680 18 1⅝	2 – 10¾	149 10 7¾	- -	- -	1,097 8 1⅛	3,096 13 7
- -	10 6 –	10 6 –	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	159 14 2¼	159 14 2¼	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 – 11	10,642 – 10⅞	3,551 18 9⅝	14 15 6	936 12 11	257 10 –⅜	- -	2,522 18 2⅞	3,358 5 5
2 19 9	13,472 15 2	5,163 12 11¼	5 7 3⅝	34 17 6⅛	- -	- -	3,773 7 7¼	4,495 9 9
– 8 3	1,569 4 10⅛	720 11 2⅝	1 15 –½	- -	- -	- -	380 11 2⅞	466 7 4⅛
– 18 11	5,506 15 10⅞	1,645 2 5¼	5 5 9¾	- -	- -	- -	935 18 7½	2,920 9 –⅜
1 6 10	6,984 7 –	2,350 7 7¼	20 13 7½	62 13 4	- -	- -	1,650 17 4⅞	2,899 15 –⅜
1 11 8	12,523 4 8	2,753 14 7	22 17 9⅛	1,052 18 3½	- -	- -	2,433 5 3	6,260 8 9
- -	3 16 6	2 11 –	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 5 6	—
2 8 –	8,597 9 1⅛	4,126 8 7¼	12 10 10	- -	- -	- -	2,388 19 6¼	2,069 10 1⅝
- -	57 10 –	45 – –	12 10 –	—	—	—	—	—
27 4 6	139,767 15 8⅞	47,279 4 9	287 – 11⅝	6,874 17 7⅞	257 10 –⅜	1,037 16 6¾	32,282 2 –⅜	51,749 3 8⅞
							£. 84,031 5 9¼	

Certified 28 April 1864.

(signed) *Edward L'Estrange,*
Senior Clerk.

Appendix, N° 23 - - - - - - - -

Dr. GENERAL ABSTRACT of Quit, &c., Rents, and - - - - - -

COLLECTORS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Cash due on the 31st March 1863 - - - - - - - - - -				-	-	-	660	16	2
Arrears claimed on Insolvent List, and outstanding on the 31st March 1863 -				-	-	-	58,547	10	4
Solvent Arrears of Quit, &c. Rents, outstanding on the 31st March 1863 -				-	-	-	32,926	13	11
Ditto returned on List, exceeding Claim on Account Current - - - -				-	-	-	–	2	1
One Year's charge of Quit, &c. Rents, due 25th March 1864 - - - - -				45,522	14	11⅛			
Add,—									
One Year's new Charge of Crown Rents (Fairs and Markets at Kilkee, County Clare). Order, dated 4th July 1863 - - - - - - - - -				2	8	–			
One Gale of new Charge of Crown Rents (Additional Fairs at Mullingar, County Westmeath). Order, dated 5th January 1864 - - - - - -				–	4	6			
				45,525	7	5⅛			
Deduct,—	£.	s.	d.						
Remaining Gale of Rents purchased from Michaelmas 1862; Nos. of Conveyances 1,198 to 1,214, both inclusive - -	26	4	4¾						
One Year's Rents purchased from Easter 1863; Nos. of Conveyances 1,215 to 1,230, both inclusive - - - - -	108	14	2½						
One Gale of Rents purchased from Michaelmas 1863; Nos. of Conveyances 1,231 to 1,239, both inclusive - - - - -	8	13	8⅝						
One Year's Quit, &c. Rents discharged. Order, dated 16th March 1864 - - - - - - - - - -	42	11	3¼						
				186	3	7⅛			
							45,339	3	10
Fees on Acquittances - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				-	-	-	1,029	2	11
Income Tax on Per-centage allowed to Collectors - - - - - - - -				-	-	-	27	4	6
Arrears of Leasehold Rents outstanding on the 31st March 1863 - - - -				-	-	-	60	10	5
One Year's Charge of ditto - - - - - - - - - - - - -				319	18	4½			
Add,—									
One Year's Rents, due 25th March 1864, on new Lettings of the Crown Estates of Charles Fort and James Fort, County Cork. Order dated 25th February 1864 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				96	3	4½			
One Year's ditto, due same day, on a Parcel of the Curragh of Kildare, let for 31 Years from the 25th March 1860. Order dated 1st July 1863 - - -				1	–	–			
One Year's ditto, due same day, on another Parcel of said Curragh, let from Year to Year, from 29th September 1863, to the Great Southern and Western Railway Company. Order dated 31st October 1863 - - - - - -				–	1	–			
One Gale of ditto, due 1st November 1863, on Lands of Green Hill Field, near Wicklow, relet for Seven Years, from 1st May 1863. Order, 12th June 1863 -				12	10	–			
				429	12	9			
Deduct,—	£.	s.	d.						
Rents discharged in respect of Parcels of the Lands of Charles Fort, abovementioned, surrendered by Tenants, and demised to the Board of Admiralty, for the purposes of a Coast Guard Station. Order, 29th April 1863 - - - - - -	6	15	4						
One Year's Rents of Parcels of said Lands of Charles Fort and James Fort, discharged. Order dated 25th February 1864 -	81	12	–½						
One Gale of Rent of Lands of Green Hill Field, County Wicklow, discharged, Lease having expired on 1st May 1863. Order, 12th June 1863 - - - - - - - - -	12	10	–						
				100	17	4½			
							328	15	4
Arrears due 25th March 1863 on abovementioned new Charge of 1 *l.* per annum -				-	-	-	3	–	–
Ditto due same period, on abovementioned new Charge of 1 *s.* per annum -				-	-	-	–	–	6
One Year's Rent under License for Three Years, from 10th October 1862, to search for Gold, &c. in certain Lands, County Cork. Order dated 20th January 1863 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				-	-	-	1	–	–
One Year's Royalty under License for Two Years, from 5th January 1863, to search for Gold, &c. in certain Lands, in County Wicklow. Order, dated 4th February 1863 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				-	-	-	20	–	–
One Year's Charge of Rentcharges, due 1st November 1863 - - - - -				-	-	-	159	14	2
						£.	139,103	14	4

Appendix, N° 23.

LEASEHOLD RENTS, for Year ending 31st March 1864. *Cr.*

CONTRA.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Cash remitted		- - -	44,934 2 9
Cash due		- - -	477 19 10⅝
Per-Centage allowed to Collectors		- - -	944 19 1
Incidental Expenses		- - -	92 6 11½
Property Tax allowed on Quit, &c. Rents		- - -	1,472 19 9¾
Ditto - - - Leasehold Rents		- - -	1 17 10
Ditto - - - Rentcharges		- - -	5 5 4
Solvent Arrears of Quit, &c. Rents, outstanding on the 31st March, viz.—			
Due at Michaelmas 1863	- - -	9,771 16 5⅝	
Half Year's Rents due 25th March 1864	22,500 10 1		
Deduct, received up to the 31st March 1864	52 13 5½		
		22,447 16 7¾	
			32,219 13 1½
Insolvent Arrears due on the 25th March 1857 on yearly Quit Rents, amounting to 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 8⅝ *d.*, charged on the Lands of Carrowm^c^tyre and others, in the County of Mayo, discharged, the Arrears which accrued from that period having been paid, and the Rents purchased from the Crown. Order dated 10th September 1863		257 10 -⅜	
Insolvent Arrears due at Easter 1863, on Rents amounting to 42 *l.* 11 *s.* 3¼ *d.*, discharged. Order dated 16th March 1864		6,868 2 3⅞	
			7,125 12 4¼
Insolvent Arrears of Quit, &c. Rents, outstanding on the 31st March 1863		58,547 10 4⅝	
Deduct,—	£. s. d.		
Receipt on ditto, included in Cash remitted	2 8 9		
Discharged, as above	7,125 12 4¼		
		7,128 1 1¼	
		51,419 9 3⅜	
Add, One Year's Rent of ditto to the 25th March 1864	- - -	372 5 10¾	
Deduct, Rent transferred to Solvent List	– – 2		
Deduct, Rents Discharged as aforesaid	42 11 3¼		
		42 11 5¼	
		339 14 5½	
			51,749 3 8⅞
One Year's Tithe Rentcharge to 1st May 1863, due to Incumbent out of the Crown Lands of James Fort or Old Fort, in Ringrone Parish, County Cork, 3 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.*, less 5 *s.* Poor-rate, and 2 *s.* 4 *d.* Income Tax. Order 30th May 1857		- - -	2 16 –
One Year's ditto, to 1st November 1863, due to Incumbent out of the Crown Lands of Charles Fort, or Fort Hill, in Rincurran Parish, same County, 3 *l.* 17 *s.* 8½ *d.*, less 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Income Tax, and 4 *s.* 6 *d.* Poor-rate. Order 20th August 1855		- - -	3 10 8½
Three Years' ditto, due to Incumbent to 1st November 1863, out of the Crown Lands of Green Hill Field, County Wicklow 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 10½ *d.*, less 11 *d.* Income Tax. Order, 14th June 1852		- - -	1 5 11½
One Year's Arrear, due 25th March 1863, on Rents of Parcels of the Crown Lands of Charles Fort aforesaid, surrendered by Tenants, and demised to the Board of Admiralty for the purposes of a Coast Guard Station, discharged. Order 29th April 1863		- - -	6 15 4
Poor-rates allowed on Leasehold Rents		- - -	2 16 7½
Arrears of Leasehold Rents outstanding on the 31st March 1864		- - -	62 8 11¼
			139,103 14 4⅞

Certified 28 April 1864.

(signed) *Edward L'Estrange*, Senior Clerk.

ISLE OF MAN - - - - - -

Appendix, N° 24. - - - - - - - -

A SCHEDULE of LEASES of MESSUAGES, TENEMENTS, LANDS and HEREDITAMENTS in the *Isle of Man*, belonging showing,—The Dates of the Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the Terms granted; Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other Considerations as have been before in Lease by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved and Fines

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1863:				
April - 22	The Mines and Beds of Metal and Metallic Ores and Minerals within, under or upon a Tract of Land, containing by estimation 2,133 Acres, or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Kirk Christ, Rushen - - - - -	- - Colonel Richard Yeats Brown Bush, William Ogilvie, and Joseph Tilston - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1862	Uncertain -
May - 27	The Metals and Metallic Ores within, under or upon a Tract of Land, containing 273 Acres, or thereabouts, situate partly in the Parish of Braddan and partly in the Parish Marown - - - - -	- - David Butterworth, Richard Butterworth, John Butterworth, John Turner, George Ellis, George Carlyle, and Thomas Moore - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1862, determinable by the Lessees at the end of any year of the term on giving six months' previous notice -	- ditto - -
June - 9	The Stone within, under or upon Two Pieces of Land, containing together 2,350 Acres, or thereabouts, situate respectively in the Parishes of Braddan and Maughold - - -	- - Richard Quirk, (Receiver General of the Isle of Man) -	- - 10 years from 10th October 1862	- ditto - -

ISLE OF MAN.

Appendix, N° 24.

to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive: the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey the same; the such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing, also, the Annual Value of such Parts of the Premises paid for the preceding Leases.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
1 - - and a Royalty of 1-10th part in value of the Lead and Silver ore, and 1-15th of all other Mineral Substances raised or gotten without steam power, and 1-12th part in value of the Lead and Silver ore, and 1-18th of all other Mineral Substances raised or gotten with steam power, not being less than 10 - - for the second year, and 30 - - per annum during the remainder of the term - - -	- -	- -	- - - -			
1 - - and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all Mineral Substances raised or gotten, not being less than 5 - - for the first year, 10 - - for the second year, and 20 - - per annum during the remainder of the term - - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	Not before in Lease.	
1 - - and a Royalty of One Farthing per Ton of all Stone raised or gotten -	- -	- -	- - Not to sell or dispose of any part of the stone demised, nor use or apply the same for any other purpose than for the construction or repairs of Harbours in the Isle of Man.			

ISLE OF MAN—Appendix, N° 24.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1863:				
June - 11	The Slate and other Stone within, under or upon a Tract of Land, containing by estimation 623 Acres, or thereabouts, situate in the Parishes of Patrick and Malew - - -	- - John Stanway Jackson and Pierce William Jones - - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1862, determinable by the Lessees at the end of any year of the term on giving six months' previous notice - -	Uncertain -
July - 4	The Slate and other Stone within, under or upon a Tract of Land, containing by estimation 6,906 Acres, or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Patrick - - -	- - Richard John Marsh, Ewan Cameron, Joseph Higgins, Samuel Broadbent, Henry Johnson, and John Morgan -	- - 21 years from 5th January 1863, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the third or any subsequent year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice -	- ditto - -
Nov. - 2	The Limestone within, under or upon Three Pieces of Land containing in the whole 300 Acres, or thereabouts, and known as Stockfield Ballown and Factory, situate in the Parish of Malew - - - - -	Thomas Moore - - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1862	- ditto - -
„ - 23	The Slate and other Stone within, under or upon a Tract of Land, containing 960 Acres, or thereabouts, situate between Glenmoy, in the Parish of Patrick, and the Town of Peel, in the Parish of German -	- - John Stanway Jackson, Walter Capper, John Hardcastle, Jasper John Capper, Stewart Levett Jackson, Henry Waters, William Edward Melland, and Edward Coward -	- - 16 years from 10th October 1863	- ditto - -

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d. 1 - - nd a Royalty of -12th part in value f all Slate and other Stone raised or otten, not being less han 20 - - or the first year, 30 - - or the second year, nd 50 - - er annum for the mainder of the rm - - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	Not before in Lease.	
1 - - nd a Royalty of -12th part in value f all Slate and Stone otten, not being less ian 20 - - r the first year, 30 - - r the second year, id 50 - - r annum during e remainder of the rm - - -	- -	- -	- - Covenant by the Lessees to surrender a part of the Sett at the end of three years in the event of their not having commenced operations therein.			
1 - - d a Royalty of 1*d.* r Ton of all Limeone raised or gotten, t being less than 20 - - r annum - -	- -	- -	- - - -			
1 - - d a Royalty of 5th part in value all Slate and Stone sed or gotten, not ng less than 10 - - annum - -	- -	- -	- - - -	Uncertain -	£. s. d. 1 - - and a Royalty of 1-10th part, afterwards reduced by Treasury Warrant of 4th October 1860, to 1-15th part, in value, of all Slate and other Stone raised and gotten, not being less than 5 - - during the first year, and 10 - - per annum during the remainder of the term. This Lease was surrendered on the 23d November 1863.	

ISLE OF MAN—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 25.—A SCHEDULE of PURCHASES made on Behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive.

DATES OF PURCHASES.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	PREMISES PURCHASED.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
		ISLE OF MAN:	£. s. d.
1863: July - - 17 - -	The Commissioners under the Isle of Man Disafforesting Act, 1860 - - -	- - Several Pieces of Land, containing together 2,770 A. 3 R. 4 P., or thereabouts, situate in the Parishes of Kirk Onchan, Kirk Braddan, Kirk Lonan, Kirk Marown, German, Kirk Malew, Kirk Arbory, Kirk Christ Rushen, Archallagan, Kirk Bride, and Kirk Andreas - - - - - - - - - - - - -	8,806 – –
1864: January - 1 - -	- - - Same - - - - - -	- - Several Pieces of Land, containing together 2,974 A. 0 R. 3 P., or thereabouts, situate in the Parishes of Kirk Patrick, Kirk Malew, Kirk German, Kirk Marown, Kirk Michael, Kirk Braddan, and part of Archallagan - - - - - -	7,874 – –

Appendix, N° 26.—A SCHEDULE of FEE-FARM and other UNIMPROVABLE RENTS payable to The Crown in *England* and *Wales*, which have been Sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c. between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive.

Numbers of Conveyances.	Dates of Conveyances.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	COUNTIES.	PREMISES AND NUMBERS ON RENTAL.	YEARLY RENTS.	PURCHASE-MONIES.
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.
870	1863: April - 23	The Rev. John Williams Ellis - - -	Carnarvon - -	No. 143, Hundred of Efionydd, "Heligirion" - -	– 1 6	2 15 –
			Merioneth - -	No. 40, Parish of Llanfrothen, Hundred of Ardudwy Uwch Artro - "Cefn Cyffin" -	– – 4	
871	June - 17	The Rev. The Lord John Thynne - -	Cornwall - -	No. 8, Four Parts, being divided into Five Parts, of the Manor or Barton of Stanbury, within the Parish of Moorwinstow - - - - - - -	– 3 4	5 – –
872	July - 14	Edward Semphill - - - - - -	Northampton -	No. 193, Lands in Moreton Pinkney - - - - -	[illegible]	[illegible]

873	„ - 21	William Henry Peters	Denbigh	No. 57ᵃ, Posteny Park	1 – –	132 – –
				No. 57ᵇ, - ditto	2 – –	
				No. 137, Land in Kernevett	2 10 –	
874	„ - 23	The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Salisbury	Wilts	No. 3, The Priory of Farleigh, otherwise Farlegh	2 3 4	65 – –
875	Sept. - 30	Griffith Jones	Merioneth	No. 37, Parish of Llanfihangel, Hundred of Ardudwy Uwch Artro, "Gafal Evan"	– – 8	1 – –
876	Oct. - 10	John Evans	Denbigh	No. 36, Cottage Rents, Township of Bersham, Lordship of Bromfield	– – 8	1 – –
877	Nov. - 27	Tysoe Smith and Cotterell Corbett	Gloucester	No. 172ᶜ, Marston Longa Land, in the County of Gloucester, being the Rent numbered 172ᶜ on the Crown Receiver's Rental for the County of Warwick	– 2 1	3 2 6
878	Dec. - 14	Simon Davies	Denbigh	No. 727, Lordship of of Yale, "Cerrig Calch"	– 1 1	1 12 6
879	„ - 19	The Hon. Thomas Pryce Lloyd and the Rev. James Allen	Cardigan	No. 26, Our Lady's Mill, Aberystwith	3 – –	1,200 11 3
				No. 29, Lands in Browell Ucha and Issa	2 14 10	
				No. 46ᵃ, 30½ Acres in Driffinclareth	1 8 8	
				No. 46ᵇ, - ditto	1 10 –	
			Pembroke	No. 107, Manor of West Pembroke	4 18 4	
				No. 109, Manor of East Pembroke	10 5 11	
				No. 116, Lordship of Galgarren	25 14 7½	
	1864:					
880	Jan. - 19	The Duke of Leeds	Cornwall	No. 45, Helston	2 13 4	65 – –
881	„ - 30	Tubal Cain Jones	Denbigh	No. 597, Lordship of Bromfield, "A House in Wrexham"	– 1 11	2 17 6
882	Feb. - 2	Matthew Barratt	Lincoln	No. 11, Lands in Upton	– 1 –	1 10 –
883	„ - 12	Griffith Griffiths	Merioneth	No. 3, Parish of Llandanwg, Vill of Harlech, "Cae-bach"	– – 2	– 5 –
				Total Amount of Rents Sold - - £.	60 12 6½	
				Total Amount of Purchase Monies - - £.		1,482 16 3

Appendix, N° 27.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Messuages, Tenements, Lands, and Hereditaments, in days inclusive; showing The Dates of Leases; The Premises comprised therein; The Names of the Lessees; The the same; The Rents reserved; The Fines paid; The Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what of the Premises as have been before in Lease by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1863:	ANGLESEA:			£. s. d.
April 16	The Rocks, Quarries, and Beds of Stone within two Pieces of Land, containing together 62 A. 2 R., or thereabouts, situate on Holyhead Mountain - - - - -	- - The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade -	- - 5 years from 5th April 1863 -	Uncertain
	CARDIGAN:			
July 28	Certain Pieces of Waste Land and Land covered with Water, containing altogether about 7,828 A. 1 R. 34 P., situate in the Parish of Gwnws, in the Lordship or Manor of Mevennith; also a Tract of uninclosed Waste Land and Land covered with Water, containing altogether 1,700 Acres, or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Llanbadarnfawr, in the Lordship or Manor of Croythin, with the right of sporting upon, in and over the said Lands and Waters; also upon, over, and in the Encroachments on the Waste Lands within and Parcel of the said Manor of Croythin -	- - Col. W. T. Rowland Powell, M. P. - -	- - 10 years from 5th April 1863 (if the Lessee shall so long live), determinable on the passing of any Act of Parliament authorizing the Inclosure of the whole or any part of the Land demised - - -	44 - -
	CARMARTHEN:			
Dec. 31	The Stone within, under and upon Two Pieces of Land, one containing about 100 Acres, situate in the Parish of Llanllwny, in the Lordship or Manor of Mabedryd, comprising the Caerceiliog Quarry, and the other containing about 100 Acres, in the Parish of Llanbyther, in the Lordship or Manor of Mabelview, comprising the Cwmhyrst Quarry - - - - -	Herbert Davies Evans	- - 21 years from 10th October 1863	Uncertain
	CARNARVON:			
May 11	A Piece of Land, containing about 3 R. 36 P., situate at Penmaenrhos, in the Parish of Llysfaen, and numbered 48 on the Plan of Llysfaen Common - - - -	Thomas Hughes - -	- - 10 years from 10th October 1862	- -
July 3	The Slate and other Stone within, under or upon a Tract of Land, containing about 133 A. 3 R., situate on Moeltryfan Mountain, in the Parish of Llanwnda - - -	- - Sir Thomas Bateson, Samuel Stephen Bateson, James Edward M'Connell, and Benjamin Lloyd - -	- - 20 years from 10th October 1862, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the third or any subsequent year of the term -	- -

Wales, belonging to The Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both Terms granted; The Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey other Considerations such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing, also, The Annual Value of such Parts reserved and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.					£. s. d.	
200 - -	- -	- -	- - - -	Uncertain - The last Lease of these Premises was held by the Admiralty for the term of seven years from the 5th April 1856.	200 - -	
57 - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
- 10 - and 1 *d.* per ton on all Stone raised or gotten - -	- -	- -	- - - -			
- 12 -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
1 - - and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all Slate and other Stone raised or gotten, not being less than 20 *l.* for the first year, 30 *l.* for the second year, 50 *l.* for the third year, and 100 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term - - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - These Premises include a Tract of Land, containing about 92 A. 2 R., demised to Benjamin Lloyd and William Griffith for 20¾ years from 5th January 1862, at a rent of 10 *s.* for the first three quarters of a year, and 1 *l.* per annum for the remainder of the term; also a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all Slate and other Stone gotten, not being less than 5 *l.* for the first three quarters of a year, 20 *l.* for the next year, and 30 *l.* per annum for the remainder of the term. This Lease was surrendered on the 26th June 1863. The remaining Land was not before in Lease.		

Appendix, N° 27.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1863:	CARNARVON—*continued.*			
Oct. 23	A Piece of Beach or Foreshore, containing about 4 A. 3 R. 15 P., situate at Gimblet Rock, near Pwllheli, in or adjacent to the Parish of Denio, with the Pier or Shipping-place and Tramway erected upon part of the said Land - - - -	Thomas Jump - -	- - 5 years from 10th October 1862, determinable at any time on the Lessee ceasing to be the Tenant of the Gimblet Rock Quarry - -	- - -
Nov. 7	A Piece of Land or Foreshore, containing about 16 A. 2 R. 4 P., situate at Parcia, in or adjacent to the Parish of Llanfairisgaer, together with the Pier or Shipping-place thereon - - - - -	- - The Hon. Edward Gordon Douglas Pennant, M. P. - - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1862	Uncertain -
1864:				
Jan. 28	A Piece of Land or Foreshore, containing about 187 A. 0 R. 26 P., situate in or adjacent to the Parish of Llanfairfechan - - - -	John Platt - - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1863	Uncertain -
Mar. 21	The Slate, Stone, and other Stone within, under or upon Two Pieces of Land, containing together 200 Acres or thereabouts, situate on Moeltryfan Mountain, in the Parish of Llanwnda - - - -	- - Joseph Widdowson Welborne, Thomas Field, John Lane, and James Watson Stronach - - - -	- - 31 years from 5th January 1863, determinable by the Lessees on the 10th October 1866, or at the end of any subsequent year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice -	Uncertain -
1863:	DENBIGH:			
Oct. 3	A Piece of Land, containing about 126 A. 2 R. 22 P., situate on Mynydd Poeth, in the Parish of Cerrigydruidion, being the Allotment numbered 19 on part 2 of the Map attached to the Award in the matter of the Cerrigydruidion Inclosure -	- - Jane Hughes and Catherine Hughes -	- - $20\frac{1}{2}$ years from 5th April 1863 -	- - -

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
5 - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
1 - - and a Royalty of 1 *d.* per ton of all Bricks and other substances shipped from or landed on the premises -	- -	- -	- - - -			
1 - - and a Royalty of 2 *d.* per ton on all Stones, Gravel, and Shingle taken off the Land -	- -	- -	- - - -			
- 10 - for the first three quarters of a year, and 1 *l.* per annum for the remainder of the term, and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all the Slate and other Stone raised or gotten, not being less than 10 *l.* for the first three quarters of a year, 30 *l.* during the following year, 50 *l.* during the next year, and 80 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term - - -	- -	- -	- - - -			
16 - -	- -	- -	- - - -			

Appendix, N° 27.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	FLINT:			
1863: April - 9	The Limestone and other Stone within, under, or upon two Pieces of Land, containing together 2 R. 33 P., or thereabouts, with the Limekiln erected thereon, situate in the Parish of Dyserth, and numbered respectively 11 and 13 on the Crown Plan of the said Parish - - -	- - John Thomas and John Lewis - -	- - 16 years from 10th October 1862, determinable by either party at the end of the ninth year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice - -	Uncertain -
„ - 21	The Limestone and other Stone, within, under, or upon a Piece of Land, containing about 1 R. 21 P., situate at Voel Dyserth, in the Parish of Dyserth, and numbered 10 on the Crown Plan of the said Parish -	Joseph Jones - -	- - 16 years from 10th October 1862, determinable by either party at the end of the ninth year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice - -	Uncertain -
1864: March 7	The Mines, Minerals, and Mineral substances (excepting Coal), within, upon, or under a Tract of Land, containing about 27 A. 3 R. 36 P., known as Mynydd Shon Robert, situate in the Parish of Llanasa -	- - Adam Eyton, William Penn Smith, and Clement Decimus Williamson - - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1862, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the 7th, 10th, or 15th years of the term, on giving six months' previous notice -	Uncertain -
	MERIONETH:			
1863: May - 1	The Mines and Minerals within, under, or upon several Pieces of Land, containing altogether about 639 A. 3 R. 23 P., situate in the Parish of Celynin, and within, under, or upon a Piece of Land, containing about 216 A. 0 R. 39 P., situate in the Parish of Dolgelley - - -	- - Alexander Clunes Sheriff, Edward Wilson, William Fenton, and James Burchell -	- - 31 years from 10th October 1862, determinable by the Lessees at the end of any year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice -	Uncertain -
June 9	The Slate and other Stone, and Mines, and Minerals within, under, or upon a Tract of Land, containing about 230 A. 2 R. 8 P., situate partly in the Parish of Dolgelley, and partly in the Parish of Celynin - - -	David Davies - -	- - 31 years from 10th October 1862	Uncertain -

- - - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
1 - - and a Royalty of 1 *d.* per ton of all Limestone and other Stone raised and gotten, not being less than 2 *l.* for the first year, and 3 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
1 - - and a Royalty of 1 *d.* per ton on all Limestone and other Stone raised or gotten, not being less than 2 *l.* per annum	- -	- -	- - - -			
1 - - and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all Mineral substances raised or gotten, not being less than 10 *l.* per annum for the first three years, and 30 *l.* per annum for the remainder of the term	- -	- -	- - - -	- - These premises were included in a Lease granted on the 8th July 1834 to Messrs. Rigby and others for a term of 31 years, from 10th October 1831, at a rent of 2 *l.* per annum, and a Royalty of 1-10th part in value of the Ores and Minerals raised and gotten. This Lease expired on the 10th October 1862.		
1 - - and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all mineral substances raised or gotten not being less than 85 *l.* per annum	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
1 - - and a Royalty of 1-20th part in value of all the Slate and other Stone, and 1-12th part in value of all the Mineral substances raised or gotten, not being less than 5 *l.* per annum for the first two years, and 10 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term.	- -	- -	- - - -	Uncertain	1 - - and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all the Stone and Minerals raised or gotten, not being less than 10 *l.* per annum.	
				This Lease was surrendered on the 8th June 1863.		

Appendix, No. 27.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	MERIONETH—*continued.*			
1863: July - 14	The Slate and other Stone within, under, and upon two Pieces of Land, containing together 212 A. 1 R. 8 P., or thereabouts, including the Bwlch-y-Slatters Quarry, situate in the Parish of Festiniog - -	- - Thomas Robert Williams, William Williams, and Uriah Bromley - - -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1863, determinable by the Lessees at the end of any year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice -	Uncertain -
August 5	The Gold and Gold Ore, Silver and Silver Ore, within, under, or upon a Tract of Land, containing 346 A. 2 R. 28 P., or thereabouts, situate on Clogau Mountain, in the Parish of Llanaber - - - - -	- - Charles Martin and Robert Gillman - -	- - 11 years from 5th April 1863, determinable by the Lessees at the end of any year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice -	Uncertain -
Dec. - 31	The Slate and other Stone within, under, or upon a Tract of Land, containing by estimation 356 acres, or thereabouts, situate on Moelwyn Mountain, in the Parishes of Llanfrothen and Festiniog, being Parcel of the Crown's Hundred of Ardudwy, in the Lordship of Penllyn	- - Colonel Richard Yeats Brown Bush and Richard Byam Otley -	- - 25 years from 10th October 1863	Uncertain -
1864: Feb. - 10	The Gold and Gold Ore, and Silver and Silver Ore, within, under, or upon a Piece of Land, called Moel Isbri, belonging to Isaac Gilbertson, containing 107 acres, or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Llanelltyd, and all the estate or right in or to, and powers of purchasing all Ore of Copper, Tin, Iron or Lead, containing Gold or Silver in any form, found within, under, or upon the said Land, with power to search for, dig, and carry away the same -	Isaac Gilbertson - - -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1863 -	Uncertain -

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.					£. s. d.	
1 - - and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all Slate and Stone raised or gotten, not being less than 10 *l.* for the first year, 30 *l.* for the second year, and 60 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term	- -	- -	- - - -	Uncertain	1 - - and a Royalty of 1-10th part in value of the Slate and other Stone raised or gotten, not being less than 80 *l.* per annum.	
				This Lease was vacated on the 16th May 1860, in consequence of the insolvency of the Lessee.		
1 - - and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all the demised substances raised or gotten, not being less than 100 *l.* per annum -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - - Not before in Lease.		
1 - - and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all the Slate and Stone raised and gotten, not being less than 100 *l.* per annum -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - A portion of these Premises, consisting of about 6 acres, was included in a Lease granted on the 26th November 1858 to Messrs. Roskell, Williamson & Vickers, of the Slate, &c. within 211 A. 0 R. 17 P. of Land, for 31 years, from the 5th July 1857, at a rent of 1 *l.* per annum, and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all the Mineral substances raised, not being less than 10 *l.* per annum during the first three years of the term, and 30 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term. This Lease was vacated on the 17th June 1863 for breach of covenant. The remaining portion was last held in Lease by the present Lessees for the term of 28 years, from the 10th October 1860, on the same terms as the existing Lease, excepting the minimum Royalty, which was fixed at 80 *l.* per annum. This Lease was surrendered on the 30th December 1863, in order to have included in the new Lease the 6 acres of land abovementioned.		
- - A Royalty of not less than 1-30th part in value of the Gold or Silver, or substances containing Gold or Silver, or saleable as Gold or Silver Ore, which shall be raised or gotten - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		

WALES.

Appendix, N° 28.—A SCHEDULE of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to The Crown in *Wales*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive, under the Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. IV. c. 50, 2 Will. IV. c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing, The Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; The Property comprised therein; The Names of the Purchasers; The Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale, and the Purchase-Money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such Part thereof; and the Rents reserved, and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY. £. s. d.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1863:	ANGLESEA:						
May - 18	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, known as Rhosengan Common, containing about 34 A. 1 R. 20 P., situate in the Parish of Llangristiolus	John Hughes	- -	34 - -	Never in Lease.		
	The Interest of the Crown in the under-mentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of Dindathway:						
April - 15 (No. 1,011.)	Land, containing about 3 Perches, with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively 14 and 15 on the Plan of Gwalchmai Common	John Jones	- -	- 10 6			
April - 15 (No. 1,012.)	Land, containing about 3 Perches, being numbered 39 on the said Plan	Thomas Edwards	- -	- 7 -			
April - 15 (No. 1,013.)	Land, containing about 1 Perch, with the Building thereon, being numbered 98 on the said Plan	John Thomas	- -	3 10 -			
April - 15 (No. 1,014.)	Land, containing about 14 Perches, being numbered 71 on the said Plan	Edward Thomas	- -	- 17 6			
	CARDIGAN:						
June - 29	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Common or Waste Land, containing about 10 Acres, known as Lampeter Common, situate in the Parish of Lampeter Pont Stephen	John Scandrett Harford and John Battersby Harford	- -	40 - -			
	The Interest of the Crown in the under-mentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of Cyfoeth-y-breuin:						

446.

R 3

Dec. - 15 (No. 1,032.)	Land, containing about 29 Perches, with the Building thereon, being numbered 30 on the Plan of Encroachments at Borth - - -	John Davies - - -	- -	6 – –		
Dec. - 15 (No. 1,033.)	Land, containing about 28 Perches, with the Building thereon, being numbered 34 on the said Plan - - - - - - -	Richard Hughes - -	- -	6 12 –		
1864:						
March - 5 (No. 1,041.)	Land, containing about 2 R. 22 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered 26[a], and forming a portion of the Plot of Land numbered 26 on the said Plan - - - - - - - -	- - Lewis Williams and Margaret Arter - -	- -	11 – –		
March - 5 (No. 1,042.)	Land, containing about 1 R. 10 P., numbered 26[b], and forming the remaining portion of the said Land numbered 26 on the said Plan -	Anne Daniel - - -	- -	4 – –		
1863:						
July - 31 (No. 1,025.)	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 20 A. 3 R. 8 P, with the Buildings thereon, being numbered 52 on the Plan numbered 1 of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of Mevennith	John Stedman - -	- -	10 – –		
	CARNARVON:					
May - 19	The Interest of the Crown in several Pieces of Land or Foreshore, containing together about 8 A. 0 R. 25 P., with the Railway and other works constructed thereon, situate in the Parish of Eglwys Rhos, being part of the Bed and Shore of the River Conway - - -	- - The St. George's Harbour Company - -	- -	336 10 –	- - Never in Lease.	
Dec. - 17	The Interest of the Crown in Two Pieces of Land, containing together 1 A. 3 R. 38 ½ P., situate in the Parish of Llanrhos - - - -	- - The London and North Western Railway Company - - - -	- -	144 – –		
	The Interest of the Crown in the under-mentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Hundred of Creuddyn:					
July - 27 (No. 1,022.)	Land, containing about 7 Perches, with the Building thereon, being numbered [a] 21 on the Plan of Llysfaen Common - - - -	Edward Roberts - -	- -	16 5 –		
Aug. - 25 (No. 1,027.)	Land, containing about 3 R. 3 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively 30 and 31 on the said Plan - - - - -	David Roberts - -	- -	30 – –		
Aug. - 25 (No. 1,028.)	Land, containing about 7 Perches, with the Building thereon, being numbered [a] 30 [a] on the said Plan - - - - - - -	David Evans - - -	- -	5 – –		
Aug. - 25 (No. 1,029.)	Land, containing about 3 R. 14 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively [a] 1 and 47 on the said Plan - - - - -	Gaynor Jones - -	- -	37 – –		

Appendix, N° 28.—A SCHEDULE of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to The Crown in *Wales*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, &c.—*continued*.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
	CARNARVON—*continued*.			£. s. d.			
1864:							
Jan. - 12 (No. 1,036.)	Land, containing about 2 Perches, with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively [a] 20 and [a] 20 [a] on the said Plan - - -	George Roberts - -	- - -	17 1 –	- - Never in Lease.		
Jan. - 12 (No. 1,037.)	Land, containing about 8 Perches, with the Building thereon, being numbered [a] 24 on the said Plan - - - - - - -	Thomas Hughes - -	- - -	25 12 –			
Jan. - 12 (No. 1,038.)	Land, containing about 2 R. 1 P., being numbered [a] 26 on the said Plan -	Robert Hughes - -	- - -	7 17 –			
Jan. - 12 (No. 1,039.)	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 1 Acre, in the Parish of Gyffin, being an Encroachment from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Hundred of Uchaf and Isaph, and numbered 125 [a] on the Plan of the said Encroachment - - - - -	William Peter - -	- - -	– 14 –			
	The Interest of the Crown in the undermentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Hundred of Uwchgorfai:						
1863:							
May - 22 (No. 1,021.)	Land, containing about 3 A. 3 R. 20 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered 137 on the Plan of the Parishes of Llandwrog and Llanwnda	- - Ann Lloyd and Mary Roberts - - -	- - -	15 8 –			
1864:							
Jan. - 30 (No. 1,040.)	Land, containing about 28 Perches, with the Buildings thereon, being numbered 96 on the said Plan - - - - - - - -	- - John Jones, John Williams, Griffith Jones, William Jones, and William Jones, as Trustees of the Piscae Chapel - -	- - -	7 – –			
	DENBIGH:						
Jan. - 12 (No. 1,035.)	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 6 Perches, being an Encroachment from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of Bromfield and Yale, and numbered 60 [a] on the Plan of Cefn Mawr - - - - - - -	Hannah Blower - -	- - -	– 14 –			
	The Interest of the Crown in the under-mentioned Pieces of Land, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship of Denbigh:						
1863:							
May - 22 (No. 1,015.)	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 28 A. 1 R. 17 P., being numbered respectively 607, 629, and 630 on the Plan of the said Lordship - - - - - - - -	Bryan John Robin -	- - -	36 2 9			

May - 22 (No. 1,016.)	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 24 P., being numbered 840 on the said Plan - - -	Henry Lloyd - - -	- - -	4	8	6	- - Never in Lease.
1864: Jan. - 12 (No. 1,034.)	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 5 A. 0 R. 12 P., being numbered 769 on the said Plan - - -	Harriett Davies - -	- - -	7	5	–	(Never in Lease.)
1863:	DENBIGH AND FLINT:						
July - 27	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land or Foreshore, being part of the Shore of the River Clwyd, containing 1 A. 1 R. 37 P., situate in the Parishes of Abergele, in the County of Denbigh and Rhuddlan, in the County of Flint, to be used for the purposes of "the Rhyl Bridge Act, 1861" - - - - - - - - - -	- - The Rhyl Bridge Company - - -	- - -	75	–	–	- - A portion of this Land, consisting of about 18 Perches, was included in a Lease to Mr. Robert Jones, dated 25th August 1858, of 3 A. 0 R. 12 P. of Land, for the term of 21 years from the 10th October 1857, at an annual rent of 15 *l.* The remainder was never in Lease.
	FLINT:						
July - 20	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 2 R. 20 P., situate at Plastirion, near the Town of Rhyl, in the Parish of Rhuddlan - - - - - - - - - -	William Shipley Conwy -	- - -	31	5	–	- - Never in Lease.
July - 21	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land or Foreshore, containing about 1 A. 1 R. 14 P., lying on the East side of the River Clwyd, and situate in the Parochia of Rhyl, in the Parish of Rhuddlan - -	- The Rhyl Improvement Commissioners - -	- - -	50	–	–	(Never in Lease.)
May - 22 (No. 1,020.)	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 24 Perches, being an Encroachment from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of Englefield, and numbered 43 on the Plan of Halkin Mountain - - - - - - - -	Thomas Webster - -	- - -	–	14	–	(Never in Lease.)
	MERIONETH:						
June - 20	The Interest of the Crown in Three Pieces of Waste Land, containing together about 2 R. 15 P., situate in the Parish of Towyn - - -	Thomas Jones - -	- - -	12	10	–	(Never in Lease.)
Dec. - 5	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Waste Land, containing about 3 R. 8 P., situate in the said Parish - - - - - - -	Thomas Jones - -	- - -	20	–	–	(Never in Lease.)
	MONMOUTH:						
Aug. - 4 (No. 1,026.)	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 30 Perches, with the Buildings thereon, situate on Broad Street Common, being an Encroachment from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of Liswery and Libennith, and numbered 88 on the Plan of the said Encroachment - - - - - - -	Zachariah Jones - -	- - -	2	5	–	(Never in Lease.)
	PEMBROKE:						
May - 7	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land or Foreshore, containing about 4 A. 0 R. 29 P., with the Erections, Fixtures, and Appurtenances thereto, situate at Nayland, Milford Haven, and adjacent to or in front of part of the Picton Castle Estate - - - - - - -	- - William Thomas Longbourne and Samuel Pitman, trustees under the Will of the late Richard Baron Milford - -	- - -	650	–	–	(Never in Lease.)

Appendix, N° 28.—A SCHEDULE of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to The Crown in *Wales*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
	RADNOR:			£. s. d.			
1863:	The Interest of the Crown in the undermentioned Pieces of Land, with the Building thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of Presteign:						
July - 31 (No. 1,023.)	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 2 A. 3 R. 9 P., being numbered 8 on the Plan of Encroachments in the said Lordship or Manor - - - - - - - - -	Arthur Partridge - -	- - -	11 11 –	- - Never in Lease.		
Dec. - 15 (No. 1,031.)	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 38 Perches, with the Building thereon, being numbered 1 on the said Plan - - - - - - - - - - -	Evan Stephens - -	- - -	7 17 6			
	The Interest of the Crown in the undermentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of South Ugre:						
May - 22 (No. 1,017.)	Land, containing about 11 A. 3 R. 2 P., with the Buildings thereon, being numbered respectively 22 and 23 on the Plan numbered 2 of the said Lordship or Manor - - - - - - - - - -	John Picton George -	- - -	40 – –			
May - 22 (No. 1,018.)	Land, containing about 3 A. 2 R., with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively 24 and 24 [a] on the said Plan - - - -	Edward Morris - -	- - -	30 13 1			
May - 22 (No. 1,019.)	Land, containing about 11 A. 1 R. 39 P., comprising a portion of the Land numbered 45 [a], and the whole of that numbered 48 on the Plan numbered 16; also including the whole of the Parcels of Land numbered respectively 2 and 8, and portions of the Parcels numbered respectively 6 and 7 on the Plan numbered 20 of the said Lordship or Manor - - - - - - - - - - - -	John Stephens - -	- - -	23 15 7			
July - 31 (No. 1,024.)	Land, containing about 2 R. 30 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered 27 on the Plan numbered 21 of the said Lordship or Manor	Cecil Parsons - -	- - -	4 16 3			
Dec. - 15 (No. 1,030.)	Land, containing about 2 A. 3 R. 34 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively 92 and 92 [a] on the Plan numbered 2 of the said Lordship or Manor - - - - - - - - - -	Benjamin Richards -	- - -	31 3 –			

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Appendix, N° 29.—A SCHEDULE of Copyhold or Customary Premises, Parcel of or holden of Manors belonging to the Crown, in *Wales*, which have been Enfranchised between the 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive, by virtue of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 2 Will. 4, c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, showing the Dates of the respective Enfranchisements; the Names of the Enfranchisees; the Copyhold or Customary Premises Enfranchised; the Quit Rents issuing thereout; and the Consideration Money paid for the Enfranchisements.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	Net Quit Rents.	Consideration Money.
		MONMOUTH:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1863: December - 29	Frederick Gwatkin -	- - The Interest of the Crown in the Copyhold portions of several Pieces of Land, and Buildings thereon, containing in the whole 120 Acres, or thereabouts, known by the name of Farmfield, situate in the Parishes of Nash and Goldcliff, or one of them, and holden of the Manors of Liswery and Libennith - - - -	1 – –	85 13 3
		[In these Manors the Copyholds are of Inheritance. In Liswery, according to the tenure of Borough English, subject to a Fine certain of 5*s.* on alienation, and to a Heriot of the best Beast; or if there be no Beast depasturing in the Manor, of 5*s.* on the death of a Tenant, and a similar Heriot is also due on the death of a Resiant, provided he has a Beast depasturing in the Manor. In Libennith, the Lands are held by Socage Tenure, subject to a Fine certain of 5*s.* on alienation, and to a Heriot of the best Beast; or if there be no Beast depasturing in the Manor, of One Year's chief Rent on the death of a Tenant.]		

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Appendix, N° 30.—SCHEDULE of Particulars of a Lease granted by the Honourable Edward Gordon Douglas Pennant, and George Sholto Douglas Pennant, Esq., to a Trustee of the Crown.

DATE.	PARTIES.	PREMISES.	TERM.	ANNUAL RENT.	OBSERVATIONS.
		CARNARVON:		£. s. d.	
1863: August - 25	The Honourable Edward Gordon Douglas Pennant and George Sholto Douglas Pennant to the Honourable James Kenneth Howard, in trust for the Queen's Majesty - - -	- - A Piece of Land, situate in the Parish of Llanllechid, containing 5 A. 0 R. 27 P., or thereabouts, being part of the Penrhyn Estates, adjoining or near to the Bryn Haford-y-Wern Slate Quarries and Premises, with power to form Spoil or Waste Banks in connexion with the Quarries, and to deposit Spoil or Rubbish therefrom upon the said Piece of Land - -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1863, if the Lessors or either of them shall so long live, and determinable by the Lessor for the time being, at the expiration of the first 7 or 14 years of the term, on giving six months' previous notice - - - - -	15 – –	- - This Land has been sublet to the Bangor Slate Company (Limited) as Yearly Tenants to Her Majesty, from the 5th of April 1863, at a Rent of 16 *l.*, to be used for the purpose of depositing thereon the Spoil or Rubbish raised from the Bryn Hafod-y-Wern Slate Quarries, of which they hold a Lease from the Crown. This tenancy can be determined by either party, at any time of the year, on giving six months' previous notice.

Appendix, N° 31 (A.)—A SCHEDULE of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in charge with the several Receivers o the Land Revenue under Leases, or Agreements for Leases, and which shall have been owing for a greater Period than a Year; showing the Term during which each Arrear shall have been accruing, and the Measures, if any, in progress for the Recovery of the same.

No. on Rental.	TENANT.	PREMISES.	Annual Rent.	Rents due to 10th October 1863, and Unpaid on 31st March 1864.		Measures, if any, in progress for the Recovery of the Arrears.	OBSERVATIONS.
				No. of Years.	Amount.		
		SCOTLAND:	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
		EDINBURGH:					
	The Caledonian Horticultural Society - - - -	- - A portion of the Lands called Herdshill, part of the Lands and Barony of Inverleith, extending to about 14 A. 3 R. 21 P., and occupied as Horticultural Gardens, and the Feu Duty thereof -	140 5 –	5½	771 7 6	- - - - -	- - Arrangements are now in progress for the surrender to the Crown of the Lease of this Property, and for the payment of the Arrears of Rent.
		WALES:					
		ANGLESEA:					
89	Jonathan and David Russell -	Part of the Bed of the Menai Straits -	20 – –	9	180 – –	- - - - -	- - The Lessees abandoned the Oyster Fishery, in connection with which this Lease was obtained, and left the neighbourhood several years since.
		CARNARVON:					
180	Robert Jones and others -	All Gold, &c., in the Parish of Caerhun	1 – –	2	2 – –	- - Legal proceedings are about to be taken for the recovery of this arrear.	
		DENBIGH:					
194	Robert Harrison and W. Meyrick Jones - - -	- - Mines, &c., in the Parish of Llanfairtalhaiarn and Aber - - -	1 – –	27	27 – –	- - - - -	- - No workings; the Mine is abandoned.
200	John Hopwood and Samuel Hughes - - - -	Mines, &c. at Greeneithin Common -	1 – –	20⅓	20 10 –	- - - - -	- Same observation; one Lessee is dead, and the other is a pauper.
		MERIONETH:					
157	John Bethell - - -	- - Mineral Substances in 220 Acres of Land, in the Parish of Festiniog - -	1 – –	1½	1 10 –	- - - -	- - The Crown's title to this Property is in dispute, and the Lessee has not been pressed for payment of the Rent and Royalty, as he has been prevented from working the Minerals, &c., in consequence of the question of title having arisen; legal proceedings are pending to determine the question.
		Minimum Royalty - - -	5 – –	1½	7 10 –		

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Appendix, N° 31 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of all Monies remitted on Her Majesty's behalf in respect of any Rents in charge with the several Receivers; specifying whether any previous Remission has taken place in respect to the same Rent, and the Circumstances and the Authority under which Remitted; between 1st day of April 1863 and the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	ANNUAL RENT. £. s. d.	MONIES REMITTED. £. s. d.	Whether any previous Remission.	Circumstances under which Remitted.	Authority for Remission.	OBSERVATIONS.
IRELAND:						
Lands of Carrowm^ctyre, County Mayo -	– 7 7¾	257 10 –⅜ (for these three)	None (for all the properties below)	- - These Rents were returned on the Collector's Periodical Lists of Insolvent Arrears, no payment having been made on account thereof since Michaelmas 1720; and the Arrears accrued up to Easter 1857, as herein specified, were discharged upon payment of a Composition of 5 years' Rent to Easter 1862, and the purchase of the Yearly Rents from the Crown - - - - - - - - - -	- - Treasury Warrant, dated 17th September 1862.	
Lands of Carrowhany, County Mayo -	– 14 11½					
Lands of Knockenally, County Mayo -	– 15 1½					
Rectory of Gallmoy, County Kilkenny -	10 10 5½	1,596 18 –½		- - It appearing, from the searches made in these cases, that the respective Quit, &c., Rents were erroneous charges, the same, together with the Arrears due thereon, were discharged	- - Treasury Warrant, dated 12th Mar. 1864.	
Rectory of Tullyhaught, County Kilkenny	6 7 4½	1,092 1 5¾				
Rectory of Ballyfirnane, County Kilkenny	4 8 6½	770 15 –½				
Rectory of Killenine, County Tipperary -	6 4 11½	1,052 18 3½				
Rectory of Tythes, Dubber, County Dublin	– 18 5½	149 10 7¾				
Rectory of Killuraderane, County Limerick	– 4 1¾	34 17 6⅝				
Lands of Barbiton, County Mayo - -	1 16 11	836 12 7¼ (for these six)				
Lands of Conge, &c., County Mayo -	1 3 1					
Lands of Legagh, County Mayo - -	– 9 2¾					
Lands of Ballymaghergmore, County Mayo - - - - - -	– 18 5½					
Lands of Baken, County Mayo - -	– 4 7½					
Lands of Skeaghan, &c., County Mayo -	– 9 2¾					
Lands of Carroweightragh, County Mayo	– 8 7¼	75 18 1⅞				
Lands of Gorteclogher, County Mayo -	– 2 9¾	24 2 1⅞				
Lands of Cahirconnore, County Cork -	– 16 5	137 9 11⅝ (for these three)				
Ditto - - - - - -	– 10 4					
Ditto - - - - - -	– 8 3¼					
Lands of Chunachan, County Meath -	2 5 2¾	356 3 9⅜				
Lands of Carrowkeile, County Roscommon	– 7 6	62 13 4				
Lands of Harreesagh, County Wicklow -	3 16 7½	678 1 3½				

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Appendix, Nº 31 (B.)—A Schedule of all Monies remitted on Her Majesty's behalf in respect of any Rents in charge with the several Receivers, &c.—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	ANNUAL RENT.	MONIES REMITTED.	Whether any previous Remission.	Circumstances under which Remitted.	Authority for Remission.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
WALES.						
CARNARVON:						
Mines on Pydew Mountain - - -	1 – –	25 – –	None -	- - Death of the Lessee. Efforts have been made, from time to time, to discover his representatives, but without success -	- - Treasury Warrant, dated 11th Feb. 1864.	
Mines, &c., within Land called Nant-y-Nele, in the Parish of Penmachno -	1 – –	2 – –	None -	Poverty of the Lessee - - - - - - -	- - Same.	
MERIONETH:						
Mines, &c., in the Parish of Celynin and Dolgelley - - - - -	1 – –	16 – –	None -	- - Insolvency of the Lessees. The Lease has been vacated for breach of covenant - - - - - - -	- - Same.	
Minimum Royalty - - -	15 – –					

Appendix, AA.

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1863–64.

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I.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners
31st March 1864,

THE CAPITAL OF
Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50,

Dr.

RECEIPT.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
To Balances on the 1st April 1863, viz.—					
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract at page 198 - - - - -			11,865 8 1		
Due to Capital for Advances on account of the removal of the Colonnade in Regent-street (per Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 50) - - - - - - -		2,859 8 5			
Less,—Received on account of Assessment made 1st November 1862 - - - - - - -		107 2 5			
			2,752 6 –		
Due by the Trustees of Sunk Island Roads, for Advances out of Capital, under the Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 45 - - - - - -			1,128 15 –		
				15,746 9 1	
2d. Stock, 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities - - - - - - - - -					86,778 7 5
Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities - - - - - - - - -					53,270 2 10
Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities (Asgill House) - - - - - -					597 2 3
To Sales of Estates, &c.:					
England and Wales:					
Anglesea—Rhosengan Common - - - - - - - -			34 – –		
Berks—For the Crown's Rights to the Timber on certain land at Sandhurst, vested in the War Department by the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 33 -			500 – –		
Cardigan—Crown's Right and Interest in Lampeter Common, in the Lordship of Mabwnion - - - - - - - - - -			40 – –		
Carnarvon—Land in the Parish of Llanrhos - - - - - - -			144 – –		
Chester—Foreshore of the River Mersey, near Runcorn - - - -			180 – –		
Devon—Foreshore of the River Torridge - - - - - - -			75 – –		
Dorset—Land at Portland, required by the Weymouth and Portland Railway Company - - - - - - - - - - - - -			170 – –		
Flint—Foreshore of the River Clwyd - - - - -		50 – –			
Land in front of Plastirion, near Rhyl - - -		31 5 –			
			81 5 –		
Hants—The Great Park Farm, Isle of Wight - -		12,000 – –			
Foreshore at Ryde, Isle of Wight - - - - -		85 – –			
Ditto of the River Itchin - - - - - -		13 – –			
			12,098 – –		
Kent—Land at Eltham, required by the South Eastern Railway Company -	7,312 10 –				
The Timber on - ditto - - - -	55 – –				
		7,367 10 –			
A portion of the Maison Dieu Estate - - - -		1,500 – –			
Foreshore at Deal (Site for a Pier) - - - -		50 – –			
			8,917 10 –		
Lincoln—The Manors of Whaplode and Moulton - -		5,150 – –			
The "Queen's Arms" Public-house, in Market Deeping (Deposit) - - - - - - - - -		41 – –			
Lands at Barton and Barrow - - - - - -		4,825 – –			
A Piece of Land at Langton - - - - -		90 – –			
			10,106 – –		
Middlesex—Nos. 10 and 11, Rose-and-Crown Court, Moorfields, required for the purposes of the London and North Western Railway - - - - - - -		1,121 – –			
Land at Hampton (Deposit) - - - - - -		52 10 –			
			1,173 10 –		
Merioneth—A Piece of Land near Towyn - - -		20 – –			
Ditto - - ditto - - - - - -		12 10 –			
			32 10 –		
Monmouth—Crown's Reversionary Interest in Land at Nantyglo - -			1 – –		
Norfolk—The Wymondham Manor and Estate - - - - - -			8,525 – –		
Pembroke—Foreshore at West Llanion Pill, Milford Haven - - - -			1,240 – –		
Surrey—Premises at Rotherhithe, known as Barnard's Wharf - - - - - - - - - - -		16,700 – –			
Four Cottages and Land at Egham - - - - -		450 – –			
			17,150 – –		
Carried forward - - - £.			60,467 15 –	15,746 9 1	140,645 12 6

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the on Account of—

THE LAND REVENUE.

and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
By Purchases of Estates, &c.:				
England and Wales:				
Berks—Lot 1 of the Easthampstead Fuel Allotment - - - - -		1,050 - -		
Bucks—Land at Etonwick - - - - - - - - - -		2,020 - -		
Essex—The interest of the Corporation of Harwich in the Naval Yard there - - - - - - - - - - - -		300 - -		
Kent—A Piece of Land at Maison Dieu - - - -	550 - -			
The Stray Marsh Farm, Isle of Sheppey - - -	8,700 - -	9,250 - -		
Lincoln—A Farm at Weston, adjacent to the Crown's Whaplode and Moulton Estate (on account) - - - - - - - -		800 - -		
Oxford—Allotments at Pudlicot and Chilton - - - - - -		1,500 - -		
Wilts—The remainder of the Bromham Estate, near Bishops Cannings -		1,750 - -	16,670 - -	
Isle of Man:				
Lands purchased from the Commissioners appointed under the "Isle of Man Disafforesting Act, 1860" - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			16,680 - -	
			33,350 - -	
By Purchases of Tithe Rent-charges, &c.:				
England and Wales:				
York—The freehold interest in the Rent-charge in lieu of the Rectorial Tithes of the Ellinthorpe Estate - - - - - - - -		1,402 - -		
Ditto - - ditto - - of Broomclose Farm, Thornton Briggs		1,160 - -		
A Fee Farm Rent issuing out of the Benningholme Estate - - -		37 - -	2,599 -	
By Exchanges of Land (Payments in Equalization of):				
Gloucester—Waste Land (the Property of the Crown), situated in Little Dean and Ruardean Walks, Dean Forest, exchanged for Land in Little Dean Walk there - - -			3 10 -	
Carried forward - - - £.			35,952 10 -	—

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. I.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Capital of the

Receipt—*continued.*				Cash.	Stock and other Securities.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			60,467 15 –	15,746 9 1	140,645 12 6
To Sales of Estates, &c.—*continued.*					
England and Wales—continued.					
Sussex—Land below high water-mark at Brighton - - - - -			150 – –		
		£. s. d.			
York—The High and Low Dunsforth Estate - - -		6,000 – –			
Land at Hull Citadel, taken for the purposes of the Hull Docks (on account) - - - - - - -		4,200 – –			
Land and Foreshore at Hull - ditto - ditto - -		6,300 – –			
Foreshore of the River Tees - - - - - -		2,040 12 7			
Land at Askrigg - - - - - - - - -		1,246 – –			
			19,786 12 7		
Scotland:	£. s. d.				
Argyle—The Site of a Lighthouse at Toward Point, Frith of Clyde - -	30 – –				
Foreshore at Oban, for the Site of a sea wall and breastwork - - -	25 – –				
Foreshore at Salen, Isle of Mull, for the Site of a Steam-boat Pier - -	10 – –				
		65 – –			
Forfar—Foreshore of the River Tay - - - - -		328 15 –			
			393 15 –		
Ireland:					
Cork—Foreshore adjacent to the Lands of Carrigtohill and Tallaghreen - -	146 15 –				
Foreshore of the River Lee - -	237 10 –				
Slob Land at Rockenham - - -	40 – –				
		424 5 –			
Donegal—Foreshore at Donegal Bay - - - - -		34 – –			
Dublin—Foreshore at New Haggard - - - - -		35 10 –			
Kerry—Foreshore at Castlemaine - - - - - -		109 9 –			
Limerick—Foreshore, &c. of the River Shannon - - - - - - -	384 8 6				
Land, formerly Foreshore of the River Maigue - - - - - - -	113 8 –				
		497 16 6			
Meath—Land, formerly Foreshore of the River Boyne -		39 – –			
	£. s. d.				
Wexford—Foreshore, &c., in Wexford Harbour - - - - - - -	89 – –				
Foreshore adjoining the Lands of Seafield - - - - - - -	171 – –				
		260 – –			
			1,400 – 6		
Isle of Man:					
Certain lots of Land recently purchased by the Crown from the Commissioners appointed under the "Isle of Man Disafforesting Act, 1860" -			230 – –		
				82,428 3 1	
To Sales of Unimprovable Rents, &c.:					
England and Wales—Viscontiel, Fee-Farm, and Collection Rents - -			311 5 –		
Ireland—Quit, &c. Rents - - - - - - - - - - -			3,652 3 6		
				3,963 8 6	
To Sales of Encroachments in Wales - - - - - - - - - -				637 7 1	
To Enfranchisements of Copyholds:					
Copyhold Premises holden of the following Crown Manors; viz.:			£. s. d.		
Berks - - Manor of Clewer Brocas - - - - - - -			6 2 6		
Cambridge - Manor of Burwell Ramseys - - - - - -			315 – –		
Herts - - Manor of Hitchin - - - - - - - -			415 – –		
		£. s. d.			
Lincoln - Manor of East and West Deeping - -		15 – –			
Lincoln - Manor of Whaplode - - - -		166 – –			
			181 – –		
Middlesex - Honor and Manor of Hampton Court - - - -			3,246 12 6		
Monmouth - Manor of Liswery, &c. - - - - - - -			85 13 3		
Norfolk - Manor of East Dereham - - - - - - - -			761 18 9		
Surrey - - Manor of Egham - - - - -		250 – –			
Surrey - - Manor of Richmond - - - -		1,762 – –			
			2,012 – –		
Sussex - - Manor of Perching - - - - -		43 15 –			
Sussex - - Manor of Poynings - - - - -		1,312 – –			
			1,355 15 –		
				8,379 2 –	
To Sales of Land, Forestal Rights, &c., in the Royal Forests:					
Dean Forest—Waste Land, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -				106 10 –	
Carried forward - - - £.				111,260 19 9	140,645 12 6

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.* *Cr.*

Expenditure—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			35,952 10 –	—
By Miscellaneous Payments				
England and Wales:				
Auctioneers, Surveyors and others' Charges and Disbursements in relation to Sales, Purchases, Exchanges, Enfranchisements, &c. - - - - - -	852 3 1			
Less,—Credit in aid - - - - - -	8 1 5	844 1 8		
Commission of the Receiver for Wales on Sales of Fee-Farm Rents, Encroachments, &c. - - - - - - - - - -		194 17 11		
Purchase Moneys returned, viz.:	£. s. d.			
Part Purchase Money of Land at Egham, County Surrey (received in prior years) - - - -	193 – –			
Purchase Money of Land at Delamere, County Chester (received in 1862) - - - - -	90 – –			
Moiety of Purchase Money of Foreshore of the Tyne, at Gateshead (received in 1862) - - - -	50 – –	333 – –		
£.		1,371 19 7		
Ireland:				
Surveyors' Charges and Disbursements in relation to the reclamation of Foreshore, &c. - - - - -	160 10 2			
Purchase Money of Foreshore of the River Shannon, County Limerick, returned (received in 1861) - -	128 6 –	288 16 2	1,660 15 9	
Carried forward - - - £.			37,613 5 9	—

Appendix, AA.—ACCOUNTS of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. I.—RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE on Account of the "CAPITAL of the

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				111,260 19 9	140,645 12 6
To DIVIDENDS of Stock purchased out of Money received for Damage to Asgill House, at Richmond - - - - -				18 1 2	
To MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:					
England and Wales:					
Received from the Conservators of the River Thames one-third proportion of the Money arisen in the Year 1863 from Sales of portions of the Bed and Shores of the River Thames (per Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 147) -		381 7 -			
Crown's proportion of Surplus Money, on the completion of certain Inclosures at Wychwood, County Oxford - - -		34 5 10			
Acknowledgment of Crown's rights to Beach below high-water mark, near New Ferry, County Chester - - -		1 - -			
			416 12 10		
Scotland:					
Acknowledgment of Crown's rights to Foreshore of the River Firth, County Clackmannan - - -	35 - -				
Ditto - - ditto - - at Girvan Harbour, County Ayr	2 2 -				
Ditto - - ditto - - at St. Andrew's, County Fife -	2 2 -				
			39 4 -		
Ireland:					
Acknowledgment of Crown's rights to Foreshore of Carlingford Lough, County Down - - -	10 - -				
Ditto - ditto - at Kircubbin Harbour, County Down	2 2 -				
Ditto - ditto - at Ballysadare Bay, County Sligo -	1 1 -				
			13 3 -		
				468 19 10	
To CASH INVESTED:					
£. 25,000, invested in 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities in the Names of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury (*vide* per contra) - - -				- - -	26,809 13 -
£.30,000 invested in 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities (*vide* per contra) - - -				- - -	33,379 14 -
£. 18. 1. 2. invested in 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities (Asgill House); (*vide* per contra) -				- - -	19 13 11
£.				111,748 - 9	200,854 13 5

AN ABSTRACT, showing the Sources from which CAPITAL

(*Vide* the foregoing

Page of Account.	HEAD OF RECEIPT.	England and Wales. £. s. d.	Scotland. £. s. d.	Ireland. £. s. d.	Isle of Man. £. s. d.	Isle of Alderney. £. s. d.
142	Sales of Estates, &c. - - - -	80,404 7 7	393 15 -	1,400 - 6	230 - -	—
144	Sales of Unimprovable Rents, &c. - -	311 5 -	- - -	3,652 3 6	—	—
144	Sales of Encroachments in Wales - -	637 7 1	—	—	—	—
144	Enfranchisements of Copyholds - -	8,379 2 -	—	—	—	—
144	Sales of Land, &c., in the Royal Forests	106 10 -	—	—	—	—
146	Dividends of Stock (Asgill House) -	18 1 2	—	—	—	—
146	Miscellaneous Receipts - - - -	416 12 10	39 4 -	13 3 -	—	—
	£.	90,273 5 8	432 19 -	5,065 7 -	230 - -	—

TOTAL RECEIPT - - - £.96,001. 11. 8.

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*			Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			37,613 5 9	—
BY THREE PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED ANNUITIES: Cost of £.26,809. 13. Stock purchased (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - -			25,000 - -	
BY THREE PER CENT. REDUCED ANNUITIES: Cost of £.33,379. 14. Stock purchased (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - -			30,000 - -	
BY THREE PER CENT. REDUCED ANNUITIES (Asgill House): Cost of £.19. 13. 11. Stock purchased (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - -			18 1 2	
BY BALANCES on the 31st March 1864, viz.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract at page 199 - - - -		14,270 4 3		
Due to Capital for Advances on account of the removal of the Colonnade in Regent Street (per Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 50) - - - -	2,592 19 5			
Less, received on Account of Assessment, made 1st November 1863 - - - - - - -	114 7 4			
		2,478 12 1		
Due by the Trustees of Sunk Island Roads, for Advances out of Capital, under the Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 45 - - - - -		1,015 17 6		
Due by the Hull South Bridge Company (Loan Account) per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 77 - - - - - - - - -		1,377 - -		
		19,141 13 10		
Less, Deposit made by the Southampton and Netley Railway Company		25 - -		
			19,116 13 10	
2d. Stock, 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities - - - - - - - -			- - -	113,588 - 5
Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities - - - - - - - -			- - -	86,649 16 10
Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities (Asgill House) - - - - - - -			- - -	616 16 2
£.			111,748 - 9	200,854 13 5

MONEYS have arisen in the Year ended on the 31st March 1864.

Account for Details.)

Page of Account.	HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	England and Wales. £. s. d.	Scotland. £. s. d.	Ireland. £. s. d.	Isle of Man. £. s. d.	Isle of Alderney. £. s. d.
143	Purchases of Estates, &c. - - - -	16,670 - -	- - -	- - -	16,680 - -	—
143	Purchases of Tithe Rent-charges, &c. -	2,599 - -	—	—	—	—
143	Exchanges of Land - - - - -	3 10 -	—	—	—	—
145	Miscellaneous Payments - - -	1,371 19 7	- - -	288 16 2	—	—
	£.	20,644 9 7	- - -	288 16 2	16,680 - -	—

TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - - £.37,613. 5. 9.

Appendix, AA.—ACCOUNTS of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

II.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of The Commissioners
31st March 1864,

THE INCOME OF
Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50,

Dr.

RECEIPT.

I.—LAND REVENUE.

To BALANCE on the 1st April 1863:

	£.	s.	d.
For net available Balance, as detailed in Balance Sheet, pages 180 to 183 - - - - - - - - - -	38,452	4	8

	England and Wales. £. s. d.	Scotland. £. s. d.	Ireland. £. s. d.	Isle of Man. £. s. d.	Isle of Alderney. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
To CROWN RENTS, &c., viz.:						
Arrears 1st April 1863, viz.:						
Recoverable - - - - - -	18,740 16 8	25,332 13 –	32,987 4 5	241 7 7	—	
Irrecoverable - - - - - -	35,105 4 –	- -	58,547 10 5	—	—	
Rental for the Year 1863–64 - - -	260,856 17 4	22,278 18 8	46,138 16 11	1,955 14 11	552 8 1	
Rents not in charge with Receivers -	1,309 12 8	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL Sums receivable - - £.	316,012 10 8	47,611 11 8	137,673 11 9	2,197 2 6	552 8 1	
Deduct,—						
Arrears and Rents discharged - - -	402 11 2	152 4 7	7,419 8 8	—	—	
Land Tax allowed on Welsh Rents - -	628 10 7	—	—	—	—	
Rents repaid, and Remission of Rents -	252 2 9	29 8 7	8 18 –	—	—	
Arrears on the 31st March 1864:						
Recoverable - - - - - -	18,373 – 6	27,156 4 8	32,282 2 1	262 – 9	—	
Irrecoverable - - - - - -	35,105 4 –	- -	51,749 3 9	—	—	
TOTAL Deductions - - £.	54,761 9 –	27,337 17 10	91,459 12 6	262 – 9	—	
Difference, being the Rents received in 1863-64 - - - - - -	261,251 1 8	20,273 13 10	46,213 19 3	1,935 1 9	552 8 1	
			£. 330,226 4 7 - - - - - -			330,226 4 7

To PROFITS OF MANORS, &c.:

Receipts in 1863–64, on account of the following Manors, &c., viz.:

		£.	s.	d.
Battleshall - - - -	Essex - -	4	10	–
Bishops Cannings - - -	Wilts - -	11	19	7
Bromfield and Yale, Lordship of - - -	Denbigh -	13	14	6
Burwell Ramseys - - -	Cambridge -	56	11	7
Clewer Brocas - - -	Berks - -	1	8	6
Creuddyn, &c., Hundred of	Carnarvon -	66	19	2
Croythin - - -	Cardigan -	3	15	–
Cyfoeth-y-brenin - - -	Cardigan -	51	1	4
Dedworth Mansel - -	Berks - -	–	18	6
Denbigh, Lordship of -	Denbigh -	197	9	–
Dindaethway, Lordship of -	Anglesey -	6	13	2
Dunstable - - -	Bedford -	10	3	10
East and West Deeping -	Lincoln -	1,366	14	10
East Dereham - -	Norfolk -	163	4	11
East Greenwich - -	Kent - -	45	18	3
Egham - - - -	Surrey -	16	6	10
Eltham - - - -	Kent - -	6	11	5
Englefield, Lordship of -	Flint - -	3	12	6
English Bicknor - -	Gloucester -	13	9	2
Evionydd - - -	Carnarvon -	–	3	5
Hampton Court - -	Middlesex -	1,334	5	4
Harminiog - - -	Cardigan -	1	–	–
Hitchin, Portman and Foreign - - - -	Herts - -	67	8	2
Knucklas - - - -	Radnor -	6	2	6
Liswery and Libennith -	Monmouth -	–	7	6
Lyndhurst - - -	Hants - -	19	–	7
Carried up - - £.		3,469	9	7

		£.	s.	d.
Brought up - - -		3,469	9	7
Mabelview - - -	Carmarthen -	2	6	6
Mabwnion - - -	Cardigan -	2	–	–
Macclesfield - - -	Chester -	5	6	5
Mevennith - - -	Cardigan -	69	–	4
Muchland - - -	Lancaster -	104	11	4
Pangdean - - -	Sussex -	6	13	4
Penllyn, Hundred of -	Merioneth -	137	3	6
Perching - - -	Sussex -	30	7	10
Perverth - - -	Cardigan -	1	–	–
Portland - - -	Dorset -	1,560	8	2
Poynings - - -	Sussex -	1	1	9
Presteign - - -	Radnor -	2	–	–
Richmond - - -	Surrey -	1,477	12	10
St. Briavels - - -	Gloucester -	75	7	7
Shefford-with-Campton -	Bedford -	12	–	–
South Ugre - - -	Radnor -	73	9	6
Staunton - - -	Gloucester -	5	–	9
Talley - - - -	Merioneth -	17	10	–
Torver - - - -	Lancaster -	14	7	7
Uchaf and Isaph, Hundred of - - -	Carnarvon -	3	5	–
Uwchgorfai - - -	Carnarvon -	222	13	6
West Walton-cum-Membris	Norfolk -	13	12	–
Whaplode Abbatis - -	Lincoln -	66	9	4
Wymondham - - -	Norfolk -	144	17	7

	£.	s.	d.
Profits of Manors, &c.	7,517	14	5
Carried forward - - - £.	376,196	3	8

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

THE LAND REVENUE,
and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1.—LAND REVENUE.		
BY FEES AND EXPENSES PAID TO THE KEEPER OF THE LAND REVENUE RECORD OFFICE:		
For Searches, &c., in relation to various portions of the English Land Revenue (made between the Years 1856 and 1858)	- - -	731 6 8
BY SALARIES AND PER-CENTAGE OF RECEIVERS, &c.:		
England and Wales	6,147 - 3	
Scotland	1,328 - 6	
Ireland	944 19 1	
Isle of Man	280 - -	
Isle of Alderney	50 - -	
		8,749 19 10
BY SALARIES AND PER-CENTAGE OF STEWARDS OF MANORS, &c.:		
England and Wales	186 5 11	
Isle of Man	228 15 -	
		415 - 11
BY INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF RECEIVERS, &c.:		
England and Wales	313 10 3	
Scotland	61 1 1	
Ireland	72 1 3	
Isle of Man	14 9 -	
Isle of Alderney	- 16 -	
		461 17 7
BY INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF STEWARDS OF MANORS, &c.:		
England and Wales	- - -	150 17 11
BY SURVEYS, &c., OF CROWN PROPERTY:		
Professional Charges and Expenses for Surveys, Plans, &c., in relation to the Management of Crown Property; viz.:		
England and Wales	2,861 19 6	
Scotland	124 7 2	
Ireland	113 16 -	
Isle of Man	7 3 4	
		3,107 6 -
Carried forward - - - £.		13,616 8 11

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	376,196 3 8

I.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*

To Profits of Mines, &c. (*Rents and Royalties*), viz.:

England and Wales:

Mines in Dean Forest:——(*Gloucester.*)

	MINES. Coal, 747,971 Tons, raised in 1863.	MINES. Iron, 62,472½ Tons, raised in 1863.	QUARRIES. Stone.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Arrears due at Christmas 1862, viz.: Dead Rents - - -	6,146 12 9	412 14 8	—
Tonnage - - - -	176 15 8	55 8 7	—
Arrears due at Michaelmas 1862 -	- - -	- - -	166 16 5
Tonnage, one Year to Christmas 1863 - - - - - -	8,734 10 2	953 7 2	—
Added to make up minimum Tonnage or Dead Rent - -	1,477 15 1	322 16 2	—
Yearly Rents, one Year to Michaelmas 1863 - - - -	- - -	- - -	244 11 4
Total Sums receivable - £.	16,535 13 8	1,744 6 7	411 7 9
Deduct,—			
Short Workings of prior Years allowed out of over-workings of present Year - - - -	1,176 5 7	27 1 5	—
Arrears due at Christmas 1863, viz.: Dead Rents - - -	4,929 11 2	380 5 –	—
Tonnage - - - -	1,049 5 4	65 10 10	—
Arrears due at Michaelmas 1863 -	- - -	- - -	143 6 5
Total Deductions - £.	7,155 2 1	472 17 3	143 6 5
Rents and Royalties received in 1863–64 - - - -	9,380 11 7	1,271 9 4	268 1 4

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
£.	10,920 2 3		
Fees on Transfers - - - - - -	5 16 –		
Fees on Licenses - - - - - - -	2 2 –		
In part discharge of Arbitration Costs, &c. - -	42 1 10		
Total Receipt from Mines in Dean Forest - - - £.		10,970 2 1	

Mines in Chopwell Woods:——(*Durham.*)

The Crown's Proportion of Royalty received from the Lessees of the Garesfield Colliery, in the Year 1863, viz.:

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Arrears due on the 1st January 1863 - - - - - -	59 3 2		
Tonnage, 1 year to 31st December 1863 - - - - - - -	Nil.		
Minimum, or Dead Rent - - - - - - - - -	50 – –		
Way-leave Rent on Fire Clay - - - - - - - -	8 6 9		
£.	117 9 11		
Deduct,— Arrears due on the 31st December 1863 - - - - - -	58 6 9		
Total Receipt from Mines in Chopwell Woods - -		59 3 2	
Carried forward - - - £.		11,029 5 3	376,196 3 8

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			- - -	13,616 8 11
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*				
By Expenses connected with the Mines in Dean Forest and Chopwell Woods:				
Mines in Dean Forest:——(*Gloucester.*)				
Salaries and Allowances:				
Deputy Gaveller - - - - - -	500 – –			
Clerk to ditto - - - - - -	120 – –			
		620 – –		
Receiver and Registrar: Salary - - -	200 – –			
Ditto - - - - Commission - - -	330 17 7			
Ditto - - - - Horse Allowance - -	50 – –			
Ditto - - - - Allowance for Clerk -	92 10 –			
Ditto - - - - Disbursements as Assistant to the Solicitor, Royal Forests - - -	32 7 9			
		705 15 4		
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			1,325 15 4	
Day Labour on Mineral Survey - - - - - - - -			120 14 6	
Gale Dinner - - - - - - - - - - - -			27 18 –	
Rent of Temporary Offices - - - - - - - - - -			29 – –	
Rates and Taxes on Gaveller's Office - - - - - - - -			2 19 8	
Stationery, Postage, Parcels, Advertisements, and Incidental Expenses - -			193 5 11	
Property Tax paid in respect of Collieries and Iron Mines - - - -			226 18	
Costs and Expenses in Arbitration Cases - - - - - - -			252 3 2	
Moiety of Tonnage of Iron Ore paid over to certain Owners of Freehold Land, after deduction of 2 ½ per cent. for Collection (per Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43) -			260 19 4	
Moiety of Tonnage of Coal paid over to certain Owners of Freehold Land, after deduction of 2 ½ per cent. for Collection (per Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43) - -			24 19 6	
Total Expenditure for Mines in Dean Forest - - - £.				2,464 14 2
Mines in Chopwell Woods:——(*Durham.*)				
Paid for Subterranean Survey and for local examination of the Accounts (2 years) - -				14 14 –
Carried forward - - - £.				16,095 17 1

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		11,029 5 3	376,196 3 8
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued*.			
To Profits of Mines, &c. (*Rents and Royalties*)—continued—viz.:			
England and Wales:			
Anglesea - - - (Stone)	2 7 8		
Cardigan - - - (Lead, &c.)	216 1 –		
Carmarthen - - (Coal, &c.)	125 7 –		
Carnarvon - - - (Stone, Slate, &c.)	3,117 10 7		
Chester - - - - (Shingle)	1 10 4		
Cornwall - - - (Copper and Tin)	339 13 –		
Cumberland - - (Coal)	1,836 13 3		
Denbigh - - - (Slate, Stone, &c.)	66 17 8		
Flint - - - - - (Iron Ore, Limestone, &c.)	201 8 4		
Lancaster - - - (Iron Ore, &c.)	350 10 2		
Merioneth - - - (Slate, Stone, &c.)	1,098 – 1		
Radnor - - - - (Stone)	– 13 –		
Pembroke - - - (Coal)	50 – –		
York - - - - - (Lead, Iron, Stone, &c.)	1,208 18 3		
		8,615 10 4	
		19,644 15 7	
Isle of Man:			
Lead Mines	4,633 16 9		
Iron Mines	58 – 8		
Lime Quarries	96 17 5		
Gold (6 *l.*), Marble (4 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.*), Stone, Slate, &c. (45 *l.* 5 *s.*), Umber and Ochre (15 *l.* 0 *s.* 3 *d.*), Sandstone (6 *l.*), Boulders (2 *l.* 5 *s.*), Plumbago (1 *l.*)	79 13 9		
		4,868 8 7	
			24,513 4 2
To Fines on the Renewal of Crown Leases:			
Middlesex—Premises No. 23, Saint James' Place		1,764 – –	
Ditto No. 5, Langham Place		560 18 6	
			2,324 18 6
To Fees for Leases, Conveyances, Assignments, Surveys, &c.:			
Fees received, viz.			
England and Wales	5,246 11 6		
Less,—Fees returned	15 14 6		
		5,230 17 –	
Scotland		261 13 1	
Ireland		205 16 3	
Isle of Man		173 16 4	
			5,872 2 8
To Fees on Acquittances of Rents in Ireland		- - -	1,029 2 11
Carried forward - - - £.			409,935 11 11

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.* *Cr.*

					£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -					16,095 17 1
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*					
By Repairs and Improvements of Crown Estates, viz.:					
England and Wales:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Berks—Frimley: Repairs of Buildings (value of Timber supplied from Windsor Parks and Woods) - - - - -			17 5 –		
Winkfield: Tower Hill; Erection of a Kiln at Blane's Brickfield (Balance) - - - - - - -			55 18 9		
Windsor: Repair of Premises in Sheet Street and St. Albans Street - - - -		£. s. d. 64 13 9			
Ditto - Repair of Rose Cottage - - -		50 – –			
Ditto - New Sewer - - - - -		5 13 9			
			120 7 6		
				193 11 3	
Cumberland—Lanercost: Repair of Fences - - - - -			5 10 6		
Ditto - Salary of Woodkeeper - - - -			20 – –		
				25 10 6	
Essex—Allotment at Hainault: Drainage (Mr. Lake) -		£. s. d. 275 14 1			
Ditto - - - - - ditto - (Mr. Reynolds)		10 14 8			
Ditto - - - - Buildings (Mr. Yull) -		8 17 3			
		295 6 –			
Less, Credit in aid - - - - -		2 5 –			
			293 1 –		
Harwich: Repair of Premises - - - -		66 10 –			
Ditto - Repair of Main Drain at Bathside - -		4 13 9			
Ditto - Salary of Superintendent - - -		21 – –			
			92 3 9		
Stapleford Abbott's Estate: Alterations and Additions to Farm Buildings at Battleshall (Mr. Clarke) (on account) - - -			400 – –		
				785 4 9	
Gloucester—Alterations and Additions to Gaveller's Office at Coleford			427 – –		
Hagloe Estate: Embankment of Severn - - -		£. s. d. 225 2 6			
Less, Credit in aid - - - - -		1 5 6			
		223 17 –			
Ditto - - Planting (Mr. Teague) - - -		36 7 8			
Ditto - - Repair of a Road leading to Hagloe House - - - - - -		14 11 4			
			274 16 –		
				701 16 –	
Kent—Eltham Estate: Erection of Buildings on Mottingham Farm (Mr. Brown) (Balance)		126 12 –			
Ditto - - Alteration of Premises (Mr. Knowalska) - - - -		5 13 9			
Ditto - - Repair of Garden Wall (Mr. Mortis) - -	£. s. d. 59 13 2				
Less, Credit in aid - - -	29 17 5				
		29 15 9			
Eltham Woods: Fencing, Salary of Woodkeeper, &c.		96 8 1			
		258 9 7			
Less, Credit in aid - - - - -		6 – –			
			252 9 7		
Maison Dieu Estate, Dover: New Road - - - - - -			100 – –		
Manors of East Farleigh and East Peckham: Erection of a new Manor Pound - - - - - - - - - -			15 – –		
Neats Court Farm Estate: Allowance for Repairs (Mr. Hugesson) -		£. s. d. 79 – –			
Ditto - - - Drainage (Mr. Dickens) - -		132 5 8			
Ditto - - - ditto - (Mr. Shrubsole) -		270 9 2			
Ditto - - - ditto - (Mr. Hugesson) -		176 5 5			
Ditto - - - ditto - (Mr. Leese) - -		40 16 –			
			698 16 3		
				1,066 5 10	
Lancaster—Aldingham: Salary of Woodkeeper - - - - - - - - -				5 5 –	
Carried forward - - - £.				2,777 13 4	16,095 17 1

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -			- - -	409,935 11 11
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*						
To Sales of Produce of Crown Estates:						
England and Wales:				£. s. d.		
Berks -	King's Meadow, Reading -	(Grass) - - -		151 15 8		
	Windsor - - - -	(Trees) - - -		7 – –	158 15 8	
Cumberland -	Lanercost - - - -	(Underwood, &c.) - - - -			33 19 6	
Essex -	Allotment at Hainault -	(Wood, &c.) - - - - -			44 8 10	
Kent -	East Greenwich, Manor of -	(A Tree) - - -		7 – –		
	Eltham - - - - -	(Timber, Bark, &c.) -		641 10 8	648 10 8	
Lancaster -	Aldingham - - - -	(Underwood, &c.) - - - -			300 12 –	
Lincoln -	Billingborough - - -	(Trees) - - - - - -			2 15 –	
Oxford -	Stowood - - - - -	(Trees) - - -		165 – –		
	Wychwood - - - -	(Trees) - - -		91 – –	256 – –	
Surrey -	Old Deer Park, Richmond -	(Trees) - - -		6 – –		
	Richmond - - - -	(Trees) - - -		3 10 –	9 10 –	
Sussex -	Poynings Estate - - -	(Underwood, &c.) - - - -			109 5 5	
Wilts -	Bishops Cannings - - -	(Trees) - - - - - -			23 10 –	
Worcester -	Bewdley - - - -	(Poles) - - - - - -			9 – –	
York -	Ryhill - - - - -	(Trees) - - -		70 – –		
	Sutton on Forest - - -	(Trees) - - -		55 5 11	125 5 11	
						1,726 13 –
		Carried forward - - - £.				411,662 4 11

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			2,777 13 4	16,095 17 1
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*				
By Repairs and Improvements of Crown Estates—*continued.*				
England and Wales—continued.				
Lincoln—Billingborough: Fencing a Site granted for a Parsonage - - - - - - -	7 10 5			
Billingborough Plantations: Fencing; Salary of Superintendent - - - - -	12 12 6	20 2 11		
Ingleby Estate: Fencing a Road - - - - - -		4 2 1		
Wingland Estate: Alterations and Additions to Farm Buildings, and New Cottages and Farm Buildings (on account) - - - -	2,188 10 –			
Less, Credit in aid - - - -	6 19 6	2,181 10 6	2,205 15 6	
Middlesex—Building Ground at Victoria Park: Salary, &c. of Clerk of the Works - - - - - - - - -		167 19 2		
Carlton House Terrace Mews: Architect's Charge on the Rebuilding of a Hay Shed - - - - - -		5 5 –		
Cumberland Terrace Mews, Regent's Park: Repairs of a Wall, &c. - - - - - - - - -		138 19 –		
Penitentiary Road, Millbank: Cost of Lighting - -		37 4 –		
York Terrace Mews, Regent's Park: Repair of an Archway		45 – –	394 7 2	
Norfolk—East Dereham: Badley and Toft Wood Farms; Drainage -		525 4 4		
Less,—Credit in aid - - - - - - -		1 15 6	523 8 10	
Northampton—Salcey Estate: Erection of a Small Farm House (Mr. Bliss) (on account) - - - - - - -		350 – –		
Ditto - Maintenance of a Road -	2 12 –			
Less, Credit - - - -	2 12 –	- Nil.	350 – –	
Northumberland—Holy Island: Erection of a Stone Wall - - -		- - -	158 8 –	
Oxford—Allotment at Wychwood: Fencing - - - - -		78 – 2		
Ascott: Repair of Window of a School House - - -		3 – –		
Payne's Farm: Repairs (Mr. Phipps) - - - - -		227 13 1		
South Lawn Farm - - ditto - - - - -		180 – –		
Stowood Estate: Repairs of Buildings (Representatives of J. Cave) - - - - - - - - - -		230 6 4	718 19 7	
Surrey—Bagshot Park: Drainage of part of the Park - - -		31 7 2		
Egham Estate: Fencing the Englefield Green Allotment - - - - - - -	161 17 9			
Ditto - - Crown's Contribution towards the Cost of a New Road to the Railway Station - - - - - - -	25 – –	186 17 9		
Old Deer Park, Richmond: New Plantations - - -		314 9 –	532 13 11	
Carried forward - - - £.			7,661 6 4	16,095 17 1

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

				£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				411,662 4 11
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*				
To Interest of Money:				
England and Wales:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Interest of Balance of Advances out of Capital for the Removal of the Colonnade in the Regent's Quadrant (at 5 per Cent.) - - - - -		128 – 2		
Dividend of 100 *l.* Share (formerly the property of W. H. White) in the Sleaford Navigation Company - - - - - - - -		- nil.	128 – 2	
Scotland:				
Interest of the Running Balance of the Woods and Forests Fund at the Royal Bank of Scotland, during the year 1863 - - - - - -		262 19 3		
Interest of Balance due by John Blaikie on his final Account as Receiver for Forfar, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -		59 4 –	322 3 3	
Sources generally:	£. s. d.			
Dividend of 86,778 *l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* Stock 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, Bank of England (half a year) - - -	1,301 13 6			
Ditto - of 113,588 *l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* (half a year) - - -	1,703 16 4	3,005 9 10		
Ditto - of 53,270 *l.* 2*s.* 10 *d.* Stock 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities, Bank of England (half a year) - - - - - - - - - - -		1,598 2 –	4,603 11 10	5,053 15 3
Carried forward - - - £.				416,716 – 2

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

"LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				7,661 6 4	16,095 17 1
I.—EXPENDITURE for Land Revenue—*continued.*					
By Repairs and Improvements of Crown Estates—*continued.*					
England and Wales—continued.					
Sussex—Poynings Estate: Buildings - - - - - -	231 15 1				
Less Credit in aid - - -	4 14 6	227 – 7			
Ditto - Drainage (Mr. Cuttress) - - - - - - -		10 – 9			
Ditto - Grubbing (Mr. Cuttress) - - - - - - -		7 – –	244 1 4		
Poynings Woods: Salary of Woodkeeper, &c. - - - - - - -			33 8 3	277 9 7	
Wilts—Bishops Cannings Estate: Care of Plantation, &c. - - - - - - -			10 – –		
Ditto - Erection of Cottages - - - - - - - - -			17 14 10		
Bromham Estate: Superintendence - - - - - - - - -			11 – –	38 14 10	
York—Acklam Estate: Erection of a new Cottage, &c. on Messrs. Clarke & Varley's Farm -			250 15 –		
Broom Close Farm: Repair of a Road - - - - - - - - -			70 – –		
Hull Citadel: Formation of Roads and Sewers (on account) - -		941 18 9			
Ditto - Removing old Buildings, levelling the Site, excavating and filling-up the Foreshore (on account) - - -		5,858 13 6			
Ditto - Plans, Specifications, and Superintendence - - -		370 18 –	7,171 10 3		
Hutton Low Cross: Erection of Farm Buildings - - - - - - -			1,390 10 –		
Northstead Estate: Drainage (Mrs. Hesp) - - - - - - - -			768 1 6		
Sutton Grange: Crown's Contribution towards the Cost of Drainage, &c. - - -			600 – –		
Woodhouse Grange: Cleansing Under-Drains - - - - - - - -			4 – –		
Sunk Island: Farm Buildings (Mr. Lambert) - - - - -		10 15 –			
Ditto - Embankment Works, &c. - - - - - - -		595 8 4			
Sunk Island Roads—One-tenth part of the Balance (1,128 *l.* 15 *s.* of the Sum advanced out of Capital under the Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 45) -		112 17 6			
£.		719 – 10			
Less Credit in aid - - - - - - - -		20 – –	699 – 10	10,953 17 7	
Various Estates: Purchase of Monograms - - - - - - - - - - - -				32 14 –	
£.				18,964 2 4	
Less Credits in aid - - - - - - - - - - - - -				96 15 6	
£.				18,867 6 10	
Scotland:					
Caithness—Scrabster Estate: Drainage and Erection of Stone Fences and Superintendence - - - - - - - -		1,194 – –			
Ditto - - Erection of Farm Steading - - - - -		242 17 8			
Ditto - - Erection of Stables - - - - -		280 – –			
Ditto - - Erection of Labourers' Cottages - - - -		311 6 4			
£.		2,028 4 –			
Stempster Farm: Improvements and Repairs, including Superintendence - - - - - - -		537 4 6	2,565 8 6		
Linlithgow—Parkhead Farm: Rebuilding the Stone Dyke - - - - - - -			54 1 –		
Stirling—Stirling Estate: Construction of a Drain - - - - - - - - -			36 15 –	2,656 4 6	
Ireland:					
Kildare—Curragh of Kildare: Repair, &c. of a Cottage - - - - - - - - - -				4 12 –	
Isle of Alderney:					
Repairs of Pier, Harbour, Court House, Gaol, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -				32 16 2	21,560 19 6
Carried forward - - - £.					37,656 16 7

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -							416,716	–	2
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*									
To Interest of Purchase Moneys of Estates sold:									
England and Wales:									
Carnarvon—Interest of Purchase Money (168 *l.*) of Land in the Parish of Llanrhos -				8	3	2			
Chester—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (1,800 *l.*) of Foreshore at Birkenhead - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				69	15	10			
Hants—Interest of Purchase Money (12,000 *l.*) of the Great Park Farm, Isle of Wight - - - - - - - - - - - - -				250	11	–			
Kent—Interest of Purchase Money (1,500 *l.*) of portion of the Maison Dieu Estate -				55	2	1			
Lincoln—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (1,255 *l.* 10 *s.*) of portion of the Barrow Estate - - - - - - - - - - - -				5	–	5			
Norfolk—In lieu of Interest in the case of an Enfranchisement of Copyhold Property within the Manor of East Dereham - -	50	–	–						
Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (6,228 *l.*) of the Manor of Wymondham - - - - - - -	25	15	9						
				75	15	9			
Sussex—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (1,000 *l.*) of Site of the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Hastings - - - - - - - - - - -				38	15	–			
Worcester—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (882 *l.* 9 *s.*) of portion of the Bewdley Estate - - - - - - - - - - - -				34	2	8			
York—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money of Land and Foreshore taken for the purpose of Hull Docks - - - -	1,080	–	–						
Interest of Purchase Money (21,000 *l.*) of Land at Hull Citadel - - - - - - - - -	840	–	–						
Interest of Balance of Purchase Money of Foreshore of the River Humber - - - - - - -	66	–	–						
Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (2,790 *l.*) of portion of the High and Low Dunsforth Estate - - - -	48	4	9						
				2,034	4	9			
£.				2,571	10	8			
Scotland:									
Forfar—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (113 *l.* 15 *s.*) of Foreshore of the River Tay - - - - - - - - - - - - -				45	1	8			
Ireland:									
Cork—Interest of Purchase Money (237 *l.* 10 *s.*) of Foreshore of the River Lee - - - - - - - - - - - -	22	4	2						
Limerick—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (103 *l.* 15 *s.*) of Slob Lands, part of the Tideway of the River Shannon (two years) -	4	16	–						
				27	–	2			
							2,643	12	6
To Rolls Estate (per Act 1 Vict. c. 46):									
Rents, &c., viz.:									
Arrears on the 5th January 1863 - - - - - - - - - -				48	2	6			
Rental for the year 1863 - - - - - - - - - - -				396	5	–			
£.				444	7	6			
Deduct,—									
Arrears on the 5th January 1864 - - - - - - - - - -				43	2	6			
							401	5	–
Carried forward - - - £.							419,760	17	8

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				37,656 16 7
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*				
By Allowances to Crown Tenants:				
Allowances to various Tenants for Improvements and Repairs of Buildings, Roads, Drains, Fences, &c., viz.:				
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				618 12 11
By Rates and Taxes on Crown Property:				
Property Tax allowed to Crown Tenants, viz.:				
England and Wales - - - - - - - - -		8,605 18 6		
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - -		530 17 1		
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - -		1,481 17 1		
			10,618 12 8	
Land Tax, Drainage, Poor, Highway and Church Rates, or Donations in lieu thereof, viz.:				
England and Wales - - - - - - -	1,217 16 3			
Less,—Credit in aid - - - - - -	– 9 6			
		1,217 6 9		
Scotland - - - - - - - -	418 7 3			
Less,—Credit in aid - - - - - -	8 2 5			
		410 4 10		
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - - -		8 15 2		
			1,636 6 9	
				12,254 19 5
By Queen's Road, Kensington:				
Maintenance and Repair of the Road, Footpaths, Lodges, &c., Gatekeepers' Salaries and Liveries, Lighting and Watering, Rates and Taxes on Lodges, &c. - - -			596 15 6	
Less,—Proportion of the Expense of Maintenance, &c., paid by the Tenants - -			360 13 6	
				236 2 –
By Reclamation and Improvement of Portions of the Delamere Estate, County of Chester:				
Net Expenditure in the Year ended 31st March 1864—(*Vide* detailed Account, at p. 188) - - -				9,906 11 2
By Reclamation of Crown Lands in the Isle of Man:				
Expenditure in the Year ended 31st March 1864—(*Vide* detailed Account, at p. 188) - - - -				224 4 10
By Rolls Estate (per Act 1 Vict. c. 46):				
Property Tax allowed to Crown Tenants - - - - - - - - -			11 3 8	
Tithes in respect of Houses in Fetter-lane - - - - - - - - -			3 13 8	
Donations - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			9 4 –	
				24 1 4
By Fixed Charges, Pensions, Stipends, and Allowances:				
Permanent Pensions and Allowances, Stipends to Ministers, Allowances to Universities, Schools, Hospitals, &c., viz.:—				
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - - -			5,424 17 11	
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			1,737 10 3	
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			216 13 4	
Isle of Man - - - - - - - - - - - - -			30 17 2	
Isle of Alderney - - - - - - - - - - - -			95 – –	
				7,504 18 8
By Donations to Churches, Schools, &c.:				
Donations towards the Building, Enlargement and Repairs of Churches and Parsonage Houses, and Subscriptions to Schools, Hospitals, &c., viz.:				
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - - -			2,872 11 –	
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			2 10 –	
				2,875 1 –
Carried forward - - - £.				71,301 7 11

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				419,760 17 8
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*				
To Miscellaneous Receipts:				
England and Wales:				
Essex—For Dilapidations on Premises at Harwich - - - - - - -			22 7 –	
Middlesex—In respect of Alterations and Repairs of No. 3, Vigo-street		150 – –		
In respect of Lease of No. 214, Piccadilly - -	50 – –			
Less,—Returned to the Depositor - - -	50 – –			
		Nil.		
Proceeds of Sale of Old Materials of Stables in Red Lion Yard, Cockspur-street - - - - - - - - -		63 – –		
			213 – –	
Surrey—Received from His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Annuity in consideration of Outlay of 934 *l.* 15 *s.* 4 *d.* on a Bridge erected over the Mole at Esher (one year)			98 10 –	
Wilts—For Dilapidations on Premises at Bishops Cannings - - - - -			60 – –	
York—Hull Citadel; Rents of Premises - - - - -		415 9 2		
Ditto - Sale of Old Materials - - - - - -		1,046 15 –		
			1,462 4 2	
Various Receipts of Small Amount - - - - - - - - - -			182 19 –	
£.			2,039 – 2	
Scotland:				
Amount disallowed on final investigation of the Accounts of John Blaikie, as Receiver for Forfar, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - -			50 11 2	
Ireland:				
Rent of Sites of Booths on the Curragh of Kildare - - -		24 8 –		
In respect of a Licence to raise Materials from a portion of Belfast Lough - - - - - - - - - - -		5 – –		
			29 8 –	
Isle of Alderney:				
Sale of Old Materials (£. 11. 6 *s.* 3 *d.*); Rushes (10 *s.*) - - -		11 16 3		
Difference in currency on Imprests made during the Year to the Receiver of the Revenues of the Island - - - - - -		2 14 –		
			14 10 3	
				2,133 9 7
Carried forward - - - £.				421,894 7 3

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			71,301 7 11
1.—EXPENDITURE for Land Revenue—*continued.*			
BY MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS:			
England and Wales:			
Rents of Ground and Premises taken for the purpose of the New Street Improvements -	440 6 10		
Rent of No. 12, Whitehall Place -	138 7 9		
Ditto No. 6, Whitehall -	37 – –	615 14 7	
Interest of Purchase-moneys of Estates purchased -		204 10 –	
Paid over to His Majesty the King of the Belgians Dividends on 5,865*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, Stock Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, arising out of the Investment of the Consideration Moneys received by the Crown in respect of the Enfranchisement of certain Copyhold Premises holden of the Manors of Esher and Milbourne, County of Surrey -		175 19 6	
Value of Way-going Crops at Hutton Low Cross, York -	615 16 –		
Ditto - - on the Ellinthorpe Estate, York -	368 19 7		
Ditto - - on the Lingham Lane Farm, York -	341 – –	1,325 15 7	
Value of Manure on the Ellinthorpe Lodge Farm, York -	155 – –		
Ditto - on the Hundred Acres Farm, Balderton, Notts -	79 7 6	234 7 6	
For Dilapidations at the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Virginia Water (received in 1860–61) -		71 13 10	
Hull Citadel:			
Repair of Water-pipes -	18 – –		
Supply of Gas -	13 – –		
Property and other Taxes -	20 14 4		
Care of the Property -	5 1 –		
Commission on Rents, &c. -	3 12 –		
Materials -	20 – –		
Notice Boards (2*l.* 2*s.*); Notices to quit (1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*) -	3 7 6	83 14 10	
For Searches, &c., as to the Rights of the Crown in certain Foreshore of the Severn and West Swale, and as to the limits of the Waters of Tamar -		614 13 8	
Transfer to the Duchy of Cornwall of a deposit made in respect of Mineral Property under the Estate at Rialton, County Cornwall, sold to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales -		150 – –	
Contribution towards the Fund raised for the purpose of effecting a reduction of the Tolls of Hampton Court Bridge -		21 – –	
Rent due to the Corporation of Harwich, for the Ship Yard there (9½ years) -		88 12 4	
Rent of Premises at Bishops Cannings, County of Wilts, payable during the lifetime of Mrs. Ruddle -		65 19 –	
Cost of Preparation of Produce and other Expenses connected with the Sales thereof on various Estates -		239 2 10	
Compensation Allowances made to the Ranger and Keepers whose Offices were abolished on the Disafforestation of Wychwood Forest (per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 36) -		132 – –	
Paid to the Bank of England for daily attendance of Clerks at the Office -		24 – –	
Advertisements in relation to the letting of Crown Farms, Trespass Notices, &c. -		18 14 –	
Compassionate Allowance to an ex-Woodman at Eltham, County of Kent -		20 – –	
Disputed Claims against Railway Companies, discharged by Treasury authority dated 15th April 1863 -		265 16 8	
Various Payments of small Amount -		387 3 2	
		4,738 17 6	
Scotland:			
Paid for Services in relation to the Rentals of Surplus Teinds -	23 14 6		
Salary, &c. of the Local Agent at Caithness -	27 11 2		
Copies of Crown Charters -	20 – –		
Cost of warming and cleaning the Offices of the Receiver -	18 – –		
Various Payments of small Amount -	25 2 9	114 8 5	
Ireland:			
Allowance granted to the late Overseer of the Labourers on the Kingwilliamstown Estate -	20 – –		
Various Payments of small Amount -	20 5 9	40 5 9	
Isle of Man:			
Allowance to the Lieutenant Governor, in lieu of Official Residence	199 6 4		
Cost of selling Custom Rents, received in kind -	2 17 –		
Notice Boards, &c. -	8 13 1	210 16 5	
Isle of Alderney:			
Salary of the Judge -	150 – –		
Salaries of the Procureur, Harbour Master and Gaoler, and various Gaol and incidental Expenses in the Island -	247 18 9	397 18 9	5,502 6 10
Carried forward - - - £.			76,803 14 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	421,894 7 3

2.—RECEIPT FROM WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS.

TO WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS:

Sales of Produce:	Public Auction. £. s. d.	Private Contract. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
Bark { Timber - 152 Ton 17 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lbs.; Flittern - 34 Ton 16 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs. } - -	- - -	1,047 – 8	1,047 – 8
Poles - - - - - - - -	299 – –	1,743 17 4	2,042 17 4
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - - -	- - -	216 2 9	216 2 9
Fagots or Bavins - - - - - -	- - -	986 8 9	986 8 9
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - - -	- - -	133 8 6	133 8 6
Charcoal - - - - - - - -	- - -	340 10 4	340 10 4
£.	299 – –	4,467 8 4	

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - - - - £.		4,766 8 4	
Value of Timber, &c. used for Buildings, Fences, Gates, &c. - - - - - - - -		468 12 11	
Rents of Cottages, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		963 9 4	
Various Receipts of small Amount - - - - - - - - - - - -		12 15 8	
£.		6,211 6 3	
Ranger's Department:			
Sales of Live Stock (91 Oxen) - - - - - - - - - -	1,835 5 –		
Received for the Keep of 53 Oxen (after sale) - - - - - - -	11 – –		
Received for the Agistment of the Long Walk (12 *l.*), and Rent of Meadow (22 *l.*) -	34 – –		
Grazing Rents - - - - - - - - - - - -	87 1 9		
Rent of a Cottage on Hog Common - - - - - - - - -	20 – –		
		1,987 6 9	
HOME PARK:			
Rent of the Grazing - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		145 – –	
Total Receipt from Windsor Parks and Woods - - - £.			8,343 13 –
Carried forward - - - £.			430,238 – 3

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	76,803 14 9

2.—EXPENDITURE FOR WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS.

BY WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS (including the Royal Stand and Hound Kennel at Ascot):

Salaries and Allowances (Ranger's Department):	£. s. d.
Deputy Ranger	400 – –
Bailiff	200 – –
Locksmith:—Salary (60 *l.*); in lieu of Horse Corn (11 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*); in lieu of Fuel Wood (17 *l.*)	88 18 6
Park-keepers:—(2 in number); 1 at 300 *l.*, with Horse Allowance (20 *l.*); and Fuel Allowance (10 *l.*); and 1 at 175 *l.*; with Allowance in lieu of Meadow (7 *l.*)	512 – –
Acting Park-keepers (2 in number)	106 18 8
Under Gamekeepers:—(6 in number, at 1 *l.* 1 *s.* each per week)	327 12 –
Gatekeepers:—4 in number (at 1 *l.* 1 *s.* each per week); Allowance to one of them in lieu of Meadow (6 *l.*)	224 8 –
Men assisting ditto (3 in number)	113 14 10
Fisherman:—Salary (54 *l.* 12 *s.*); in lieu of Keep of Cow (8 *l.*); in lieu of Fuel (5 *l.*)	67 12 –
Man assisting ditto	18 6 –
Warrener	54 12 –
Bombardier	45 15 –
Herdsman:—Salary (36 *l.* 10 *s.*); in lieu of Keep of Cow (8 *l.*); in lieu of Fuel (5 *l.*)	49 10 –
Chaplain	100 – –
Organist	26 – –
Care of Chapel	2 – –
Liveries for Park-keepers, Under Gamekeepers, &c.	124 6 –
TOTAL for Salaries, &c. (Ranger's Department) - - - £.	2,461 13 –

Salaries and Allowances (Commissioners of Woods' Department):	£. s. d.	
Deputy Surveyor:—Salary	425 – –	
Ditto - - Allowance for Clerk	70 – –	
Ditto - - Allowance for Keep of Three Horses	90 – –	
		585 – –
Woodmen (8 in number)	285 4 4	
Foreman of the Park	110 – –	
Clerk of Works:—Salary (159 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.*); Horse Allowance, (45 *l.* per annum)	204 14 9	
Allowances to Sick and Disabled Labourers	121 5 –	
		721 4 1

	£. s. d.
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.	3,767 17 1

	Ranger's Department.	Commissioners of Woods' Department.
New Works and Improvements:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Buildings and Fences:		
New Chancel to the Royal Chapel	- - - -	915 2 9
New Stoves and Drainage at Prince Consort's Workshops	- - - -	236 15 11
Armoury at Prince Consort's Gate	- - - -	44 10 6
Gates and Fences at - ditto	- - - -	55 13 8
Cottages near the Crispin (on Account)	- - - -	209 1 –
Maintenance and General Management:		
Ground Works	- - - -	4,533 16 1
Repair and Maintenance of Lodges, Fences, &c. viz.:		
Windsor Great Park	- - - -	2,635 11 10
Bagshot Park	- - - -	201 13 11
Royal Stand and Dog Kennel, Ascot	- - - -	586 12 11
Attending Cattle, Bailiff's Horse, Goats, Buffaloes, &c.	186 6 8	—
Provender for Horses, Saddlery, &c.	273 9 –	266 10 7
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof	52 8 8	1,433 7 10
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers	15 12 4	135 8 3
Contributions and Donations	5 5 –	32 2 –
Food for the Deer	118 16 6	—
Food for the Game	500 – –	—
Rent of Land at Hog Common	137 14 2	—
Compassionate Allowances	69 15 –	—
Miscellaneous	79 16 11	148 2 3
Preparation of Produce for Sale:		
Labour	- - - -	1,485 17 –
Materials and Artificers' Bills	- - - -	144 – 4
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce	- - - -	16 8 6
Purchase of Live Stock (88 Scotch Oxen)	1,150 – –	—
Expenses of bringing ditto from Scotland and Barnet	43 14 1	—
Expenses attendant on Sales of Live Stock	51 10 9	—
Prince Consort's Workshops:		
Materials to keep up the necessary Stock for future use	- - - -	225 – –
£.	2,684 9 1	13,305 15 4

	£. s. d.
(New Works, Maintenance, &c.)	15,990 4 5

HOME PARK:

	£. s. d.
Pay of a Constable (54 *l.* 18 *s.*); Livery (9 *l.* 10 *s.*); Repairs of Fences (5 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*); Property Tax (4 *l.* 16 *s.* 7 *d.*); Receiver's Commission (5 *l.* 16 *s.*)	80 3 1

	£. s. d.
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS - - - £.	19,838 4 7
Carried forward - - - £.	96,641 19 4

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	430,238 – 3

3.—RECEIPT from ROYAL FORESTS and WOODLANDS.

TO NEW FOREST:——(*Hampshire.*)

	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	Total.	£. s. d.
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Other Timber - - - - - - - -	4,116 – –	705 15 9	4,821 15 9	
Bark (966 tons, 2 cwt. 1 qr.) - - - - -	4,963 8 2	- - -	4,963 8 2	
Poles - - - - - - - - -	2,170 10 –	58 14 7	2,229 4 7	
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - - -	- - -	71 19 6	71 19 6	
Fagots or Bavins - - - - - - - -	- - -	1,190 13 10	1,190 13 10	
Fathomwood - - - - - - - -	- - -	557 10 –	557 10 –	
Boat Crooks - - - - - - - -	32 10 –	6 8 –	38 18 –	
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - - - -	- - -	390 8 4	390 8 4	
Oak, Fir, and Holly Plants - - - - - -	- - -	16 8 9	16 8 9	
Grass - - - - - - - - -	- - -	– 18 –	– 18 –	
Gravel, Sand and Marl - - - - - -	- - -	95 5 8	95 5 8	
£.	11,282 8 2	3,094 2 5		
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - - - £.				14,376 10 7

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - -	721 9 6	
Value of Timber, &c. used for Lodges, Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) - - - - - -	78 4 4	
Value of Fuel Wood assigned in the Forest (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - -	158 8 –	
		958 1 10
Rents of Cottages with Land, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		278 2 6
Rent of the Victoria Tilery, proportion of (*vide* New Forest Drainage Account at page 190) - - - -		8 6 8
Forest Dues - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		146 13 8
Fees for Licenses to sport over the Forest - - - - - - - - - - - -		70 – –
Fines levied on Cattle impounded - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		4 3 –
Grazing Rents - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1 12 4
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		– 1 –
BURLEY RAILS FARM:	£. s. d.	
Rent (half a year) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	70 – –	
Additional Rent in respect of Drainage Works - - - - - - - - - -	15 7 4	
		85 7 4
NEW PARK FARM:		
Rent (half a year) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	175 – –	
Additional Rent in respect of Drainage Works, Buildings, &c. - - - - - - -	147 13 5	
		322 13 5
TOTAL RECEIPT FROM NEW FOREST, Carried forward - - - £.		16,251 12 4

	£. s. d.
Carried forward	430,238 – 3

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -					96,641 19 4
3.—EXPENDITURE FOR ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS.					
BY NEW FOREST:——(*Hampshire.*)					
I.—PLANTING, NEW WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c.:					
Labour - - - - - - - - - - -		2,142 13 5			
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber, &c. used)		335 11 11			
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c. (including Carriage) - - - - -		80 2 5			
Cost of collecting Douglas Pine Seed at Vancouver Island - - -		65 13 5			
			2,624 1 2		
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - -			721 9 6		
TOTAL for Planting, New Works, Improvements &c. - - - £.				3,345 10 8	
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:					
Salaries and Allowances:					
Deputy Surveyor: — Salary (500 *l.*); Allowance for Horses (90 *l.*); Allowance for Coals (50 *l.*) - - - - - - - - - - - - -			640 – –		
First Assistant:—Salary (150 *l.*); Horse Allowance (30 *l.*) - - - - - -			180 – –		
Second Assistant:—Salary (120 *l.*); Horse Allowance (30 *l.*) - - - - -			150 – –		
Third Assistant:—Salary (120 *l.*); Horse Allowance (30 *l.*) - - - - -			150 – –		
Clerk to Deputy Surveyor - - - - - - - - - - -			51 1 3		
Foresters (8 in number: 6 at 80 *l.*, 1 at 52 *l.*, and 1 at 39 *l.* each per annum) - -			581 1 7		
Horse Allowance to two of them, at 30 *l.* each per annum - - - - - -			60 – –		
House Allowance to one of them - - - - - - - - - -			10 – –		
Woodmen (12 in number, at 15 *s.* each per week) - - - - - - -			464 – –		
Nurseryman - - - - - - - - - - - - -			85 – –		
Regarders, Attendances of - - - - - - - - - - -			17 5 –		
Constables - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			130 – –		
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			2,518 7 10		
Labour, &c.:					
Maintenance, &c. - - - - - - - -	1,778 16 –				
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - - - - - -	77 3 7				
		1,855 19 7			
Preparation of Produce for Sale - - - - -	2,753 10 1				
Materials and Artificers' Bills - - - - -	7 12 10				
		2,761 2 11			
			4,617 2 6		
Value of Fuel Wood assigned in the Forest (*vide* per contra) - -		- - -	158 8 –		
Preparing and carting Fuel Wood for the Verderers' Hall - - -		3 10 –			
Machinery, Implements, &c. - - - - - - - - -		– 12 3			
Criminal Prosecutions, &c. - - - - - - - - -		119 2 5			
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - - - - - -		124 18 11			
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - - - - -		71 19 7			
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - -		32 1 3			
Subscription to the 14th Hants Rifle Volunteer Corps - - - -		20 – –			
Payment to the Lord of the Manor of Burley - - - - - -		– 5 –			
Carriage of Navy Timber to Portsmouth Dockyard - - - - -		10 – –			
Compassionate Allowances - - - - - - - - -		298 3 –			
			680 12 5		
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				7,974 10 9	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR NEW FOREST, Carried forward - - - £.				11,320 1 5	96,641 19 4

Appendix, AA.—ACCOUNTS of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE on Account of the "INCOME of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			16,251 12 4	430,238 – 3
3.—RECEIPT from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*				
TO DEAN FOREST (exclusive of Mines):——(*Gloucester.*)				
Sales of Produce (by private Contract):				
Navy Timber		85 18 4		
Other Timber		491 19 3		
Flitterns and Saplings		595 – 7		
Bark (331 tons, 7 cwt.)		1,474 17 3		
Cordwood or Stackwood		2,640 19 4		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.		16 16 –		
Stone and Sand		– 17 6		
RECEIPTS from Sales of Produce - - - £.		5,306 8 3		
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra)	85 16 6			
Ditto from Plantations to open Forest (*vide* per contra)	38 – –			
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra)	86 5 3			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Foresters and Woodmen (*vide* per contra)	63 – –			
		273 1 9		
Rents of Railways, Quarries, Land, &c.		930 10 –		
Fines levied on Cattle impounded		3 15 9		
Received from Railway Companies in discharge of Inspectors' Salaries		109 4 –		
Received for damage by the formation of a Tramway through the Yew Tree Brake Inclosure		200 – –		
Received for Oak Trees, &c. cut down or damaged		5 15 –		
(*N.B.*—See Produce of Mines in Dean Forest at page 150.)				
TOTAL RECEIPT from DEAN FOREST - - - £.			6,828 14 9	
Carried forward - - - £.			23,080 7 1	430,238 – 3

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.* *Cr.*

					£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -					11,320 1 5	96,641 19 4
3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*						
BY DEAN FOREST (exclusive of Mines):——(*Gloucester.*)						
I.—Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c.:				£. s. d.		
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - - -				1,339 14 11		
Materials and Artificers' Bills - - - - - - - - -				19 12 8		
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c., including Carriage - - - - - - -				– 3 6		
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - - -				85 16 6		
Ditto from Plantations to open Forest (*vide* per contra) - - - -				38 – –		
Ditto of Fir Trees supplied from Highmeadow Woods (*vide* page 168) -				30 – –		
Total for Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. - - - £.				1,513 7 7		
II.—Maintenance and General Management:						
Salaries and Allowances:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Deputy Surveyor (including Salary for Highmeadow Woods) - - - - - -		400 – –				
Ditto, Allowance for Two Horses - -		60 – –				
Ditto, Allowance for Coals - - - -		20 – –				
Ditto, Salary as a Railway Inspector - -		54 12 –				
			534 12 –			
Assistant Deputy Surveyor - - - - -		150 – –				
Ditto, Allowance for Two Horses - -		60 – –				
Ditto, Allowance for Coals - - -		6 – –				
Ditto, Salary as a Railway Inspector - -		27 6 –				
			243 6 –			
Assistant Deputy Surveyor of Highmeadow Woods, Salary as a Railway Inspector - - - - - - -			27 6 –			
Wood Foreman (at 1 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* per week) - - -			71 10 –			
Foresters (3 in number, at 70 *l.* each per annum) - -			215 16 8			
Woodmen (16 in number, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* each per diem) - -			619 – –			
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			1,711 10 8			
Labour, &c.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
Maintenance, &c. - - - -	1,883 10 10					
Materials, and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - -	548 19 8					
		2,432 10 6				
Preparation of Produce for Sale	1,336 14 11					
Materials and Artificers' Bills	6 14 –					
		1,343 8 11				
			3,775 19 5			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Foresters and Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - -		63 – –				
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. -		62 10 8				
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce -		11 6 6				
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers -		50 16 6				
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - - - -		572 1 –				
Filling in Old Pits, &c. - - - - -		– 10 –				
Allowance to the Widow and Children of a Labourer killed in the Service of the Crown		13 – –				
Insurance of Whitemead - - - - -		2 10 6				
Subscription to the 12th Gloucester Rifle Volunteer Corps (two years) - - - -		40 – –				
Subscription to the Gloucester Infirmary (two years) - - - - - - -		21 – –				
Compassionate Allowances - - - - -		192 7 8				
Surveys, Plans, &c. - - - - - -		12 9 1				
Discount allowed to Purchasers of Produce -		25 12 3				
Cost of removal of a Woodman's Goods -		1 – –				
			1,068 4 2			
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - - £.				6,555 14 3		
Total Expenditure for Dean Forest - - - £.					8,069 1 10	
Carried forward - - - £.					19,389 3 3	96,641 19 4

Appendix, AA.—ACCOUNTS of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE on Account of the "INCOME of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			23,080 7 1	430,238 – 3
3.—RECEIPT from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*				
TO HIGHMEADOW WOODS:—(*Gloucester.*)				
Sales of Produce (by private Contract):				
Navy Timber		8 2 6		
Other Timber		682 1 5		
Bark (122 tons, 3 cwt. 27 lbs.)		538 17 6		
Poles		143 6 6		
Cordwood or Stackwood		793 15 5		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.		18 11 –		
RECEIPT from Sales of Produce - - - £.		2,184 14 4		
Value of Trees removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra)	35 8 –			
Value of Fir Trees supplied to Dean Forest (*vide* page 167)	30 – –			
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repair of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra)	3 6 –			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Woodmen (*vide* per contra)	12 – –			
		80 14 –		
Rent of a Brickyard, Land, Fishery, Shooting, &c.		114 7 –		
Miscellaneous Receipts		– 9 9		
TOTAL RECEIPT from HIGHMEADOW WOODS - - - £.			2,380 5 1	
Carried forward - - - £.			25,460 12 2	430,238 – 3

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -					19,389 3 3	96,641 19 4
3.—EXPENDITURE for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*						
BY HIGHMEADOW WOODS:—(*Gloucester.*)						
I.—PLANTING, NEW WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c.:						
Labour - - - - - - - - - -			164 2 11			
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - -			35 8 –			
TOTAL for Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. - - - £.				199 10 11		
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:						
Salaries and Allowances:						
Deputy Surveyor (Salary charged to Dean Forest) - - - - - -		—				
Assistant Deputy Surveyor - - -		100 – –				
Ditto, Horse Allowance - - -		30 – –				
Ditto, Allowance for Coals - - -		6 – –	136 – –			
Woodmen (4 in number, at 2*s.* 6*d.* each per diem) -			149 5 –			
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			285 5 –			
Labour, &c.:						
Maintenance, &c. - -	501 – 4					
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - -	8 13 2	509 13 6				
Preparation of Produce for Sale - - - -	539 5 11					
Materials and Artificers' Bills	2 2 6	541 8 5	1,051 1 11			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - -		12 – –				
Machinery, Implements, &c. - - -		10 2 7				
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers -		6 3 11				
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - -		382 13 2				
Rent of Slag Bank, near Redbrook - -		1 – –				
Carriage of Navy Timber to Pembroke Dockyard - - - - - -		225 9 6				
Compassionate Allowances - - -		21 13 4				
Discount allowed to Purchasers of Produce		81 8 –	740 10 6			
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				2,076 17 5		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for HIGHMEADOW WOODS - - - £.					2,276 8 4	
Carried forward - - - £.					21,665 11 7	96,641 19 4

Appendix, AA.—ACCOUNTS of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE on Account of the "INCOME of the

	Public Auction £. s. d.	Private Contract £. s. d.	Total £. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				25,460 12 2	430,238 – 3
3.—RECEIPT from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*					
TO ALICE HOLT WOODS:—(*Hampshire.*)					
Sales of Produce:					
Flitterns and Saplings - - - -	- - -	12 10 5	12 10 5		
Bark (111 tons, 15 cwt., 3 qrs., 11 lbs.)	687 9 4	- - -	687 9 4		
Poles - - - - - - - -	24 19 –	24 10 8	49 9 8		
Cordwood or Stackwood - - -	131 7 –	67 17 3	199 4 3		
Fagots or Bavins - - - - -	58 3 –	121 13 6	179 16 6		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - -	- - -	23 15 10	23 15 10		
Ashes - - - - - - - -	- - -	50 11 9	50 11 9		
Grass - - - - - - - -	- - -	– 2 –	– 2 –		
£.	901 18 4	301 1 5			
RECEIPT from Sales of Produce - - - - - £.			1,202 19 9		
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - -		5 5 9			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Foreman and Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - -		14 8 –			
Value of Fern for Forest Horse (*vide* per contra) - -		– 2 –	19 15 9		
Grazing Rents - - - - - - - - - - - -			41 16 2		
Rents of Cottages, Land, Shooting, &c. - - - - - - -			46 1 3		
Interest of Money expended on Drainage of Land in the occupation of the Deputy Surveyor - - - - - - - - - -			– 9 6		
For the Fixtures, &c. at Holt Lodge - - - - - - - -			65 12 6		
TOTAL RECEIPT from ALICE HOLT WOODS - - - - £.				1,376 14 11	
TO WOOLMER ESTATE:—(*Hampshire.*)					
Sales of Produce:					
Flitterns and Saplings - - - -	- - -	– 5 –	– 5 –		
Bark (12 tons, 5 cwt., 15 lbs.) - -	73 11 4	- - -	73 11 4		
Poles - - - - - - - - -	- - -	– 12 8	– 12 8		
Cordwood or Stackwood - - -	15 15 –	3 – –	18 15 –		
Fagots or Bavins - - - - -	8 13 –	22 14 6	31 7 6		
£.	97 19 4	26 12 2			
RECEIPT from Sales of Produce - - - - - £.			124 11 6		
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repair of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) -			– 19 2		
Rents of Land, Cottages, &c. - - - - - - - - -			968 2 3		
TOTAL RECEIPT from WOOLMER ESTATE - - - £.				1,093 12 11	
Carried forward - - - £.				27,931 – –	430,238 – 3

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.* *Cr.*

					£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -					21,665 11 7	96,641 19 4
3.—EXPENDITURE for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*						
BY ALICE HOLT WOODS:——(*Hampshire.*)						
I.—PLANTING, NEW WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c.:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - -			22 16 6			
TOTAL for Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. - - - £.				22 16 6		
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:						
Salaries and Allowances:		£. s. d.				
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of New Forest, Alice Holt Woods, Woolmer Estate, Bere and Parkhurst Woods, applicable to Alice Holt Woods) -		114 9 6				
Ditto, Horse Allowance - - - - - -		1 17 10				
Ditto, Allowance for Coals - - - - -		2 4 1				
			118 11 5			
Foreman (at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem) - - - - - -			54 12 –			
Woodmen (2 in number, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* each per diem) - - -			77 17 6			
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			251 – 11			
Labour, &c.:	£. s. d.					
Maintenance, &c. - - - - -	55 4 9					
Materials, and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber, &c. used)	7 2 3					
		62 7 –				
Preparation of Produce for Sale -	330 15 3					
Materials and Artificers' Bills - -	1 10 10					
		332 6 1				
			394 13 1			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Foreman and Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - - -		14 8 –				
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - - - -		1 14 6				
	£. s. d.					
Provender for Horses, &c. - - - -	4 11 6					
Value of Fern for Forest Horse (*vide* per contra) - - - - - -	– 2 –					
		4 13 6				
Veterinary Expenses, &c. - - - - - -		2 15 –				
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - -		13 6 –				
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - -		18 14 7				
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof -		7 13 1				
			63 4 8			
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				708 18 8		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for ALICE HOLT WOODS - - - £.					731 15 2	
BY WOOLMER ESTATE:——(*Hampshire.*)						
I.—PLANTING, NEW WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c.: - - - - - - - -				– nil.		
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:						
Salaries and Allowances:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Alice Holt Woods, Woolmer Estate, Bere, and Parkhurst Woods, applicable to Woolmer Estate), from 1st to 23d April 1863 - - - - - - - - -		3 3 –				
Ditto, Horse Allowance - ditto - - - -		1 17 10				
			5 – 10			
Woodman, at 3 *s.* 2 *d.* per diem - - - - - - -			49 14 4			
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			54 15 2			
Labour, &c.:	£. s. d.					
Maintenance, &c. - - - - -	- nil.					
Materials, and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber, &c. used)	– 19 2					
		– 19 2				
Preparation of Produce for Sale -	36 10 1					
Materials and Artificers' Bills - -	1 2 6					
		37 12 7				
			38 11 9			
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - -		1 1 6				
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - -		1 9 4				
Compassionate Allowances - - - - - -		32 9 –				
			34 19 10			
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - - -				128 6 9		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for WOOLMER ESTATE - - - £.					128 6 9	
Carried forward - - - £.					22,525 13 6	96,641 19 4

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

				£. s. d.	£. s.
Brought forward - - -				27,931 – –	430,238 –

3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

TO BERE WOODS:—(*Hampshire.*)

	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	Total.		
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Flitterns and Saplings	– –	1 14 6	1 14 6		
Bark (115 tons, 3 cwt., 2 qrs.)	688 10 4	– –	688 10 4		
Poles	147 2 6	203 3 9	350 6 3		
Cordwood or Stackwood	– –	1 – –	1 – –		
Fagots or Bavins	153 4 –	53 15 11	206 19 11		
Underwood	– –	35 4 –	35 4 –		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.	– –	16 19 4	16 19 4		
Grass	– –	1 1 –	1 1 –		
Plants	– –	5 15 –	5 15 –		
£.	988 16 10	318 13 6			
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.			1,307 10 4		
		£. s. d.			
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra)		49 10 –			
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra)		1 18 –			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Deputy Surveyor, Foreman and Woodmen (*vide* per contra)		9 12 –	61 – –		
Rent of West Lodge, Cottages, Land, Shooting, &c.			144 13 10		
Total Receipt from Bere Woods - - - £.				1,513 4 2	

TO PARKHURST WOODS:—(*Isle of Wight.*)

	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	Total.		
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Bark (18 tons, 15 cwt., 3 qrs.)	101 5 3	– –	101 5 3		
Poles	– –	47 10 6	47 10 6		
Fagots or Bavins	– –	116 14 6	116 14 6		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.	– –	16 – –	16 – –		
Grass	– –	– 9 10	– 9 10		
Gravel	– –	62 7 –	62 7 –		
Plants	– –	1 11 6	1 11 6		
£.	101 5 3	244 13 4			
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.			345 18 7		
		£. s. d.			
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra)		57 15 6			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Deputy Surveyor, Foreman, and a Labourer (*vide* per contra)		7 16 –			
Value of Grass and Fern allowed to Foreman and a Labourer (*vide* per contra)		– 9 –			
Value of Fern for Forest Horse (*vide* per contra)		– 8 –			
Value of Gravel used for repair of Roads (*vide* per contra)		– 4 –	66 12 6		
Rent of a Rifle Range			15 3 9		
Proceeds of Sale by Auction of a Horse, Cart, Harness, &c.			25 8 8		
For Housing Bark			– 18 9		
Total Receipt from Parkhurst Woods - - - £.				454 2 3	
Carried forward - - - £.				29,898 6 5	430,238 – 3

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.* **Cr.**

					£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -					22,525 13 6	96,641 19 4

3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

BY BERE WOODS:—(*Hampshire.*)

			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
I.—Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c.:						
Labour			22 4 5			
Materials and Artificers' Bills			– 15 –			
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra)			49 10 –			
Total for Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. - - - £.				72 9 5		
II.—Maintenance and General Management:						
Salaries and Allowances:						
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of New Forest, Alice Holt Woods, Woolmer Estate, Bere and Parkhurst Woods, applicable to Bere Woods)			82 1 7			
Foreman (at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem)			54 12 –			
Woodmen (two in number, at 2 *s.* each per diem)			62 16 –			
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			199 9 7			
Labour, &c.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
Maintenance, &c.	33 7 –					
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber, &c. used)	27 6 9					
		60 13 9				
Preparation of Produce for Sale		292 3 7				
			352 17 4			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Deputy Surveyor, Foreman and Woodmen (*vide* per contra)		9 12 –				
Machinery, Implements, &c.		– 14 7				
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce		11 – 6				
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers		5 7 1				
Insurance of Bark Shed		– 6 –				
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof		5 16 3				
			32 16 5			
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				585 3 4		
Total Expenditure for Bere Woods - - - - - £.					657 12 9	

BY PARKHURST WOODS:—(*Isle of Wight.*)

			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I.—Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c.:						
Labour			13 2 4			
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra)			57 15 6			
Total for Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. - - - £.				70 17 10		
II.—Maintenance and General Management:						
Salaries and Allowances:						
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of New Forest, Alice Holt Woods, Woolmer Estate, Bere, and Parkhurst Woods, applicable to Parkhurst Woods)			50 11 10			
Foreman (at 1 *l.* per week)			52 – –			
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			102 11 10			
Labour, &c.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
Maintenance, &c.	73 5 9					
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Gravel used)	3 19 –					
		77 4 9				
Preparation of Produce for Sale		94 12 11				
			171 17 8			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Deputy Surveyor, Foreman and Labourer (*vide* per contra)		7 16 –				
Value of Grass and Fern allowed to Foreman and a Labourer (*vide* per contra)		– 9 –				
			8 5 –			
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c.		2 16 3				
Provender for Horses	7 18 6					
Value of Fern for Forest Horse (*vide* per contra)	– 8 –					
		8 6 6				
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce		– 3 –				
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers		6 5 2				
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof		– 9 7				
Compassionate Allowances		9 15 –				
			27 15 6			
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				310 10 –		
Total Expenditure for Parkhurst Woods - - - £.					381 7 10	
Carried forward - - - £.					23,564 14 1	96,641 19 4

Appendix, AA.—ACCOUNTS of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE on Account of the "INCOME of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	29,898 6 5	430,238 – 3

3.—RECEIPT from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

TO HAZLEBOROUGH WOOD:—(*Northampton.*)	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	TOTAL.		
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Flitterns and Saplings - - - -	189 – 6	- - -	189 – 6		
Bark (76 tons, 10 cwt.) - - - -	- - -	404 16 10	404 16 10		
Poles - - - - - - -	22 8 –	- - -	22 8 –		
Fagots or Bavins - - - - -	- - -	89 13 6	89 13 6		
Underwood - - - - - -	35 5 6	- - -	35 5 6		
Grass - - - - - - -	- - -	– 8 –	– 8 –		
£.	246 14 –	494 18 4			
RECEIPT from Sales of Produce - - £.			741 12 4		
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Woodman (*vide* per contra) - -			6 – –		
Rent of Shooting - - - - - - - - - -			35 – –		
TOTAL RECEIPT from HAZLEBOROUGH WOOD - - - £.				782 12 4	

TO SALCEY WOOD:—(*Northampton.*)	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	TOTAL.		
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Flitterns and Saplings - - - -	244 9 –	- - -	244 9 –		
Poles - - - - - - -	23 7 –	- - -	23 7 –		
Fagots or Bavins - - - - -	- - -	164 16 8	164 16 8		
Underwood - - - - - -	119 9 6	- - -	119 9 6		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - -	- - -	4 7 6	4 7 6		
Grass - - - - - - -	- - -	5 – –	5 – –		
Stones - - - - - - -	- - -	– 7 6	– 7 6		
£.	387 5 6	174 11 8			
RECEIPT from Sales of Produce - - £.			561 17 2		
Value of Stones used for Repair of Roads (*vide* per contra) - - -			21 14 –		
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Deputy Surveyor and Woodman (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - -			10 – –		
Rents of Hartwell Lodge, Cottages, Land, Shooting, &c. - - - -			98 5 –		
TOTAL RECEIPT from SALCEY WOOD - - - £.				691 16 2	
Carried forward - - - £.				31,372 14 11	430,238 – 3

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued*.

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued*. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -					23,564 14 1	96,641 19 4
3.—EXPENDITURE for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued*.						
BY HAZLEBOROUGH WOOD:—(*Northampton.*)				£. s. d.		
I.—PLANTING, NEW WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c. - - - - - -				Nil.		
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:						
Salaries and Allowances:			£. s. d.			
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Hazleborough Wood, Salcey Wood and Delamere Woods, applicable to Hazleborough Wood) - - - - - -			40 – –			
Woodman (at 2 *s.* 8 *d.* per diem) - - - - - -			41 17 4			
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - £.			81 17 4			
Labour, &c.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
Maintenance - - -	- - -	67 17 1				
Preparation of Produce for Sale - - - -	224 10 1					
Materials and Artificers' Bills	– 4 3	224 14 4				
			292 11 5			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Woodman (*vide* per contra) - - - - - -		6 – –				
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce -		22 2 6				
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers -		1 19 10				
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - - -		2 6 5				
			32 8 9			
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				406 17 6		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for HAZLEBOROUGH WOOD - - - £.					406 17 6	
BY SALCEY WOOD:—(*Northampton.*)						
I.—PLANTING, NEW WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c. - - - - - - -				Nil.		
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:						
Salaries and Allowances:			£. s. d.			
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Hazleborough Wood, Salcey Wood and Delamere Woods, applicable to Salcey Wood)			90 – –			
Woodman (at 3 *s.* 4 *d.* per diem) - - - - -			52 6 8			
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - £.			142 6 8			
Labour, &c.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
Maintenance, &c. - -	231 12 11					
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Stone used) - - - -	33 8 7					
		265 1 6				
Preparation of Produce for Sale (including Bark unsold) -	383 5 3					
Materials and Artificers' Bills	1 – –					
		384 5 3				
			649 6 9			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Deputy Surveyor and Woodman (*vide* per contra)		10 – –				
Machinery, Implements, &c. - - - -		23 19 2				
Purchase of a Horse for Forest use - -		32 – –				
Provender for Horses - - - - - -		10 6 –				
Veterinary Expenses - - - - - -		– 18 6				
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce -		24 2 3				
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers -		6 4 7				
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - - -		3 10 1				
Insurance of Bark - - - - - -		2 2 6				
			113 3 1			
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				904 16 6		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for SALCEY WOOD - - - £.					904 16 6	
Carried forward - - - £.					24,876 8 1	96,641 19 4

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		31,372 14 11	430,238 – 3
3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*			
TO DELAMERE WOODS:—(*Chester.*)			
Sales of Produce by Private Contract:	£. s. d.		
Timber	18 17 5		
Flitterns and Saplings	364 2 4		
Bark (105 tons, 12 cwt.)	540 19 3		
Poles	4 – –		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.	22 4 9		
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.	950 3 9		
Value of Gravel used for Repairs of Roads (*vide* per contra)	13 17 6		
Rent of Land, Hondslough Farm, &c.	1,471 7 6		
Net Rent received in respect of the Old and New Pale Farms	57 13 5		
Sale of Rabbits	6 1 3		
Total Receipt from Delamere Woods - - - £.		2,499 3 5	
Carried forward - - - £.		33,871 18 4	430,238 – 3

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -					24,876 8 1	96,641 19 4
3.—EXPENDITURE for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*						
BY DELAMERE WOODS:—(*Chester.*)				£. s. d.		
I.—PLANTING, NEW WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c.:						
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - - -				5 15 –		
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:						
Salaries and Allowances:						
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Hazleborough Wood, Salcey Wood and Delamere Woods, applicable to Delamere Woods) - - - - - -		200 – –				
Ditto, Horse Allowance - - - -		30 – –				
Ditto, Allowance for Fuel - - -		15 – –	245 – –			
Foreman (at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem) - - - - -			54 19 –			
Woodmen (two in number, at 2 *s.* each per diem) - -			62 16 –			
Watchers (two in number, one at 2 *s.* 8 *d.*, and one at 10 *d.* per diem) - - - - - - - - - -			54 19 –			
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - - £.			417 14 –			
Labour, &c.:						
Maintenance, &c. - -	215 6 3					
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Gravel used) - - - - -	54 10 4	269 16 7				
Preparation of Produce for Sale - - - -	260 14 10					
Materials and Artificers' Bills	1 17 4	262 12 2	532 8 9			
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - -		12 16 10				
Provender for Horses - - - - - -		33 1 3				
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce -		3 14 6				
Surveys, Plans, &c. - - - - - -		15 15 –				
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers -		27 16 6				
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - - -		8 16 10				
Compassionate Allowances - - - -		63 1 8				
Insurance of Bark Shed - - - -		2 2 10				
Allowance to Foreman in lieu of House and Land - - - - - - - -		20 – –	187 5 5			
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				1,137 8 2		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for DELAMERE FOREST - - - £.					1,143 3 2	
Carried forward - - - £.					26,019 11 3	96,641 19 4

Appendix, AA.—ACCOUNTS of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE on Account of the "INCOME of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				33,871 18 4	430,238 – 3
3.—RECEIPT from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*					
TO EPPING FOREST:—(*Essex.*)					
Receipt - - - - - - - - - - - - -				Nil.	
TO CHOPWELL WOODS (exclusive of Mines):—(*Durham.*)					
SALES OF PRODUCE (by Private Contract):					
Flitterns and Saplings - - - - -		21 9 –			
Poles - - - - - - - -		48 15 –			
RECEIPT from SALES of PRODUCE - - - £.			70 4 –		
Value of Timber used for Repairs of Fences, &c.		11 5 –			
Rent of Land, Cottages and Gardens - -		20 7 7			
Interest of 70*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* expended in 1853–54 on Drainage of Land	4 11 4				
Interest of 8*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* expended on the Drainage of the Foreman's Lodge - -	– 8 7				
		4 19 11			
Use of a Watercourse - - - - -		– 5 –			
Received from the Township of Chopwell for Right to remove Gravel for Repair of Roads		1 – –			
A Shooting Licence - - - - - -		1 – –			
			38 17 6		
(*N.B.—See* Produce of Mines in Chopwell Woods, at page 150.)					
TOTAL RECEIPT from CHOPWELL WOODS - - - £.				109 1 6	
TOTAL RECEIPT FROM ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS - - £.					33,980 19 10
£.					464,219 – 1

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward				26,019 11 3	96,641 19 4
3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*					
BY EPPING FOREST:—(*Essex.*)					
Salaries of Underkeepers			50 – –		
Total Expenditure for Epping Forest £.				50 – –	
BY CHOPWELL WOODS (exclusive of Mines):—(*Durham.*)					
I.—Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c.:					
Labour		13 19 3			
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c.		21 5 –			
Total for Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. £.			35 4 3		
II.—Maintenance and General Management:					
Salaries and Allowances:					
Superintendent		100 – –			
Total for Salaries and Allowances £.		100 – –			
Labour, &c.:					
Maintenance, &c.	289 8 5				
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including the Value of Forest Timber used)	19 2 6				
	308 10 11				
Preparation of Produce for Sale	11 17 –				
		320 7 11			
Implements, &c.	1 13 10				
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce	1 14 6				
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers	10 19 11				
Rates, Taxes, &c., or Allowances in lieu thereof	20 – –				
Advertisements, &c. (Shooting to be Let)	5 6 2				
		39 14 5			
Total for Maintenance and General Management £.			460 2 4		
Total Expenditure for Chopwell Woods £.				495 6 7	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for ROYAL FORESTS and WOODLANDS £.					26,564 17 10
£.					123,206 17 2
By CONSOLIDATED FUND:					
Amount paid over to the Exchequer in 1863–64, as Surplus Income					305,000 – –
£.					428,206 17 2
By Balance on the 31st March 1864:					
For Net Available Balance, as detailed in Balance Sheet, pages 180 to 183					36,012 2 11
£.					464,219 – 1

Appendix, AA.—ACCOUNTS of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

BALANCE SHEET, explanatory of the NET AVAILABLE BALANCES, at the Commencement and Close of the preceding Account of the Receipt and Expenditure of the INCOME of the LAND REVENUE.

BALANCES, 1st April 1863. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 1st April 1863. Crs. £. s. d.	LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1864. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 31st March 1864. Crs. £. s. d.
36,764 2 3	- -	CASH.—Proportion of the Aggregate Cash Balance at the Banks of England, Ireland and the Royal Bank of Scotland, applicable to Income, as per General Abstract, at page 198 - - - -	33,259 13 1	
		RECEIVERS, &c.		
		W. C. HIGGINS - - - Middlesex - - - - - -	—	
		Sir JOHN KIRKLAND - - - Bailiwick of St. James's - - -	—	
74 19 8	- -	JOHN HIGGINS - - - York, Lancaster, &c. - - - - -	44 9 5	
3 1 11	- -	J. CLUTTON - - - Lincoln, Kent, &c. - - - - -	19 5 3	
2 8 4	- -	H. F. DAY - - - Norfolk and Suffolk - - - - -	—	
64 16 –	- -	W. WILKIN - - - Wales, &c. - - - - - -	508 7 10	
698 19 5	- -	F. C. SKRIMSHIRE - - Isle of Man - - - - - -	215 15 6	
94 12 1	- -	R. SANFORD - - - Isle of Alderney - - - - -	190 7 8	
42 15 4	- -	G. BELLAIRS - - - Ross, &c. - - - - - - -	59 3 5	
3 15 4	- -	J. M'FARLANE - - - Dunfermline, &c. - - - - -	2 9 11	
– 18 10	- -	D. CAMPBELL - - - Galloway, &c. - - - - - -	11 – 6	
		J. BERRY - - - - Fife, &c. - - - - - - -	1 6 11	
– 1 11	- -	A. J. NAPIER - - - Dunbar - - - - - - -	—	
11 7 2	- -	JOHN SPENCE - - - Orkney - - - - - - -	18 – 9	
2,212 12 10	- -	DUNCAN and HUTCHISON - late for Glasgow - - - - -	1,880 14 10	
		JAMES SPENCE - - - late for Orkney - - - - -	—	
675 1 3	- -	JOHN BLAIKIE - - - late for Forfar, &c. - - - - -	—	
660 16 3	- -	COLLECTORS OF INLAND REVENUE - - - for Ireland (16 in number) - -	477 19 10	
		DEPUTY SURVEYORS, &c.		
	1,224 10 4	Due to him - - L. H. CUMBERBATCH, New Forest - Due by him - -	294 18 6	
		Due by Purchasers	15 4 –	
	18 9 2	Due to him - - Sir J. CAMPBELL, Bart., Dean Forest, &c. - Due by him - -	595 4 4	
416 – 11	- -	Due by Purchasers - Due by Purchasers	568 1 2	
	10 13 9	J. ATKINSON - - - Mines in Dean Forest - - - -	- - -	32 1 1
440 4 –	- -	G. E. FRANCIS - - (Receiver) ditto - - - - - - -	2 8	
125 2 4	- -	Due by him - - N. HIGINBOTHOM, Alice Holt Forest, &c. - - - - -	—	
36 14 3	- -	Due by Purchesers		
36 3 5	- -	Due by him - - T. LINNELL, Delamere Woods, &c. - Due by him - -	28 15 8	
195 3 7	- -	Due by Purchasers - Due by Purchasers	225 19 7	
2 17 2	- -	W. THOMSON - - Chopwell Woods - - - - -	– 18 1	
174 2 1	- -	Due by him - - W. MENZIES, Windsor Parks and Woods - - - Due by him - -	94 3 1	
739 12 2	- -	Due by Purchasers - Due by Purchasers	478 – 2	
101 13 9	- -	Major Gen. SEYMOUR, Windsor Great Park - - - - -	59 12 5	
43,578 2 3	1,253 13 3	- - - - - Carried forward - - - - £.	39,051 14 7	32 1 1

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

INCOME—BALANCE SHEET—*continued.*

BALANCES, 1st April 1863. *Drs.* £. s. d.	BALANCES, 1st April 1863. *Crs.* £. s. d.	LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES 31st March 1864. *Drs.* £. s. d.	BALANCES 31st March 1864. *Crs.* £. s. d.
43,578 2 3	1,253 13 3	- - - - Brought forward - - - -	39,051 14 7	32 1 1
		STEWARDS OF MANORS, &c.		
3 10 5	- - -	G. AUSTIN - - Shefford with Campton, Bedford -	3 9 8	
	1 7 3	C. BENNING - - Dunstable, Bedford - - -	- - -	2 11 5
28 19 9	- - -	J. B. COLLINS - - Rialton, Cornwall - - -	—	
		G. COOPER - - East Dereham, Norfolk - -	—	
23 16 10	- - -	L. H. CUMBERBATCH Lyndhurst, Hants - - -	42 5 4	
		W. DUGMORE (Lessee) / E. JACKSON (Deputy Steward) - - West Walton-cum-Membris, Norfolk	—	
42 – 1	- - -	J. EADEN - - Burwell Ramseys, Cambridge -	– 1 8	
52 5 5	- - -	J. HAWKINS - - Hitchin, Portman and Foreign, Herts	51 6 3	
76 7 4	- - -	F. SCUDAMORE - - East Farleigh, &c., Kent - -	- - -	18 6 11
1 6 1	- - -	J. SECKER - - Egham, Surrey - - - -	2 1 5	
– 3 –	- - -	J. STONE - - - late for Portland, Dorset - -	– 3 –	
3 – 6	- - -	B. WHITE (late Collector) - - - Portland, Dorset - - - -	3 – 6	
		MISCELLANEOUS.		
400 – –	- - -	J. PENNETHORNE (Architect) - - - - - - - For Balance, being Imprests made to him on account of his Bills for Services as Architect.	400 – –	
500 – –	- - -	T. R. FEARNSIDE (Record Keeper) - - - - - - For Balance, being Imprests made to him on account of his Bills for Searches, &c.	300 – –	
	766 2 –	PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c. - - - - - - - - For Balance of Moneys lodged to meet Expenses connected with Bills in Parliament.	- - -	871 2 –
200 – –	- - -	J. PARKES (Civil Engineer) - - - - - - - For Balance of Advances on account of his Professional Services.	200 – –	
	2,072 13 8	J. CLUTTON (Surveyor) - - - - - - - - For Balance of Accounts rendered for Professional Services.	239 11 10	
		W. A. RIPLEY - - - - - - - - - For Balance due on Accounts rendered of Drainage Works at East Dereham, Norfolk.	- - -	223 8 10
	24 13 3	HOUSES IN THE REGENT'S QUADRANT (Painting, &c.) - For Balance, standing at the credit of this Account.	- - -	27 1 5
	113 3 3	HOUSES in CHARLES STREET, SAINT JAMES'S (Restoration Account). For Deposit to meet the Cost of restoration of the Houses Nos. 20 to 24.	- - -	116 14 5
113 3 3	- - -	STOCK 3 PER CENT. REDUCED ANNUITIES (Houses in Charles Street, Saint James's). For Deposit of 100 *l.* in the Year 1858, invested in this Stock, the Dividends whereof will accumulate until the expiration of the Leases of the Houses Nos. 20 to 24.	116 14 5	
107 3 –	- - -	THE LESSEES OF CHANDOS MEWS - - - - - For Balance of Expenses incurred in Repairs, &c.	64 15 9	
45,129 17 11	4,231 12 8	- - - - Carried forward - - - £.	40,475 4 5	1,291 6 1

Appendix AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Income—Balance Sheet—*continued.*

Balances, 1st April 1863. Drs. £. s. d.	Balances, 1st April 1863. Crs. £. s. d.	Ledger Accounts.	Balances, 31st March 1864. Drs. £. s. d.	Balances, 31st March 1864. Crs. £. s. d.
45,129 17 11	4,231 12 8	Brought forward	40,475 4 5	1,291 6 1
		MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*		
14 19 10	- - -	The Lessees of Carlton House Terrace Mews — For Balance of Expenses incurred in Repairs, &c.	6 10 8	
		The Metropolitan Board of Works — For Valuation of the Land to be reclaimed by the formation of the Thames Embankment (to be repaid by the Metropolitan Board of Works.)	210 – –	
		James Rennie & Co. — Deposit in respect of the permission granted to them to place spoil on a piece of land at Eltham, County of Kent.	- - -	200 – –
80 – –	- - -	J. & G. Pollard and the Wallasey Local Board of Health — For Amount due on account of Plans and Sections of the Road and Culvert across the North Reserve at Birkenhead.	80 – –	
	5 – –	Phillips and others — For Balance of Deposit in respect of Damage which may be done to the Lands of Trethurras by mining operations.	- - -	5 – –
	20 – –	W. G. Roberts — For Deposit in respect of Damage which may be done in searching for Minerals in the County of Merioneth.	- - -	20 – –
	30 – –	Conolly, Gartlan, Green and Fayle — For Deposit in respect of a License to be granted to them to search for Gold in the County of Cork.	- - -	30 – –
		R. Forster and others — For Deposit in respect of Damage which may be done in searching for Gold in the County of Cork.	- -	30 – –
	25 – –	F. M. Jennings and others — For Deposit in respect of a License to be granted to them to search for Gold in the County of Wicklow.	- - -	25 – –
	30 – –	R. Rowe — For Deposit in respect of Damage which may be done at Kirk Maughold, Isle of Man, by mining operations.	- - -	30 – –
– 4 8	- - -	S. Y. M'Culloch — For Balance of Account of Improvements on Crown Estates in the County of Caithness.	– 4 8	
501 6 3	- - -	New Forest Deer Removal (per Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 76) — For Balance of Account up to 31st March 1864—(*Vide* detailed Account at page 187.)	501 6 3	
	1,290 10 –	Hainault Forest Disafforestation (per Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43) — For Balance of Money which has arisen out of the Disafforestation of Hainault Forest, reserved for Appropriation in accordance with the Provisions of the Act.—(*Vide* detailed Account at page 187.)	- - -	1,193 10 –
45,726 8 8	5,632 2 8	Carried forward - - - £.	41,273 6 –	2,824 16 1

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

INCOME—BALANCE SHEET—*continued.*

BALANCES, 1st April 1863. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 1st April 1863. Crs. £. s. d.	LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1864. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 31st March 1864. Crs. £. s. d.
45,726 8 8	5,632 2 8	Brought forward	41,273 6 –	2,824 16 1
		MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*		
	2,983 – 10	WHITTLEWOOD FOREST DISAFFORESTATION, &c. (per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42)	- - -	2,743 6 10
		For Balance of Money which has arisen out of the Disafforestation of Whittlewood Forest reserved for Appropriation, in accordance with the Provisions of the Act.—(*Vide* detailed Account at page 188.)		
1,712 3 5	- - -	JOHN CLUTTON (Reclamation, &c. Delamere Estate)	385 10 11	
		For Balance of Imprests made to him on account of the Reclamation and Improvement of portions of the Delamere Estate.		
		JOHN CLUTTON (Reclamation, &c. Isle of Man)	375 15 2	
		For Balance of Imprests made to him on account of the Reclamation, &c. of Crown Lands in the Isle of Man.		
		RAILWAY COMPANIES, &c., for the following Balances, viz.:		
56 10 8	- - -	LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY	—	
		For Engineer's Charges for Services, &c. relative to Land at Pearman's Close, required by the Railway.		
209 6 –	- - -	WINDSOR, STAINES AND RICHMOND RAILWAY	—	
		For Engineer's Expenses connected therewith.		
	3 4 –	WINDSOR, STAINES AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY	- - -	3 4 –
		For Balance of Lodgment in discharge of Expenses of constructing a Gate and Piers from Richmond Green into the Old Deer Park at Richmond.		
	633 16 7	PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX (per Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35, *et seq.*)	- - -	451 2 3
		For Balance due to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for Income Tax collected in the Department.		
47,704 8 9	9,252 4 1	£.	42,034 12 1	6,022 9 2
	38,452 4 8	NET AVAILABLE BALANCES brought to Account at pages 148 and 179	- - -	36,012 2 11
47,704 8 9	47,704 8 9	£.	42,034 12 1	42,034 12 1

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods

AN ABSTRACT, showing the Sources from which Incom
[*Vide* the foregoin

Page of Account.	HEAD OF RECEIPT.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Isle of Alderney.	Sources Generally.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
148	Crown Rents, &c. - - -	261,251 1 8	20,273 13 10	46,213 19 3	1,935 1 9	552 8 1	—
148	Profits of Manors, &c. - -	7,517 14 5	—	—	—	—	—
150	Profits of Mines, &c. -	19,644 15 7	- -	- - -	4,868 8 7	—	—
152	Fines on the Renewal of Crown Leases - - - -	2,324 18 6	—	—	—	—	—
152	Fees for Leases, Conveyances, Assignments, &c. - -	5,230 17 –	261 13 1	205 16 3	173 16 4	—	—
152	Fees on Acquittances of Rents in Ireland - - -	- - -	- - -	1,029 2 11	—	—	—
154	Sales of Produce of Crown Estates - - - -	1,726 13 –	—	—	—	—	—
156	Interest of Money - -	128 – 2	322 3 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,603 11 10
158	Interest of Purchase Moneys of Estates sold - - -	2,571 10 8	45 1 8	27 – 2	—	—	—
158	Rolls Estate - - -	401 5 –	—	—	—	—	—
160	Miscellaneous Receipts - -	2,039 – 2	50 11 2	29 8 –	- - -	14 10 3	—
	£.	302,835 16 2	20,953 3 –	47,505 6 7	6,977 6 8	566 18 4	4,603 11 10
				£. 383,442 2 7			
162	Windsor Parks and Woods - - - - - - - £.			8,343 13 –			
164	Royal Forests and Woodlands - - - - - £.			33,980 19 10			

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

has been derived in the Year ended on the 31st of March 1864.
Account for Details.]

Page of Account.	HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Isle of Alderney.	Sources Generally.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
49	Fees and Expenses paid to the Keeper of the Land Revenue Records - - - -	731 6 8	—	—	—	—	—
49	Salaries and per Centage of Receivers, &c. - - -	6,147 – 3	1,328 – 6	944 19 1	280 – –	50 – –	—
49	Salaries and per Centage of Stewards of Manors, &c. -	186 5 11	- - -	- - -	228 15 –	—	—
49	Incidental Expenses of Receivers, &c. - - -	313 10 3	61 1 1	72 1 3	14 9 –	– 16 –	—
49	Incidental Expenses of Stewards of Manors, &c. - -	150 17 11	—	—	—	—	—
49	Surveys, Plans, &c. of Crown Property - - - -	2,861 19 6	124 7 2	113 16 –	7 3 4	—	—
51	Expenses connected with the Mines in Dean Forest and Chopwell Woods - -	2,479 8 2	—	—	—	—	—
53	Repairs and Improvements -	18,867 6 10	2,656 4 6	4 12 –	- - -	32 16 2	—
59	Allowances to Crown Tenants - - - -	618 12 11	—	—	—	—	—
59	Property Tax allowed to Crown Tenants - -	8,605 18 6	530 17 1	1,481 17 1	—	—	—
59	Rates and Taxes on Crown Property, or Donations in lieu thereof - - -	1,217 6 9	410 4 10	8 15 2	—	—	—
59	Queen's Road, Kensington -	236 2 –	—	—	—	—	—
59	Reclamation, &c., Delamere Estate - - - -	9,906 11 2	—	—	—	—	—
59	Reclamation, &c., Isle of Man	224 4 10	—	—	—	—	—
59	Rolls Estate - - - -	24 1 4	—	—	—	—	—
59	Fixed Charges, Pensions, Stipends, and Allowances -	5,424 17 11	1,737 10 3	216 13 4	30 17 2	95 – –	—
59	Donations to Churches, Schools, &c. - - -	2,872 11 –	2 10 –	—	—	—	—
61	Miscellaneous Payments -	4,738 17 6	114 8 5	40 5 9	210 16 5	397 18 9	—
	£.	65,606 19 5	6,965 3 10	2,882 19 8	772 – 11	576 10 11	—
				£. 76,803 14 9			
63	Windsor Parks and Woods - - - - - - £.			19,838 4 7			
65	Royal Forests and Woodlands - - - - - £.			26,564 17 10			

Appendix, AA.—ACCOUNTS of Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, &c.—*contd.*

Unavailable Balances due to Income.

STATEMENT, in detail, of ADVANCES out of the INCOME of the LAND REVENUE to the Trustees of various Roads; together with the Dates at which the Advances were made, and the Amounts remaining due on the 31st March 1864.

TO WHOM ADVANCED.	DATE OF ADVANCE.	AMOUNT of Advance. £. s. d.	TOTAL. £. s. d.
The Trustees of the Derwent and Shotley Bridge Roads - - - -	29 September - 1834	200 – –	
	17 November - ,,	200 – –	
	25 February - 1835	200 – –	
	8 July - - ,,	200 – –	
	31 August - ,,	200 – –	
			1,000 – –
The Trustees of the Hollington and Hastings Road - - - -	29 June - - 1836	100 – –	
	8 May - - 1837	200 – –	
	11 June - - 1838	100 – –	
	4 February - 1839	100 – –	
			500 – –
The Trustees of the Dean Forest Roads	1796, 1799 and 1800	10,645 – –	
	1828	200 – –	
	1829	200 – –	
	1831	100 – –	
	15 February - 1841	500 – –	
	31 March - - 1841	2,500 – –	
	21 April - - 1841	2,000 – –	
			16,145 – –
TOTAL of "UNAVAILABLE BALANCES" on the 31st March 1864 - £.			17,645 – –

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864, under the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 76, intituled, "An Act to extinguish the Right of the Crown to Deer in the New Forest, and to give Compensation in lieu thereof, and for other Purposes relating to the said Forest," and under the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 49, intituled, "An Act for the Settlement of Claims upon and over the Forest."

(*Note.*—This Account is inserted in explanation of the Balance of £. 501. 6. 3., on the 31st March 1864, shown in the Income Balance Sheet, at page 182.)

Dr. | *Cr.*

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.
To Balance on the 31st March 1864 (to be hereafter repaid, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts 14 & 15 Vict. c. 76 and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 49) - - - - - - - - - - -	501 6 3	By Balance on the 1st April 1863 - - - - - - -	501 6 3
£.	501 6 3	£.	501 6 3

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864, under the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43, intituled, "An Act for Disafforesting the Forest of *Hainault*, in the County of *Essex*."

(*Note.*—This Account is inserted in explanation of the Balance of £. 1,193. 10. on the 31st March 1864 (shown in the Income Balance Sheet at page 182). The Balance standing at the Credit of this Account has arisen from the proceeds of the Timber, &c. formerly standing upon the Allotments awarded to the Commoners, &c.)

Dr. | *Cr.*

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1863 - - - - - - -	1,290 10 –	By Compensation Allowances paid to Underkeepers, &c. - - -	97 – –
		By Balance on the 31st March 1864, reserved for appropriation, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43 - -	1,193 10 –
£.	1,290 10 –	£.	1,290 10 –

Appendix, AA.—ACCOUNTS of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

AN ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, intituled, "An Act for Disafforesting the

(*Note.*—This Account is inserted in explanation of the Balance of £. 2,743. 6. 10. on the 31st March 1864 arisen from the proceeds of the Timber, &c. formerly

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.
To BALANCE on the 1st April 1863 - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,983 – 10
£.	2,983 – 10

AN ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's "The RECLAMATION and IMPROVEMENT

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To SALES of Produce (by Private Contract) arising from the portions of Land set out for Farm purposes; viz.—		
Timber - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,487 11 7	
Flitterns and Saplings - - - - - - - - -	574 18 4	
Bark - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,026 10 5	
Poles - - - - - - - - - - - -	100 10 1	
Oak Cropwood - - - - - - - - - -	25 5 –	
Fathom Wood - - - - - - - - - - -	7 15 –	
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - - - - - - -	3 2 9	
		3,225 13 2
Sale of Potatoes, Manure, Gravel, &c., &c. - - - - - - - - - -		40 – 3
		3,265 13 5
To Income of the Land Revenue: For Transfer of the Balance of this Account as a Final Charge against the Income of the Land Revenue (per Treasury Authority, dated 2d April 1861 (*vide* p. 159) - - -		9,906 11 2
		13,172 4 7

AN ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's "The RECLAMATION of

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.
To INCOME of the Land Revenue: For Transfer of the Balance of this Account as a Final Charge against the Income of the Land Revenue (per Treasury Authority, dated 21st January 1864 (*vide* p. 159) - -	224 4 10
£.	224 4 10

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864, under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42, Forest of *Whittlewood,* otherwise *Whittlebury.*"

(shown in the Income Balance Sheet, at page 183). The Balance standing at the Credit of this Account has standing upon the Allotments awarded to the Commoners, &c.)

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.
By Compensation Allowances paid to Verderers and Keepers	239	14	–
By Balance on the 31st March 1864, reserved for appropriation, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42	2,743	6	10
£.	2,983	–	10

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864, on account of— of Portions of the *Delamere* Estate."

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Expenditure:—						
Clearing	740	4	7			
Marling	4,014	4	8			
Draining	165	14	10			
Fencing	163	1	8			
Roads	262	–	–			
Buildings	787	19	4			
Salary and Expenses of Superintendent	233	7	8			
				6,366	12	9
Erection of Farm Buildings: Mr. Leather (on account)	3,945	–	–			
Erection of Farm Buildings: Mr. Thompson (on account)	2,400	–	–			
				6,345	–	–
Expenses attendant on letting Farms and Allotments	-	-	-	108	18	10
Labour:						
Preparation of Produce for Sale	349	6	5			
Insurance of Bark	2	6	7			
				351	13	–
£.				13,172	4	7

Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864, on account of— Crown Lands in the *Isle of Man.*"

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.
By Expenditure:—			
Fencing	72	8	2
Erection of a Temporary House, for the purpose of Shelter during the progress of the Works	28	18	5
Salary and Expenses of Superintendent	122	18	3
£.	224	4	10

III.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners 31st March 1864,

" DRAINING, or otherwise Per Act 8 & 9

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Exchequer Bills. £. s. d.
To Balances on the 1st of April 1863, viz.:			
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract at page 198 -	330 7 10		
2d. Cash in the hands of the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest - - - - - - - - -	124 10 4	454 18 2	
3d. Exchequer Bills - - - - - - - - - -		- - -	5,000 – –
To Receipt:			
Rent of the Victoria Tilery, proportion of (*vide* New Forest Account, at p. 164) - - - - - - -	16 13 4		
Interest of Exchequer Bills - - - - - -	127 3 4	143 16 8	
£.		598 14 10	5,000 – –

IV.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners 31st March 1864.

"The Fund for the Payment of Stipends to the Officiating Ministers of the Parish the County of York,"

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock. £. s. d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1863, viz.:			
1st. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Bishop of Peterborough and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being - - - - - - - -	8,333 6 8		
2d. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Archbishop of York and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being	8,333 6 8	- - -	16,666 13 4
To Dividends of Stock:			
Dividends on £.16,666. 13. 4. for the Year ended 5th January 1864 (less Income Tax) - - - - - - - - - - -		485 8 4	
£.		485 8 4	16,666 13 4

, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—
Improving the NEW FOREST,"
Vict. c. 93.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.		Cash.	Exchequer Bills.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Expenditure:			
Repairs of Drains, &c. - - - - - - - - - -		49 7 4	
By Balances on the 31st March 1864, viz.:			
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract, at page 199 -	457 11 2		
2d. Cash in the hands of the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest - - - - - - - - - -	91 16 4		
		549 7 6	
3d. Exchequer Bills - - - - - - - - - -		- - -	5,000 – –
£.		598 14 10	5,000 – –

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—
Churches of NEWBOROUGH, in the County of Northampton, and of SUNK ISLAND, in
per Act 1 Will. 4, c. 59.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.		Cash.	Stock.
By Stipends of Officiating Ministers, viz.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Parish Church of Newborough, County of Northampton:			
Rev. John Watson, Stipend for the Year ended 5th January 1864 (less Income Tax) - - - - -	242 14 2		
Parish Church of Sunk Island, County of York:			
Rev. Thomas Sutton, Stipend for the Year ended 5th January 1864 (less Income Tax) - - - -	242 14 2		
		485 8 4	
By Balance on the 31st March 1864, viz.:			
1st. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Bishop of Peterborough and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being - - - - - - - -	8,333 6 8		
2d. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Archbishop of York and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being	8,333 6 8		
		- - -	16,666 13 4
£.		485 8 4	16,666 13 4

Appendix AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

V.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners
31st March 1864,

"The Fund for maintaining and repairing the Fabrics of the CHURCHES of Christchurch,
Per Act 5 & 6

Dr. RECEIPT.

	CHRISTCHURCH.		HOLY TRINITY.		ST. PAUL.		CINDERFORD.	
	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1863, viz.:								
1st. Cash Balances, as per General Abstract, at page 198 -	42 19 1	- -	33 11 8	- -	21 10 9	- -	11 - 4	—
2d. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for the time being - -	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8
To Receipt:								
Dividends of Stock - -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	—
Cash - - - £.	52 19 1	- -	43 11 8	- -	31 10 9	- -	21 - 4	—
Stock - - - £.	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

Holy Trinity, St. Paul, and Cinderford, in DEAN FOREST, in the County of Gloucester,
Vict. cap. 65.

EXPENDITURE.

Cr.

	CHRISTCHURCH.		HOLY TRINITY.		ST. PAUL.		CINDERFORD.	
	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Expenditure - - - -	Nil	- -	Nil	- -	Nil	- -	Nil	—
By Balance on the 31st March 1864, viz.:								
1st. Cash Balances, as per General Abstract, at page 199 - - -	52 19 1	- -	43 11 8	- -	31 10 9	- -	21 - 4	—
2d. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for the time being - - -	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8
Cash - - - £.	52 19 1	- -	43 11 8	- -	31 10 9	- -	21 - 4	—
Stock - - - £.	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8

Appendix AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

VI.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners
31st March 1864,

Vote, "SALARIES AND EXPENSES,

Dr. (Per

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES (Class 2, Vote 13.)

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance of the Grant for 1862-63, unexpended on the 1st April 1863:			
In the hands of the Solicitor, Land Revenue (Balance of Imprests for Disbursements) - - - - - - - -	117 4 9		
In the hands of the Solicitor, Royal Forests (Balance of Imprests for Disbursements) - - - - - - - -	57 10 3		
In the hands of the Solicitor in Scotland (Balance of Imprests for Disbursements) - - - - - - - -	1,000 – –		
		1,174 15 –	
Less,—			
Cash Balance (Overdrawn) as per General Abstract at page 198 - - - - - - - - -	767 10 7		
Due to the Office Keeper (Amount expended beyond Imprests for Office Expenses) - - - - - -	5 6 10		
		772 17 5	
			401 17 7
To Amount granted for the Service of the year 1863-64 (per Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 99), and issued from the Exchequer - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			26,838 – –
£.			27,239 17 7

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

f Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
ı Account of—
ı the Office of Woods, &c."
ppropriation Act.)

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES (Class 2, Vote 13.)						
y Salaries, &c.:						
Commissioners (2 in number)	2,400	–	–			
Principal Clerks (2 in number)	1,565	5	9			
Senior - ditto (3 in number)	1,500	–	–			
Assistant ditto (8 in number)	2,936	5	–			
Junior - ditto (3 in number)	427	6	7			
Supplementary Clerk, 1st Division	250	–	–			
Supplementary Clerks, 2d Division (7 in number)	969	3	1			
Chief Mineral Inspector	800	–	–			
Architect	850	–	–			
Receiver-general	700	–	–			
Assistant to Receiver-general	348	15	–			
Book-keeper	544	9	1			
Drawing Clerk	200	–	–			
Office-keeper	130	–	–			
Messengers (4 in number)	370	–	–			
				13,991	4	6
or the Office in Dublin:						
Senior Clerk	600	–	–			
Assistant Clerk	348	15	–			
Supplementary Clerk	222	10	–			
Ranger of the Curragh of Kildare	350	–	–			
				1,521	5	–
y Allowances to Clerks for Extra Duty	-	-	-	3	–	–
y Pay of Persons temporarily employed:						
Land Revenue Department, England (including Copies of Maps, &c.)	547	10	11			
Ditto - Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and Royal Forests and Woodlands	539	3	11			
Book-keeping Department	95	6	–			
Quit-rent Department, Ireland	265	19	4			
				1,448	–	2
y Legal Expenses:*						
Solicitor, Land Revenue { His Salary	1,500	–	–			
Solicitor, Land Revenue { Clerks (4 in number)	1,116	5	7			
Solicitor, Land Revenue { Disbursements	2,492	11	1			
Solicitor for the Department of Royal Forests (his and his Clerks' Salaries are paid by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, &c.)	—					
Ditto, Disbursements	617	6	8			
Solicitor in Scotland	2,272	9	7			
Ditto, in Ireland	381	13	4			
Other Legal Expenses, &c., viz.:						
Land Revenue Department, England	237	11	11			
Ditto - ditto - Wales	121	4	10			
Ditto - ditto - Royal Forests	1	9	6			
Ditto - ditto - Isle of Man	33	9	6			
				8,774	2	–
y Contingencies:						
Servants' Wages and Sundries	404	10	11			
Contingencies of the Office in Ireland	147	10	5			
				552	1	4
				26,289	13	–
y Balance of the Grant for 1863-64, unexpended on the 31st March, 1864, viz.:						
Cash Balance, as per General Abstract, at page 199	79	9	1			
In the hands of the Solicitor, Land Revenue (Balance of Imprests for Disbursements)	324	13	8			
In the hands of the Solicitor, Royal Forests - (ditto)	40	3	7			
In the hands of the Solicitor, Scotland - (ditto)	500	–	–			
In the hands of the Office-keeper - (ditto)	5	18	3			
				950	4	7
	£.			27,239	17	7

* *Note.*—A very considerable Sum is annually received and credited to the Income of the Land venue, as Costs recovered in Crown Suits, and expenses incurred in the preparation of Leases, nveyances, &c., the Charges in respect of which are, to a great extent, included under this Head of penditure—(*Vide* "Fees on Leases, &c.," at page 152.)

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

VII.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners
31st March 1864,

Vote, "LANDED ESTATES RECORDS

Dr. (Per

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES, 1863-64—Class 2, Vote 35.

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance of the Grant for 1862-63, unexpended on the 1st April 1863, viz.:			
Cash Balance, as per General Abstract at page 198 - - - - - - - -	23	2	5
To Amount granted for the Service of the Year 1863-64 (per Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 99), and issued from the Exchequer - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,162	-	-
£.	1,185	2	5

Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the on Account of—

OFFICES." (OFFICE in LONDON.)
Appropriation Act.) *Cr.*

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES, 1863-64—CLASS 2, VOTE 35.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BY SALARIES, &c.:		
Keeper of the Records - (¾ year)		*412 10 –
Deputy Keeper		291 9 2
Clerk		124 – –
Messenger		77 – –
		904 19 2
BY PAY OF PERSONS temporarily employed	120 17 –	
BY CONTINGENCIES	3 18 –	
		124 15 –
		1,029 14 2
BY BALANCE of the Grant for 1863-64 unexpended on the 31st March 1864, viz.:		
Cash Balance, as per General Abstract at page 199		155 8 3
£.		1,185 2 5

* The fixed Salary of the Keeper of the Records is 550 *l.* a year, and as a Record Agent he has Emoluments which are derived from Fees. Any sum by which such Fees may fall short of 150 *l.* is made good to him from public funds.

Appendix (AA).—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Fo

VIII.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majes

BALANCES, 1st April 1863. SECURITIES. Exchequer Bills.	Stock.	PERSONS, &c. Drs.	PERSONS, &c. Crs.	CASH. Dr.	CASH. Cr.	RECEIPTS. Securities Purchased.	RECEIPTS. CASH.	Page of Account.	TITLE OF THE
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
—	140,645 12 6	3,988 3 5	107 2 5	11,865 8 1	- - -	60,209 - 11	96,001 11 8	142	- - - - CAPITAL (Per Acts 10 Geo. 4
—	—	10,940 6 6 17,645 - -	9,252 4 1	36,764 2 3	- - -	- - - -	425,766 15 5	148	- - - - INCOME (Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, (*Vide* Statement
5,000 - -	- - -	124 10 4	- - -	330 7 10	- - -	- - - -	143 16 8	190	New Forest Drainage (Per Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93
—	16,666 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	485 8 4	190	Churches at Sunk Island and Newborough (Pe
—	1,333 6 8	- - -	- - -	109 1 10	- - -	- - - -	40 - -	192	Churches in Dean Forest (Per Act 5 & 6 Vict. c
—	—	1,174 15 -	5 6 10	- - -	767 10 7	- - - -	26,838 - -	194	Vote, "Salaries and Expenses in the Office
—	—	—	—	23 2 5	—	- - - -	1,162 - -	196	Vote, "Landed Estates Record Offices." (O
5,000 - -	158,645 12 6	33,872 15 3	9,364 13 4 24,508 1 11 (Net Balance.)	49,092 2 5	767 10 7 48,324 11 10 (Net Balance.)	60,209 - 11	550,437 12 1	£.	- - - - - - - - - - -
	£.	33,872 15 3	33,872 15 3	49,092 2 5	49,092 2 5				
								1st April 1863.	
						—	48,324 11 10	CASH - - - -	- - - - - BALA
						—	24,508 1 11	PERSONS, &c. - -	
						158,645 12 6	- - - -	STOCK - - -	
						5,000 - -	- - - -	EXCHEQUER BILLS	
					£.	223,854 13 5	623,270 5 10		

INCOME

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	£.
TO BALANCE, 1st April 1863 - - - - - - - - -		38,452
TO GROSS RECEIPT, 1863-64, viz:		
FROM ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS	33,980 19 10	
" CROWN ESTATES (including Windsor Parks, &c.) - - - - - -	391,785 15 7	425,766
TOTAL for INCOME - - - £.		464,219

The foregoing Accounts have been prepared from the Books of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., the Entries in which have been founded on Accounts and Vouchers which have undergone examination in the Department.

Office of Woods, &c., 27 June 1864.

Alfred John Phipps.

'ests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864—*continued.*

ty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1864.

ACCOUNTS.	Page of Account.	PAYMENTS. CASH.	PAYMENTS. Securities Sold.	BALANCES, 31st March 1864. CASH.	PERSONS, &c. Drs.	PERSONS, &c. Crs.	SECURITIES. Stock.	SECURITIES. Exchequer Bills.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
c. 50, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42) - - -	143	37,613 5 9 55,018 1 2 (Cash invested.)	- - -	14,270 4 3	4,985 16 11	139 7 4	200,854 13 5	—
c. 50, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42) - - - subjoined.)	149	123,206 17 2 305,000 – – paid into the Consolidated Fund.	- - -	33,259 13 1	8,774 19 – 17,645 – –	6,022 9 2	—	—
- - - - - - - - - - -	191	49 7 4	- - -	457 11 2	91 16 4	- - - -	- - - -	5,000 – –
r Act 1 Will. 4, c. 59) - - - -	191	485 8 4	- - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	16,666 13 4	—
65) - - - - - - - - -	193	- - nil - -	- - -	149 1 10	- - - -	- - - -	1,333 6 8	—
of Woods, &c." (Per Appropriation Act) -	195	26,289 13 –	- - -	79 9 1	870 15 6	—	—	—
ice in London.) (Per Appropriation Act) -	197	1,029 14 2	- - -	155 8 3	—	—	—	—
- - - - - - - - - - - - -	£.	548,692 6 11	- - -	48,371 7 8	32,368 7 9	6,161 16 6 26,206 11 3 (Net Balance.)	218,854 13 5	5,000 – –
					32,368 7 9	32,368 7 9		
31st March 1864.								
NCES - - - - CASH - - - -		48,371 7 8	—					
PERSONS, &c. - -		26,206 11 3	—					
STOCK - - -		- - - -	218,854 13 5					
EXCHEQUER BILLS		- - - -	5,000 – –					
	£.	623,270 5 10	223,854 13 5					

of the LAND REVENUE.

s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.
4 8	BY EXPENDITURE out of INCOME, viz.:	
	COMPULSORY CHARGES (including Property Tax, fixed Charges, &c.)	18,123 11 4
	ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS:	
	Planting, preparing Produce for Sale, Salaries of Officers in the Royal Forests, &c., and other Charges and Expenses incidental to the Management thereof - - - - - - - - - - - -	26,564 17 10
15 5	CROWN ESTATES, &c.:	
	Improvements (including the Erection of Farm Buildings and Cottages), Drainage, &c., Costs of Collection and Management, and Expenditure in relation to Windsor Parks, &c. - - - - - - - -	78,518 8 –
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE out of INCOME - £.	123,206 17 2
	BY AMOUNT PAID OVER TO THE EXCHEQUER - - -	305,000 – –
	BY BALANCE, 31st March 1864 - - - - - - - - -	36,012 2 11
– 1	£.	464,219 – 1

CHARLES GORE, } Commissioners of Her Majesty's
JAMES K. HOWARD, } Woods, Forests and Land Revenues.

3ALANCES, 31st March 1864.

ERSONS, &c.		SECURITIES.	
	Crs.	Stock.	Exchequer Bills.
s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
16 11	139 7 4	200,854 13 5	—
19 - - -	6,022 9 2	—	—
16 4	- - - -	- - - -	5,000 - -
- -	- - - -	16,666 13 4	—
- -	- - - -	1,333 6 8	—
15 6	—	—	—
	—	—	—
7 9	6,161 16 6	218,854 13 5	5,000 - -
	26,206 11 3 (Net Balance.)		
7 9	32,368 7 9		

INDEX

TO

FORTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of HER MAJESTY'S Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

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2. *Free Grant.*
3. *Exchange of Land.*
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8. *Receipts and Expenditure generally.*

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